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SELECTIONS

FROM

CALCUTTA GAZETTES

OF THE YEARS

1789, 1790, 1791, 1792, 1793, 1794, 1795, 1796, AND 1797,

SHOWING THE POLITICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE ENGLISH IN INDIA,

SEVENTY YEARS AGO.

BY

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PRESIDENT OF THE RECORD COMMISSION.

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PREFACE.

The first number of "Selections from Calcutta Gazettes" having excited some amount of interest from its details of Indian life, political and social, a second number is now published, under the sanction of the Government of India.

It was stated in the Preface to the first number that the Gazettes for 1789 and 1792 were unfortunately missing, but after considerable research by Mr. Talboys Wheeler, the Secretary to the Record Commission, copies of the Gazettes for the missing years were discovered in another of the public offices, but in an imperfect and mutilated condition. These copies, however, substantially fill up the gaps in the Gazettes which had been procured from the Home Department, and thus complete the series.

The first number comprised the years from March 1784 to the close of 1788. The present volume extends from the commencement of the year 1789 over the remaining portion of the Administration of Lord Cornwallis, to the end of the year 1797, or almost to the close of Lord Teignmouth's rule; the important operations against Tippoo, during the first siege of Seringapatam, are consequently included in this number.

As regards the plan and object of these Selections, little more need now be said in addition to the Preface to the first volume.

The object throughout has been, to present as full and complete a picture of the social and political life of the Anglo-Indian in the close of the last century, as the materials would allow. The public must judge whether these objects have been attained.

The division of the work into subjects has been maintained, though at times it has been somewhat difficult to preserve the exact distinction between official or historical papers, and purely editorial subjects. A slight alteration has been made in the plan and arrangement of the present number. In the first number the year 1784 with its three-fold division, was first printed, and similarly, in order, was each successive year. In the present number, the division into three portions, Official, Editorial, and Advertisements, has still been retained, but the order is that of complete subjects, and not of successive years with their respective subjects. The Official selections from 1789 to 1797 inclusive, have been first printed; then, the Editorial subjects, and lastly the Advertisements.

The advantage of the present plan is, that there is no break in any one of the subjects, and that all State papers, and public and historical documents, will be found consecutively in the first Part: all editorial matter, whether leaders, extracts from other papers, poetry, or letters, will be found in the second Part, and all advertisements in the third Part.

In accordance with the suggestions of a critic, who reviewed the first number, a complete table of contents has been given. This will enable any reader at a glance to see the nature of each portion of the work, and to find any particular selection which he may fancy or require.

While this work will confirm and strengthen many of the popular and current opinions regarding the state of Anglo-Indian Society in the last century, it ought to have the effect of modifying and changing others. In the first Part, which comprises official, political, and historical documents, many subjects, such as the silver and gold currency, the varying rates of exchange, the high interest afforded by public securities, the protection, details, and working of the Company's monopolies, the amount of salaries received by officials of divers branches of the

service, courts-martials on mutineers, public addresses to functionaries of rank, and the regulations under which private trade might be carried on, can scarcely fail to excite deep interest.

The large space devoted to Tippoo and his movements is also well worth notice, though comparatively few State papers, or historical documents relative to the operations of the Grand Army, as it was called, in 1792, are herein given, and for very obvious reasons. They are already available to the public in divers Histories, Collections of Treaties, and similar publications. But letters from "special correspondents with the Camp," and editorial notices, have been largely quoted. This is consistent with the plan of a work which professes to take its readers through the bye-paths of history, and not along its grand routes.

It is indisputable that seventy years ago the interest excited by a contemplation of the power, resources, and discipline of Tippoo, was of the strongest kind, and it may well be doubted whether that interest has ever been surpassed, or even equalled by any subsequent Military events, except the expedition to Afghanistan, and the two Sikh campaigns. It is not too much to say that the eyes of all India, in 1792, were steadfastly fixed on Bangalore and Seringapatam, as well as on the Naval and Military preparations of the Mysore Ruler; while the extent of the anxiety of the English community is attested by the perpetual recurrence to this one subject, by the rapid diffusion of news from the Camp, by the public addresses which were preferred on the peace, and by the rejoicings and festivities which took place at various Presidencies and Stations at the close of the war. The same feeling was undoubtedly exhibited after the later, more complete, and more successful operations against Seringapatam in 1799; but that period is not comprehended in this Selection.

As regards the second or editorial Part of the work, it is to be remarked that in the volumes from which extracts are

now given, the poetical contributions are less frequent than formerly. Some curious pieces, however, have been printed in this number, especially one, termed the Prophecy of Hyder, the writer of which, absurdly enough, puts into the mouth of that Ruler sentiments most unmistakeably English, such, for instance, as the warning to his son Tippoo of the fate which must inevitably attend on restless pride and perpetual intrigues. On the other hand, the absence of third rate, though not uninteresting poetry, is compensated by more copious extracts from papers published at Bombay or Madras, and by notices of events occurring all over the Peninsula. Scotchmen will read with pleasure notices of annual dinners in honor of their patron Saint. Literary men will turn to a leader issued immediately on the death of Sir William Jones. Residents of all classes and professions in India, as well as the landed native gentry, ought to appreciate the first mention of the Great Perpetual Settlement by a writer in the Indian Press. Some curious details relative to the fortune, debts, and liabilities of Warren Hastings, after his memorable impeachment, are also worth inspection. The frequent occurrence of Dacoities in the very suburbs of Calcutta show a great insecurity of property and life.

The third portion of the work, or that of the advertisements, is less in extent than the first and second. The endeavour has simply been to present a fair picture of the social wants and conveniences of our grandfathers, without producing weariness by repetition. Facilities for sporting, whether with gun or spear, were manifestly far more abundant than they are in our time. Hardly a number of the Gazette is issued without notices of the sale of pointers, greyhounds, fox hounds, and terriers, and a deer park was thought an useful appendage to a garden house. Moreover, when tigers were constantly killed near Calcutta and in the District of Nuddea, and deer and wild hog in great numbers in that of Moorshedabad, it is evident that the area of

jungly and uncultivated land was then very considerable, and that large tracts of country, owing to seventy years of peace and progress, have been converted from jungles into rice-fields and gardens.

Attention was pointedly drawn in the first number to the extent and variety of the amusements enjoyed by the society of Calcutta. The same remark may be repeated. The recreations in the Cold Season seem to have been as varied and continuous as before. It is also worthy of note, that even in those times, attempts were frequently made to substitute European labour and machinery for native agency in connection with household arrangements, to reduce the expenses of living, to register servants, and to multiply social conveniences and comforts. Many such attempts would appear to have been abortive. Advertisements by English servants requiring places are also frequent. Some paragraphs or notices are characteristic of the age. Others again appear, which might have been issued this very year in Calcutta without a word of alteration; and projects abound which show that even then Englishmen with their restless energy, determination, and perseverance, were everywhere seeking legitimate fields for enterprise and investment. A few notes have been added, as in the former volume, though it must be admitted that several of the expressions and allusions have baffled penetration.

The old spelling has been retained as before.

The matter contained in this volume is more than louble that contained in Volume I.

RECORD COMMISSION,
February 10*th*, 1865.

W. S. SETON-KARR.

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ERRATA.

Page 45, for "Hadrington" read "Harington."

„ 237, in the note, omit "a month" after 2,000.

Read figures 263 for 362 in the page next to page 262.

Page 370, for "minater" read "minatur."

PART I.

OFFICIAL.

THE 5TH MARCH 1789.

Address to Sir Archibald Campbell.

The address of the subjects of Great Britain, Civil and Military, and Inhabitants of the Presidency of Fort St. George, to the Honorable Major General Sir Archibald Campbell, K. C. B., Governor and Commander-in-Chief, &c., &c., &c.

Impressed with the deepest sentiments of respect and esteem for the virtues and qualities which mark your private character, and with just consideration of the polite and affable attention which you have shown to those who have had occasion to approach you during your residence amongst us, we cannot but cordially regret your departure, and lament that the precarious state of your health, and a constitution impaired in the public service, should force you from us.

Highly sensible of the undiverted and well directed assiduity and solicitude with which you watched over the public weal, we beg leave to offer this public testimony of our approbation and applause. Struck with the wise and politic, temperate and spirited, measures which have distinguished your Government, we cannot withhold the well-earned tribute of our recognition of the essential advantages which have derived to the community from such a conduct.

Under the happy auspices of our Governor General, and the ready assistance and willing co-operation of this Government, we have already seen objects of the greatest political moment attained without the expense of war, devastation, or blood-shed, and with the blessing of God on such wise and firm measures, we now see with infinite satisfaction the British name honoured and respected in India, and that the British Arms have acquired such high estimation amongst our enemies as promises to ensure future peace and tranquillity, wealth and happiness, and render the memory of your administration long and deservedly dear to us.

We scarcely dare to bring a Lady's name upon a public paper, but our gratitude supersedes all other considerations. We beg you to express for us, how impossible it is that any community should be more sensible

than is our little society of Madras to the inexpressible kindness, politeness, ease, and benevolence that have on all occasions distinguished Lady Campbell. Her Ladyship's well understood Charitable Institution for the protection and provision of distressed and Orphan Female Infants will insure to her the prayers of the poor and the applause of all mankind. While we acknowledge ourselves indebted to your cares for our public safety, you will allow us to believe, that the happiness of society could not have been perfect but by the manners of Lady Campbell, peculiarly adapted to spread content and satisfaction through all orders of people.

This very handsome address was signed by the Principal Civil and Military Gentlemen in the Settlement.

To the above address Sir Archibald Campbell was pleased to return the following answer:—

To Alexander Davidson, Esq., Colonel Floyd, Colonel Stuart, Colonel Capper, Charles Oakeley, Esq., William Burke, Esq., Benjamin Sulivan, Esq., and Hugh Boyd, Esq.

GENTLEMEN,—Permit me to assure you from a breast flowing with satisfaction that this approbation of my conduct in the administration of the Government will be ever dear to my remembrance, and that I consider the moment in which I receive it among the happiest of my life.

This mark of your attention is doubly dear to me, since it becomes the means of uniting my name with that of so distinguished a character as the Governor General of India, and indeed I should feel myself unworthy of your flattering testimonial, if I could not truly assure you, that the constant coincidence of sentiment which has uniformly subsisted between us, is the source of the purest satisfaction to me, and that the justice you have done him in your opinion of the advantageous consequences derived from his support of the measures I have had the honor to submit to his decision, affords me the highest gratification.

The sense you entertain of Lady Campbell's efforts to promote the general happiness of this society has excited sentiments in her mind not easily expressed. The satisfaction she feels in having established a provision for the distressed and Female Orphan Infants can only be equalled by the hope of seeing the same exalted liberality which gave strength and effect to her wishes, continue to secure a permanency of support and increasing success to their favourite object.

The impressions with which I quit the Settlement of Madras will remain unimpaired by distance or by time. The present moment admits but of the expression of my ardent hopes, that every good, public as well as private, may await it. The future may perhaps afford the means

of evincing the sincerity of the present. I trust I shall meet with full justice in your minds when I assure you, that every opportunity wherein I can show my regard and attention to the welfare and prosperity of this Settlement will be most eagerly embraced.

To you, Gentlemen, who have done me the honour of delivering this address, I beg leave to offer my best and most sincere acknowledgments.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
6th February 1789.

THE 12TH MARCH 1789.

Notice is hereby given that no Horses will be allowed to be broke in upon the Esplanade or on the great roads leading across it after the twentieth day of this month; it is therefore requested that gentlemen may take the trouble of explaining this regulation to their servants, that they may carry their Horses to the less frequented roads of Calcutta.

THE 30TH APRIL 1789.

All public Officers and other persons who have occasion to apply either verbally, or by writing, to the Office of the Secretary to the Government for information upon any official points, are desired to make their applications to the Sub-Secretary of the Department to which the subject belongs, and all Officers of Government wishing to have official papers from the Council House are to apply for them to the Sub-Secretaries, who will direct the Registers to furnish them. This notice is given with the approbation of the Governor General in Council, and is intended to relieve the Secretary himself from the necessity of receiving and answering Official references, by which he is frequently hindered in the execution of the general duties of his Office. After the end of this month it will also become the duty of the Sub-Secretaries to sign orders and letters written by the authority of the Board, unless the Secretary should at any time think it proper to sign them with his own name, or directed to do so.

John White, Esq., is Sub-Secretary to the Public Department.

George Hilaro Barlow, Esq., is Sub-Secretary to the Revenue Department.

John Fombelle, Esq., is Sub-Secretary to the Secret Department, where the Military business is also recorded.

FORT WILLIAM,
10th April 1789.

E. HAY,
Secretary to the Government.

THE 27TH JULY 1789.

Proclamation.

Whereas information, the truth of which cannot be doubted, has been received by the Governor General in Council that many Natives and some Europeans, in opposition to the Laws and Ordinances of this country and the dictates of Humanity, have been for a long time in the practice of purchasing or collecting Natives of both sexes, children as well as adult, for the purpose of exporting them for sale as slaves in different parts of India or elsewhere, and whereas the Governor General in Council is determined to exert to the utmost extent the power and authority vested in him, in order to prevent such practices in future, and to deter, by the most exemplary punishment, those persons who are not to be otherwise restrained from committing the offence, His Lordship hereby declares that all and every person or persons subject to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, or in any respect to the authority of this Government, who shall in future be concerned directly or indirectly in the above-mentioned inhuman and detestable traffic, shall be prosecuted with the utmost rigour in the Supreme Court at the expense of the Company, and if a British-born subject, shall be forthwith ordered to Europe, or if such person or persons be not subject to the Court's jurisdiction, he or they, upon information being given to the Magistrate of the place or district in which the offence shall have been committed, shall be apprehended by him, and kept in confinement, to be dealt with according to the laws of the country.

And that no one may plead ignorance hereof, the Superintendents of the Police for the Town of Calcutta, and the Magistrates of Adawluts in the several parts of the country are hereby required to give immediate notice of this Proclamation in such manner as shall render the knowledge of it universal to persons of all descriptions, and to repeat the same on the first day of January in every year. They are further directed to pay the strictest attention to the Regulations contained in it, and to take the most active steps in their power to enforce them.

And that all persons offending against this Proclamation may be brought to punishment for the same, and the unhappy sufferers rescued from misery, a reward of one hundred Sicca Rupees is hereby offered for the discovery of every such offender, to be paid on his conviction before the Supreme Court of Judicature, or before the Magistrate of the district, and of fifty Rupees for the person of either sex who shall be delivered from slavery or illegal confinement in consequence of such discovery. The money will be paid to the informer or informers on their

application to the Secretary of Government, and on presenting to him a certificate of the conviction of the person or persons committing the offence of which such informer or informers made discovery.

The Governor General in Council further recommends to British Commercial houses and private persons to insist, as far as depends upon them, in carrying these Regulations into effect by taking the most effectual means in their power to prevent Commanders of their ships or vessels, or of ships or vessels consigned to them or otherwise placed under their directions, from carrying away persons from this country in order to sell them for slaves.

The Master Attendant of this Port is hereby forbidden to grant in future to English vessels, the Commanders of which shall not have previously declared upon Oath, that there are not then on board, * * * * * * * sent to receive on board, any natives to be exported as slaves with an intent to dispose of them * * * * * * * * * he (the Commander) has any reason to imagine will be disposed of as such after they leave this country.

And the Master Attendant is hereby directed to give notice to all the Native Pilots that, if they should pilot out any vessel having on board Natives of this description, knowing or believing them to be such, the privilege of piloting will be taken from them for ever, and their names and offence registered. And that no one may plead ignorance of this order, it is hereby directed that it be placed constantly in view at the Bankshall in the English and Country Languages.

Proclaimed at Fort William in Bengal, this 22nd day of July 1789,

By Order of the Governor General in Council,

E. HAY,

Secretary to the Government.

NOTE.—Worm-eaten and illegible.

THE 17TH SEPTEMBER 1789.

Report from the Committee for the relief of Debtors.

Six months having elapsed since the institution of the Committee for relief of debtors, the gentlemen deputed to conduct this charity,

in conformity to the 4th Regulation of the original plan, submit the following Report of their proceedings, and the state of the Fund to the Subscribers.

The difficulties which unavoidably arose in examining the truth of petitions to discriminate who were the most deserving characters, and the attention it was necessary to observe against the artifices attempted to be practised, have been the principal causes why the Committee have hitherto made no greater progress. Those upon the list who have experienced the public bounty are such as have been enlarged either by compounding the debt or by the loan of a sum of money, and in order to render a debtor's discharge as beneficial to himself as possible, the Committee obliged the creditor in every case to execute a general release.

From the largeness of some debts, and the obduracy of creditors, the Committee have not had it in their power to release many persons who were deserving objects. The Committee, very early after their formation, contracted with a person to supply the prison once a day with a table consisting of the best plain provisions for such European debtors as had not the means of furnishing themselves, and who chose to partake thereof, and to the indigent natives a daily allowance of rice has been distributed. The number of the two classes who have received this support has fluctuated according to the state of the Jail.

The Committee likewise turned their attention to the Gaol of the Court of Requests; and from the small sums to which the jurisdiction of that Court is restricted, they were enabled to release a considerable number of prisoners, as will appear by the statement. Their efforts were zealously seconded by Mr. Myers, to whom the Committee with pleasure made their acknowledgment for the frequent trouble he has been put to in compounding with the creditors.

To Messrs. Tiretta, Bird, Smoult, Raban, Boileau, Brampton, and Tolfrey, the Committee beg leave to return their thanks; to the first for his offer of one per cent. on the amount sales of the tickets of his lottery for the benefit of the Fund whenever it shall be filled; to the second, for his proposal to conduct a musical exhibition for the same purpose; and to the other gentlemen, Attornies of the Supreme Court, for their generosity in giving up all costs except those out of pocket, by which much has been saved to the Fund.

The Fund has not been charged with any expense on account of advertisements, for which the Committee are obliged to the liberality of the Editors of the different Newspapers.

Prisoners released.

Names.	Time of confinement.	Original debt.	Compositions.
EUROPEANS.			
A Lieutenant	16 months	...	Released by a loan of Rs. 300.
J. Robertson	6 „	612	Rs. 300, general release.
J. Wood	5 „	201	„ 176, „
J. Johnson	4 „	639	„ 260, „
J. Knight	4 „	455	„ 160, „
W. Lane	3 „	140	„ 140, „
T. Baker	3 „	87	„ 32, „
G. Jopling	.....	204	„ 164, „
J. Williams	.....	308	„ 200, „
Izidor Reber	7 „	302	„ 150, „
J. Bendrick	1 „	24	„ 24, „
J. Burjemun	1 „	20	„ 20, „
M. J. Sampays	4 „	304	„ 140, „
F. Peres	.....	500	„ 100, „
NATIVES.			
Jugul Naug	13 years...	2,800	Rs. 99, general release.
Lall Mohun Mundul ...	7 „ ...	1,300	„ 400, „
Ramtonoo Mittra ...	7 „ ...	4,771	Released by his brother at the persuasion of the Committee.
Ariff Surdar	6 „ ...	3,529	Rs. 300, general release.
Bushy Sarang	5 „ ...	1,700	„ 94, „
Ramtono Metre	2 „ ...	1,300	„ 50, „
Rupee Raur	2 „ ...	250	„ 80, „
Radakissen Dass... ...	1 „ ...	1,803	„ 200, „
Ramtonoo Chatterjee ...	1 „ ...	1,400	„ 200, „
Kistno Seal	1 year ...	500	„ 100, „
Ramnarain Mookerjee ...	9 months	600	„ 100, „
Anundo Chundra Dutt ...	6 „	120	„ 60, „
Pauraee Raur	6 „	744	„ 200, „
Roopchurn Bairagee ...	4 „	280	„ 180, „
Neel Beharry Bose ...	3 „	210	„ 210, „
April 23rd, 32 debtors out of the Gaol of the Court of Requests	5 „	413	„ 210, „
June 24th, 30 debtors out of the Gaol of the Court of Requests	.....	289	„ 280 „

Total of debtors released, 91.

DISBURSEMENTS.

Monthly Establishment.

	Ct. Rs.	A.	P.		Ct. Rs.	A.	P.
1 Writer	21	15	0				
1 Sircar	9	4	6	Six months...	198	0	0
1 Hurkara ...	5	12	9				
	37	0	3				
Given to the Pensioners when released from Gaol					557	0	0
Stationery, &c.					55	4	0
For the discharge of 14 Europeans and 77 Natives from the Gaol of Calcutta, and the Court of Requests					8,319	8	10
Paid Mr. Rishton's bill for the monthly subsistence of prisoners in confinement					691	0	0
				Ct. Rs.	9,589	1	10
At interest in certificates					9,029	11	4
At the different Banks					3,922	13	11
				Total received ... Ct. Rs.	22,541	11	1
				Balance in favour of the Fund	12,952	8	3

N. B.—The Chevalier Dr. Anselme and Monsieur Belart were also relieved from their distresses by a loan of Rs. 310, and to those whose situation demanded peculiar indulgence, a monthly allowance of Rs. 30 was given.

THE 29TH OCTOBER 1789.

Fort William, October 21, 1789.

The Governor General in Council has been pleased to direct, that the following Extract of a general letter, dated the 8th of April 1789, from the Hon'ble Court of Directors should be published.

Although the samples of Indigo and the patterns referred to in the Extract are not in this country, the Governor General in Council has thought it probable that the relations given of experiments made, will be of use to the Indigo Manufacterers in enabling them to determine the quality of the plant by comparing the produce of it with Guatimala Indigo.

Extract, Para. 54.

INDIGO.—We are in hopes the measure of laying open this Trade will be attended with the good effects expected to result therefrom, and that hereafter it may become a permanent and advantageous article of commercial remittance as well to the benefit of Bengal as of this country. In order to effect every possible improvement in the article, we transmit you herewith copy of a letter from William Fawkener, Esq., Secretary to the Lords Committee of the Privy Council for Trade, giving cover to a report of some experiments that have been made therewith by a Manufacturer of this country, with some hints necessary to be attended to in the management and preparation of the same. As it is probable the information therein contained may be useful to the gentlemen concerned in Indigo plantations, we direct that the same be made known in a manner that shall be most likely for rendering them publicly useful.

OFFICE OF COMMITTEE OF PRIVY COUNCIL
February 6, 1789.

SIR,—I am directed by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade to transmit to you the enclosed specimens of East India Indigo, together with a letter to Mr. Chalmers from Mr. Taylor, of Manchester, containing an account of experiments made thereon, an information respecting the mode of preparing and managing Indigo, which I am to desire you will please to communicate to the Court of Directors; and I am further to recommend to the Court of Directors, on the part of their Lordships, to continue to encourage the growth and manufacture of Indigo in their Settlements in the East Indies, as it appears that it may be made of equal quality with the finest Guatimala Indigo, and may in time afford such a supply to this country as may render any importation thereof from foreign countries unnecessary.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient and humble Servant,
W. FAWKENER.

TO THE CHAIRMAN OF
THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

TO GEORGE CHALMERS, ESQ.

Remarks on some specimens of East India Indigo.

The Indigo I received from you was contained in three papers, one of which was marked Lieutenant Rogers, the others, Nos. 1 and 2, Flora.

Though the quantity of the whole was small, I have returned you a little of each in the original papers, that you may occasionally recur to them in the following experiments.

In consequence of not having a sufficient quantity to admit a great variety of separate trials upon each specimen, and that too great a dependance might not be placed on my own opinion, I consulted a merchant who sells large quantities of Indigo, also another person who is an eminent dyer, that we might ascertain the comparative value of the samples you sent, by the usual means of the light weight trial by the nail, and other methods which I cannot easily explain to you by letter, but of which any of the London brokers will inform you.

Lieutenant Rogers' samples appearing to consist of two different kinds, I separated them and marked one A, the other B; No. 1 Flora I noted by E, No. 2 Flora by the letter D.

As you intimated by your letter a desire that these samples might be compared with Guatimala Indigo, I made the following experiment on each of these four samples separately for that purpose.

Having reduced to a fine powder some of the Indigos A, B, C, D, and also some fine Guatimala Indigo, I dissolved a certain portion of each separately in wine-glasses in equal quantities of concentrated vitriolic acid. I stirred them with glass tubes during the solution, and when perfectly digested, I added to each an equal quantity of clear spring water. All the solutions thus diluted were full bright blue colours.

This experiment I think fully indicates that the fecula or colouring matter of the East India Indigos is of the same nature, and probably produced from the same species of plant as the Guatimala, the Carolina and West India Indigos usually affording only brownish-green colours by digestion in vitriolic acid.

The vitriolic solutions of the Indigos A, B, C, and D being not distinguishable in brightness of colour, and there not being a sufficient quantity of each to allow me to dye with them separately, I mixed these four solutions together, and by adding thereto different proportions of water, &c., I dyed therein the velveret patterns marked Nos. 1, 2, 3, and by comparing these patterns with others dyed with fine Spanish Indigo, the colour of those done with East India Indigo appeared equally clear and brilliant.

The colours dyed in this manner are not durable on cotton, but in consequence of the brightness of the colour, are much in demand, particularly upon woollen goods.

Having reserved small portions in dry powder of the East India Indigos A, B, C, and D, I mixed them together in order to afford me a sufficient quantity to form with water, lime, and the preparation called by dyers blue vat, and which gives a permanent colour to cotton dipped therein.

To form and manage this liquor properly is perhaps the most difficult branch in the dyeing business, and seldom succeeds in small experiments. To prepare these dyes, vessels containing upwards of 400 gallons are generally used, contrived in such a manner as to prevent the cotton from touching the dregs at the bottom of the vessel, which would otherwise impair the beauty of the colour.

Judge, then, of the difficulty I had to dye in a half pint glass the patterns I send you, marked Nos. 4, 5, 6. I wish you, therefore, to consider these patterns as calculated only to show the durability and intensity of the colour of the East India Indigo, the brightness thereof having been exemplified in the patterns Nos. 1, 2, 3.

I took the Indigo liquor remaining from the last experiment, and prepared therewith the liquid used by the calico printers called pencil blue. I formed with it the blue spots on the printed velveret patterns Nos. 7, 8, 9; you will find this colour both bright and durable.

From the circumstances I have related, I am induced to believe that the colouring matter of your four specimens is very good and of similar quantity, but they differ in value from accidental circumstances or mismanagement in their formation. I suppose the East India Indigo A to be worth 11*s.* per 1 lb and equal to any Spanish Flora or Guatimala. That marked A is only worth 5*s.* 6*d.*, C 8*s.* 6*d.*, and D 6*s.* 9*d.* per lb.

Thus far I have confined my remarks to the samples you have sent me. It would lead me too far into the subject if I were to mention to you many experiments I have made on East India Indigo procured from other persons.

The result of all of them confirms me in opinion that East India can furnish every kind of Indigo wanted in Great Britain.

In one pound of East India Indigo taken promiscuously of a large package, and which I afterwards carefully examined, there appeared to be the following different qualities:—

		s.	*d.*	
3½	Oz. Flora worth	10	6	per lb.
1½	Strong Copper	8	9	,,
7	Middle ,, ...	8	3	,,
3½	Inferior ,, ...	7	6	,,
1½	White streaked or drossy ...	6	0	,,

As it may be an object with you to know how the East India Indigos may be prepared to the best advantage, I will give you the outlines of the usual methods of making Indigo, and some limits for improving the process, which I will notice under the terms of fermentation, precipitation, and manner of drying:—

1st.—The fermentation is begun by steeping the leaves and stalks of the Indigo plant in a large vessel, adding water thereunto and suffering the whole to ferment until the colour is separated from the leaves of the plant, and diffused in a full dark green colour through the whole mass of liquid in the vessel.

2nd.—When properly fermented, the coloured liquor is drawn off into another reservoir underneath, and agitated by buckets or levers for a long time until the coloured liquor granulates and precipitates (by subsiding for some time) the Indigo to the bottom of the reservoir.

3rd.—The useless yellowish-brown coloured liquor which covers the precipitate is suffered to run away. The blue precipitate is put into linen bags and drained from the superfluous moisture, then taken out and placed in shallow wood cases to dry, and afterwards cut in small squares, and when perfectly dry, packed in casks, boxes, or skins, for sale.

As an intelligent Overseer is always necessary to direct an Indigo manufactory, the use of a thermometer, in the first process, would enable him to judge accurately of the state of the fermentation, save him much trouble and anxiety, and prevent the loss which frequently happens from the Indigo liquor turning putrid and useless by being suffered to overheat during this fermentation through the want of a certain method to determine its heat.

The use of the violent agitation in the second process I think has never been clearly ascertained in any account I have seen respecting Indigo; its theory certainly depends upon the great attraction which Indigo in that state of solution hath for fixed air; by agitation and exposure to the atmosphere, it absorbs moisture, the common air unites with it, and it is thereby precipitated. The success of this part of the business, therefore, will be increased by such improvement in our merchandize as will expose the coloured liquor with the largest possible surface to the atmosphere, that the affinity may sooner take place by procuring a great circulation of common air in and about the reservoir.

In the third part of the process it is necessary that the moist Indigo should be dried slowly, perfectly, and with a regular degree of heat; it should also remain some time exposed to the air before packed in close vessels or casks. If dried hastily, it occasions the white veins frequently found in Indigo, similar to those in the sample B; it also brings on a

violent fermentation (like to that of hay newly stacked), which sometimes entirely destroys the quality of the Indigo. Great care should be taken that the Indigo is dried upon clean wood cases, free from sand or earth; through carelessness in the preparation of East India Indigo, sand is frequently mixed therewith, and greatly reduces its value.

I remain with much esteem,
Sir,
Your most obedient and humble Servant,
C. TAYLOR.

MANCHESTER;
January 31, 1789.

(A True Extract)
J. WHITE,
Sub-Secretary.

EXTRACT FROM THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE OF JANUARY 7, 1790.

The Governor General in Council having thought proper to order some alterations in the Advertisement, dated the 22nd ultimo, for work to be done on the Esplanade, a corrected copy of it is now published—

Fort William, Military Department, January 6, 1790.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals of contract will be received by the Secretary to the Government, on or before the 22nd day of the present month, for performing the following works on the Esplanade under the immediate inspection and direction of the Chief Engineer.

No. 1.—To dig a large tank opposite to the Cheringhee Buildings, and immediately adjoining to the roads about three hundred yards distant from the corner; the earth excavated from which to be employed towards raising and levelling the low marshy ground in that part of the Esplanade, and which extends to the westward at the greatest distance, from four to five hundred yards, and about two hundred yards to the north-west. The tank to be five hundred feet long, three hundred feet broad, and twenty feet deep, and to be finished on or before the 1st day of June in the year 1791. The proposers are required to specify the lowest terms on which they will contract to complete the tank, and to remove the earth at a distance from it not less than one hundred feet, as well as the terms for which they will engage to spread and level the ground on such parts of the Esplanade as have already been described, not exceeding five hundred yards to the westward and two hundred to

the north-west, either by the one hundred cubic feet, or by the Native measure called chowk, being a cube of nine feet, and containing seven hundred and twenty-nine solid feet.

Nos. 2 AND 3.—To dig two large tanks, one of which is to be situated about midway between the Troop Stables and the Gaol; the other a little to the south-westward of the former, each to be about the same dimensions in every respect with No. 1, and the earth excavated from them to be employed towards raising and levelling that tract of marshy ground which lies between the Troop Stables and the Gaol.

The proposers are required to specify for what sum they will engage to dig and complete the tanks on or before the 1st day of June 1791, either estimated by the one hundred cubic feet, or by the chowk, as they may think proper, and the terms on which they will engage to remove the earth to a distance of not less than one hundred feet from the edge of the tank: likewise the terms on which they will engage to spread the earth and level the ground on such parts of the Esplanade as may require being raised, not at a greater distance than four hundred yards.

The banks of the tanks to be scarped and turfed in such a manner as shall be required, at the expense of the Contractor, who is also to engage to bale or throw out the water, should the situations of the new tanks fall on any old ones, without any additional charge to Government.

No. 4.—To level the ground of that part of the Esplanade lying immediately to the southward of the Fort, and situated between the large road leading from Calcutta to the Kidderpoor bridge, and the road which joins it from the St. George's Gate.

There are in all to be removed and re-placed (as nearly as can be estimated) about sixty lakhs of cubic feet of earth, which must be completed on or before the 1st day of June 1791.

Such persons as wish to receive further and more particular information will be pleased to attend at the Chief Engineer's Office in Fort William every Saturday morning at 9 o'clock, during the period of receiving proposals, when an Officer will be directed to accompany them at that hour to give any information that may be required.

Sealed proposals of contract will also be received by the Secretary to the Government on or before the period abovementioned, for new setting up, and repairing the railing on the Esplanade, and fixing the posts of the rails in masonry, under the immediate inspection and direction of the Chief Engineer. The work to be completed on or before the 1st day of June next.

The railing extends from 14,000 to 15,000 feet. The posts of the rails are to be secured in masonry a foot deep, and six inches on each side.

Good security will be required for the performance of these contracts, and in case of failure, a penalty of twenty-five per cent. will be exacted on the amount contracted for.

The advances will be made in certificates, one-third in advance, another third when the work shall have been half finished, and the remaining third when the whole shall be completed and approved.

By Order of the Governor General in Council,

J. FOMBELLE,
Sub-Secretary.

Fort William, Military Department, December 23, 1789.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals of contract will be received by the Secretary to the Government on or before the 15th day of January next, for constructing a Chapel in the Garrison of Fort William, according to a plan and elevation, &c.; &c.; which are lodged at the Secretary's Office for inspection.

The building is to be composed of the best masonry, to be constructed with the hardest and best formed eleven-inch bricks laid in cement, composed of seventy-five maunds of the best fresh stone chunam, sixty-eight maunds of the best sifted red soorkey (made from clinkers or bricks of the hardest substance) and sixty-eight maunds of coarse-grained sand, thoroughly washed and cleaned, with one maund of the best dry jaggery to every hundred maunds of chunam.

The floor of the Chapel is to be raised agreeably to the plan, and constructed with the best arched flues and bricks on edge over which is to be laid a pavement of flag-stones in squares of from two to three feet properly faced, and bedded in cement; the bases and capitals of the several columns to be of stone agreeably to the plan, as also the steps to the Communion Table. The outer steps of the building are to be faced with stone only and finished with an astragal noseing, and those to the north-east front to have an iron rail conformable to the drawing.

The sand plaister, both externally and internally, is to consist of one maund of the best stone chunam, one maund of coarse and fine well washed sand properly sifted, with a sufficient quantity of chunam water.

The inside stucco or plaister is to be composed of one maund of fresh shell chunam thoroughly sifted, one-sixth part of calcined agate, with such other ingredients as are commonly in use, when the stucco is applied to the walls.

The roof is to be made of the best seasoned teak timber, to have a double layer of one foot tiles properly squared, the thickness of which must not be less than $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches, over which is to be laid a terrace, not less in substance than nine inches, and beat down to six inches when finished, the proportion of which is to consist of 100 maunds of the best stone chunam, 150 maunds of khoa, 1 maund of prepared jaggery, 15 fifteen maunds of liquid shell chunam, with a proper quantity of gram water thoroughly steeped.

The proposals are required to specify the terms on which the masonry by the 100 cubic feet, including the aforementioned stone-work, will be constructed. The roof and terrace comprising beams and burgas by the 100 superficial feet and the joiner's work for architraves, windows, doors, sashes, &c., which are to be made of the best seasoned teak, per superficial foot. The seats and pulpit to be charged for separately, either by the running foot or computed at a specific sum for the completion of the whole.

The musters of the several materials of which the building is to be composed are to be seen at the Chief Engineer's Office from ten o'clock till two.

Good security will be required for the performance of the contract, and a penalty exacted in case of failure of 25 per cent.

The advances will be made in certificates as follows: one-fourth of the amount on signing the contract, one-fourth when the walls of the building are raised half their height, one-fourth more when the building is covered in, and the remaining fourth or balance, whenever the work is surveyed and reported to have been duly executed, agreeably to the plans and terms of contract.

The work is to be constructed under the immediate inspection of the Chief Engineer, and of such Officers as may be appointed by him to superintend the work.

By order of the Governor General in Council,

J. FOMBELLE, *Sub-Secretary.*

[*Note.*—The tank No. 1 is, no doubt, that known as Dhurrumtolla tank, just a little south of the junction of that street with Cossitollah. The tanks numbered 2 and 3 are probably those to the north of the Great Jail, one of which is set apart for the bathing of horses and ponies.]

THE 14TH JANUARY 1790.

An experience in four months of the despatch and regular progress of the dawk that has been posted between Bombay and Masulipatam by the way of Poonah has induced Government to determine on the continuance of this channel of conveyance for their despatches to and from the

West of India, and to provide a fixed Establishment for it. Notice is therefore given to the Public, that postage will be required in future, according to the following rates, upon all letters sent by this dawk—

From Bombay, for a single letter,

	Rs.	A.	P.
To Poonah	2	0	0
„ Fuljapore, more	3	0	5
„ Hydrabad „	3	0	8
„ Masulipatam „	4	0	12
„ Madras „	6	1	2
„ Masulipatam, as above	12	0	0
„ Ganjam more „	8	1	4
„ Calcutta „	5	1	9

For double, treble, and quadruple letters conformable to the proportionate weight allowed by the General Post Office Regulations.

Postage to be paid on putting letters into the Post Office. A mail is despatched from Bombay every Wednesday at 4 P. M.

From Masulipatam every Monday.

From Calcutta every Monday.

The Post Master at the several Presidencies and different Stations are particularly enjoined not to receive any letters covering jewels or articles of value.

Published by order of the Governor General in Council,

FORT WILLIAM, *January* 6, 1790. J. WHITE, *Sub-Secretary.*

FREE SCHOOL.

The Committee have the pleasure to acquaint the Meeting that the Right Hon'ble the Governor General has readily consented to accept the patronage of the Institution, and will be very willing to give it his support.

Agreed, unanimously, that the Chairman of this Meeting be requested to wait, in the names of the subscribers, upon Lady Chambers, Lady Jones, Mrs. Johnson, and Mrs. Murray, and solicit them to accept the office of Honorary Governesses of the Society.

It is now proposed, and agreed, that the duty devolving upon the Honorary Governesses shall be general, neither proceeding to limit their services to any precise rules, in regard to the Female School, nor to

extend it to any degree of responsibility or trust, which it may not be entirely convenient to them to undertake, free access to the Female School being always granted to the ladies, who are so good as to allow themselves to be Honorary Governesses, and the rules and improvements they may be so kind as to suggest received with due attention and respect by the Governors of the Society.

The Committee beg leave to mention to the Meeting that the next occasion of its being requested is to appoint fixed Governors of the Society, and this they presume to recommend should be done by ballot, each gentleman present putting down, on a separate paper, which he shall then close, the names of those whom he wishes to be nominated and requested to be Governors of the Society; and, upon their assent being received thereto, such gentlemen should be vested with the trust jointly with the two Chaplains, two Church Wardens, and two Sides men, for the time being, who compose the select vestry of the Town of Calcutta, the Governors to be elected for three years, beginning with this day, subject to the provisions mentioned in the plan and entirely competent to perform the duties prescribed in it. The question being put, and a ballot agreed to, the following gentlemen are chosen and declared thereupon to be Governors of the Society, in addition to the Vestry for the time being, under the provisions mentioned in the plan, and to perform the duties prescribed in it:—

T. H. Davies, Esq.
Charles Chapman, „
William Harding, „
Edward Hay, „
Anthony Lambert, „
Edward Morris, „

The fourth article of the plan having stated that "the subscriptions of donations paid in Calcutta be received by the Church Wardens for the time being, and such other persons as the subscribers may appoint," the Committee observe, that it is left to the General Meeting to appoint such persons, or should they be of opinion that it will be better to postpone the same until the next General Meeting, when it will be better ascertained whether any persons besides the Church Wardens, as Treasurers, will be wanted for this duty, the question may then be decided.

The question being put, it is agreed that there will not be any occasion at present to appoint any persons, in addition to the Church Wardens, to receive the subscriptions or donations paid in Calcutta to the Funds of the Society.

Adjourned to Thursday the 24th day of June next.

The Governors of the Free School Society give public notice that they are ready to receive applications for the admission of children, whether male or female, to be educated in the Schools established by the charity which the beneficence of the public has now founded, the males being between the ages of five and sixteen, and the females between the ages of five and fourteen as the plan sets forth.

The applications should specify distinctly the circumstances of the children whose admission to the Schools is requested, and these should be forwarded to the Visiting Governors.

The Visiting Governors to the 15th day of April next are—

Charles Chapman, Esq.

and

Edward Hay, Esq.

THE 21ST JANUARY 1790.

Government Advertisements.

Instances having frequently occurred of Civil Servants of the Company omitting to comply, in a regular manner, with the order advertised on the 22nd of November 1786, which required that, in future, all servants of the Company, employed in the Revenue and Commercial Departments, should resign their offices previous to their application for leave to return to Europe, and transmit, at the same time, a certificate from the Department under which they acted that they have settled accounts.

Public notice is hereby given, that as well to secure the object of the said order, as for other purposes connected with the subject of it, the following Regulations have been made and are to be strictly attended to:—

1st,—That according to the Notice issued under date the 28th of February 1789, every Civil Servant of the Company, who proposes to return to Europe, shall resign the Service before leave be granted for his departure.

2nd,—That every Civil Servant of the Company, in whatever Department, intending to proceed to Europe, shall, if serving in the General Department, notify his intention to the Secretary of the Government, and if serving in the Revenue Department, or Commercial Department, to the President of the Board of Revenue, or the President of the

Board of Trade, two months previous to his actual resignation of his office, so that the said intention may be duly signified to the Governor General in Council, and recorded.

3rd,—That every Civil Servant of the Company, in whatever Department, shall, upon quitting his Office, deliver over the same either to his Senior Assistant on the spot, or to such person as may be appointed by authority to receive charge of it, and to such Assistant, or other person so appointed, the Records, Papers, and all other Official documents whatsoever, belonging to it, shall be delivered over by the person resigning, with the balance, if there be any, of the public money in his hands, which delivery shall be duly and formally certified in writing, and in duplicate copies, by the person who succeeds to do the duty of the Station. One copy shall be sent to the Secretary of the Government, or President of the Board of Revenue or Trade, according to the Department in which the resigning servant has acted.

4th,—That applications from the Civil Servants of the Company for leave to proceed to Europe shall be preferred through the Board of Revenue, or Board of Trade, if the servants have been employed in the Revenue or Commercial Department; or immediately to the Governor General in Council, if they have served in the General Department, or have been out of employment, accompanied by a certificate signed by the Accountant General and Civil Auditor that the Company have no pecuniary claims, or any account, upon such servants, or that full and satisfactory security has been given for discharging whatever amount may be declared by Government to be due from those gentlemen to the Company. Upon the subject of this Regulation, as well as of those preceding it, the Governor General in Council will exercise his discretion, should it appear proper in any particular case to admit of relaxation from the strict letter of the orders in question.

It has been further resolved, that the Boards of Revenue and Trade, on transmitting to the Governor General in Council any applications of servants in their Departments for leave to proceed to Europe, shall report in each case, the Board of Revenue having previously inquired of the preparers of Reports to the Revenue Department, whether there be, to their knowledge, any complaints against such persons that require investigation, or any cause in the opinion of the respective Boards, that should be a bar to a compliance with the applications for leave to resign the service and depart for England.

The Secretary has been directed to be particularly careful that the above Regulations have been strictly complied with, before any orders

issue from his Office, that shall grant to any Company's servant permission to go to Europe, and assign to him accommodation in the Company's ships.

Published by order of the Governor General in Council,

FORT WILLIAM, *January* 20, 1790. J. WHITE, *Sub-Secretary.*

THE 11TH MARCH 1790.

Fort William, Revenue Department, February 19, 1790.

A representation having been laid before the Governor General in Council, by the Opium Contractors, on the subject of the preservation of their privileges, notice is hereby given that all British subjects, who shall be detected in acting contrary to the Regulations of Government, limiting the provision and manufacture of Opium to the public Contractors, shall, upon proof of the offence, forfeit the Hon'ble Company's protection, and be sent to Europe.

Any native guilty of the same offence shall, upon proof thereof being established in any of the Courts of Dewanny Adawlut, be subject to a fine of three hundred and seventy-five sicca Rupees per maund, for every maund of Opium which he may be convicted of having illegally provided; one-half of the above fine to be paid to the informer, and the other half to Government.

By order of the Governor General in Council,

G. H. BARLOW, *Sub-Secretary.*

THE 15TH APRIL 1790.

Fort William, Military Department, April 7, 1790.

Notice is hereby given that on Monday, the thirty-first day of May next, will be disposed of by public sale, in the old Fort, the whole of the buildings and lands of Pultah Factory, the property of the Hon'ble the East India Company, as particularly described by a general plan of the lands and buildings, which will be shown at the time of sale, and conformable to the boundary line represented in that general plan.

The buildings and grounds will be sold either in one lot or in two, as may be determined on at the time of sale.

If they should be sold in two lots, the first lot will consist of the whole of those buildings and bleaching grounds which are particularly described and represented in the general plan by a strong yellow line; and the second lot will consist of the whole of the buildings of the Factory, and the remainder of the grounds, represented by a strong blue line.

The boundary of the whole is expressed by a strong red line.

Particular plans, elevations, and sections of the buildings of the Factory, as well as a general plan of the whole, will lie for inspection at the Office of the Secretary to the Government till within two days of the day of sale, and, on application, an Ameen will be directed by the Board of Revenue to attend, in order to show the boundary line.

The sale will commence at twelve o'clock precisely.

The purchaser, or purchasers, will be required to pay a third of the purchase money on the day of the sale, and the remaining two-thirds within a month thereafter, when they will be put in possession of the lands and buildings. They are to bind themselves to these terms by a written agreement, and, in case of failure, the third of the amount purchase will be forfeited to the Hon'ble Company.

On the payment of the whole of the purchase money, proper titles will be granted by Government to the purchasers.

On the same day, and at the same place, will be sold the whole of the lands and buildings of the old Powder works at Manicolly, according to the general plan of the grounds, lodged for inspection with the Secretary of the Government.

The terms of sale are to be, in every respect, the same as those already mentioned for the disposal of the lands at Pultah.

On the same day, and at the same place, will also be sold the buildings and lands of Fort Gloucester immediately opposite to Budge Budge.

The Plans and Sections of the buildings and boundary line of the grounds are particularly expressed in the plan, which lies for inspection with the Secretary to the Government.

The terms of the sale of the Lands and Buildings are to be, in every respect, the same as those of the Pultah Factory and old Powder works.

Published by order of the Governor General in Council,

J. FOMBELLE,
Sub-Secretary.

THE 20TH MAY 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Monday, the 21st of June or 10th of Asârr next, at the hour of 10 in the forenoon, will be sold by Public Auction,* at the Khalsa, the Pergunnahs of Azmat-shahi and Mozuffer-shahi, the property of Rajah Tejchand, Zemindar of Burdwan, for payment of the land tax.

By order of the Board of Revenue,

Khalsa, May 19, 1790. G. C. MEYER, R. R. D.

THE 20TH MAY 1790.

Notice is hereby given, that on Monday, the 21st of June or 10th of Asârr next, at the hour of 10 in the forenoon, will be sold by Public Auction, at the Khalsa, the Pergunnah of Borajit, situate in the district of Midnapore, the property of Raghû-Nath Pykraj, confiscated by order of the Governor General in Council.

By order of the Board of Revenue,

Khalsa, May 19, 1790. G. C. MEYER, R. R. D.

THE 1ST JULY 1790.

Fort William, June 18, 1790.

The Hon'ble Court of Directors, in a letter to this Government, which is dated the 2nd of December 1789, having been pleased to give the underwritten orders, the several persons named in the list, which follows those orders, are directed to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to England by the first opportunities that offer, and it is hereby declared, that if any of the said persons shall continue in Bengal, or in any of the Company's possessions under this Government after the 1st of January, 1791, they will be subject to be dealt with as the Acts of Parliaments, now in force in respect to persons unlicensed to reside or continue within the limits of the East India Company's Territories, have allowed and authorized.

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* NOTE.—In those times Zemindaries were sold, not in the districts to which they appertained, but in Calcutta at the Office of the Board of Revenue. This led to very extensive frauds and irregularities and the practice was discontinued.

Para. 5.—The frequency of desertions of persons in different stations from the freighted ships in our service makes it necessary that some effectual means should be adopted to prevent the like in future; for the consequences are not only productive of the many inconveniences which must result from the ship's Companies being greatly weakened, but the persons so leaving their ships remain in India and procure appointments, sometimes in preference, but always to the prejudice of those who proceed thither with our permission. Many of the Assistant Surgeons who have been appointed in India under the Resolutions of your Board, were probably of that description, and a still greater number we suppose are among those persons who are engaged in the sea service of private Merchants at our several Presidencies. From an inspection into the lists of the several ships which have arrived in the course of last season, we are inclined to believe the evil rather increases, and as we find it necessary that such proceedings should be effectually discouraged, we herewith transmit a list of the Officers and petty Officers of the ships arrived last season who have remained behind, and we shall depend upon your exertions in causing such persons to be sent to England by the first conveyance which may offer.

List.

Hillsborough.

Henry Bird, Second Mate, discharged at Bencoolen, August 3rd, 1788.
Robert J. Neve, Sixth Mate, run at Bombay, July 22nd, 1787.
Joseph Cowpland, Surgeon's Mate, run at Calcutta, November 11th, 1786.
Thomas Court, Midshipman and Coxswain, run at Bencoolen, June 4th, 1788.
John Browne, Surgeon's Mate, run at Bombay, July 22nd, 1787.

William Pitt.

Charles Hill, Midshipman, run at Calcutta, November 14th, 1788.
David Donald Cooper, run at Calcutta, November 14th, 1788.
Robert McLean, Captain's Steward, November 14th, 1788.

Barwell.

Thomas Morgan, Surgeon, discharged at Bencoolen, August 7th, 1788.
George Argles, Midshipman, discharged at Bencoolen, August 5th, 1788.
Robert Rowland, Midshipman, run at China, November 15th, 1788.
Robert Galloway, Surgeon's Mate, run at Madras, June 5th, 1788.

Manship.

Lawrence Adamson, Fifth Mate, left sick at Bengal, December 20th, 1788.

James Gardyne, Sixth Mate, run at Diamond Harbour, August 4th, 1788.

David Haliburton, Surgeon's Mate, run at Madras, February 7th, 1789.

Thomas Dubison, Midshipman, run at Diamond Harbour, November 25th, 1788.

Thomas Lloyd, Midshipman and Coxswain, left sick at Bengal December 20th, 1788.

Boddam.

John Lenham, Gunner, run at Madras, August 8th, 1788.

Philip Wilkie, Ship's Steward, run at Madras, August 8th, 1788.

Criton.

Nehemiah Malbourn, Fourth Mate, run November 20th, 1788.

Charles Key Bruce, Surgeon, left sick at Bengal, December 30th, 1788.

William Harris, Midshipman, run December 10th, 1788.

Robert Headly, Caulker, run October 20th, 1788.

Joseph Sparrow, Ship's Steward, run December 5th, 1788.

Prince William Henry.

Richard Young, Fourth Mate, left sick at Bombay, October 21st, 1788.

John Dyce, Midshipman, run at Bombay, January 12th, 1789.

Edward Marquiria, Midshipman, run at Bombay, October 24th, 1788.

William Mackintosh, Cooper, run at Bombay, January 1st, 1789.

Alexander Young, Captain's Steward, run at Bombay, October 20th, 1788.

Kent.

John Pasley, Sixth Mate, run at Calcutta, September 27th, 1788.

Robert Hunter, Midshipman, run at Calcutta, November 2nd, 1788.

William Pike, Sail-maker, run at Calcutta, December 31st, 1788.

James Dobson, Captain's Steward, run at Calcutta, December 31st, 1788.

William Saunderson, Captain's Second Mate, run at Calcutta, October 1st, 1788.

Phœnix.

Thomas Cay, Gunner, run at Calcutta, December 13th, 1788.

Alexander Wighton, Captain's Second Mate, run at Calcutta, January 3rd, 1789.

General Coote.

John King, Surgeon, left sick at Madras, August 20th, 1788.

Earl Cornwallis.

John Brown, Surgeon, left sick at Macao, January 20th, 1789.
John French, Midshipman and Coxswain, run at Macao, August 5th, 1788.
John Swiney, Midshipman, run at Macao, August 5th, 1788.
John McNaughton, Boatswain, left in Madras Gaol, by order of the Governor in Council, August 11th, 1788.

Airly Castle.

John McArthur, Surgeon, left sick at Madras, January 28th, 1789.
Andrew Burnet, Captain's Steward, run at Bengal, December 27th, 1788.

Ceres.

George Wishard, Third Mate, run at Madras, August 16th, 1788.
John Cameron, Sixth Mate, run at Madras, August 16th, 1788.
John Butler, Ship's Steward, run at Madras, August 16th, 1788.
John Kennedy, Surgeon's Mate, run at Madras, August 16th, 1788.

Dublin.

George Lewis, Surgeon, remained in Calcutta, February 24th, 1789.
James Bruce, Captain's Steward, run at Calcutta, February 26th, 1789.

Dutton.

George Ray, Midshipman, run at Bombay, August 3rd, 1788.

Northumberland.

Benjamin Fawcett, Boatswain, run at Bombay, August 27th, 1788.
Francis Suter, Ship's Steward, run at Calcutta, January 16th, 1789.
William Westwood, Captain's First Mate, run at Bengal, November 6th, 1788.

Carnatic.

John Jones, Midshipman and Coxswain, run at Canton, February 10th, 1789.

Asia.

Robert Smith, Ship's Steward, run at Bombay, October 13th, 1738.
John F. Freak, Midshipman, run at Bombay, August 3rd, 1788.

Bellmont.

Richard Deeton, Midshipman, run at Bombay, July 28th, 1788.
John Smith, Carpenter, run at Bombay, August 5th, 1788.

Lord Camden.

Charles Donne, Sixth Mate, left sick at Bombay, July 22nd, 1788.

Raymond.

James Watkins, Midshipman and Coxswain, run at Bombay, October 12th, 1788.
Samuel Hill, Midshipman, run at Bombay, October 12th, 1788.
Patrick Thompson, Midshipman, run at Bombay, September 15th, 1788.
Thomas Sutton, Cooper's Mate, run at Bombay, October 12th, 1788.

Deptford.

Augustus Cork, Midshipman, run at Bombay, June 30th, 1788.
William T. Morris, Ship's Steward, run at Bombay, July 27th, 1788.
Andrew Smith, Captain's Steward, run at Bombay, August 1st, 1788.

Y. BURGES.

East India House;
December 1st, 1789.

Published by order of the Governor General in Council,

J. WHITE,
Sub-Secretary.

The 5th August 1790.

It having come to the knowledge of Government that certain collections are made from the Ooriya Bearers and other natives of Orissa, resident in Calcutta, by their Paramanick, as particularized in the following statement delivered by the person now acting in the capacity, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to direct that these collections be altogether abolished, and the Collector of Calcutta has been instructed to prevent the future continuance of them.

Particulars of the Ooriya Mehal Collections.

Stated by the present Paramanick.

1st.—Whatever native of Orissa seeks his livelihood in this town pays yearly four annas.

2nd.—Whoever hires a house and resides there with his wife and children, pays one Rupee yearly.

3rd.—Whoever marries within his caste pays something as Russoom (fees).

4th.—In all quarrels, whoever is found, on inquiry, to be in the wrong, pays something.

5th.—Whenever a marriage is preparing, one hundred beetle-leaves and ten beetle-nuts are paid.

6th.—If any person is called upon to pay a debt of two or four Rupees, and refuses it from wickedness, if he is complained against, I make him pay it.

7th.—Whoever wishes to quit his own caste and marry in another, or should do it from wickedness, pays something.

8th.—Whoever, quitting his own caste, eats in another, pays something.

9th.—Should any Beoparies and cloth merchants, by God's blessing, come from Orissa, they pay for each shop five Rupees.

10th.—All Goldsmiths, Sugar Merchants, Stone Masons, Grain-sellers, and Washermen, pay something.

11th.—All natives of Orissa who die, on information being given to the Paramanick, he ascertains the property and puts aside sufficient to bury him; should there be any heir he delivers the household property to him, should there be no heir he gives something for the ceremonies, and if any thing remains he takes it.

12th.—All Orissa bearers who die, should no heir be found in the set or the castes, whatever he leaves behind him is kept in deposit six months. Should any person come from his house or family, I give it to him, but should no person come within six months, I give it in charity.

13th.—Brahmins and conjurers who act in that capacity pay something.

Published by order of the Board of Revenue,

J. H. HARINGTON,

Secretary.

THE 16TH SEPTEMBER 1790.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Governor General in Council, in the Public Department, on the 10th September 1790.

Resolved, that with a view to encourage the acquisition of the native languages, such of the Honourable Company's writers as are

so disposed, be allowed, during the period of their writership, the sum of Sicca Rs. 30 per month for a Master to teach them; but that the first bill for this allowance (which is to be drawn with their Office salary) be not paid until it shall have been signed by the Governor General, agreeably to the established practice.

Ordered, that it be notified to the Honourable Company's writers that the Governor General will not be inattentive to the progress which they make in acquiring the country languages, and that it is the intention of Government to withdraw the allowance for a Master from those who on an examination by such persons as the Governor General may think proper to appoint from time to time for this purpose, shall be found not to have made a reasonable proficiency therein.

The Board, adverting to the Regulations passed in the Secret Department of Inspection on the 27th of June 1785, and published in the Gazette of the 30th of the some month, whereby it was resolved that the Honourable Company's writers should be allowed to draw (independently of their salary) Sicca Rs. 100 per month, and that they should be accommodated with apartments in the Writers' Buildings until their personal allowances (including the above 100 Rupees) should exceed Rs. 400 per month;

Resolved that the abovementioned allowance of Rs. 100 per month be abolished, and that the title to apartments in the buildings shall cease to every writer as well as to every other Civil Servant of whatever rank, whose personal allowances shall exceed the sum of Sicca Rs. 300 per month. It is to be observed that the allowance of Sicca Rs. 30 per month for a Master to teach the country languages is not to be considered as a personal allowance.

Published by order of the Governor General in Council,

J. WHITE,
Sub-Secretary.

THE 16TH SEPTEMBER 1790.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Governor General in Council, in the Separate Department, on the 27th of August 1790.

It is directed that, from and after the 1st of October next, no Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon employed at any of the out-stations shall receive more than one salary from the Civil Department, and for this it is required that he shall perform the duties of all the Civil Departments, whether Revenue, Commercial, or Judicial.

The Governor General in Council having taken notice that the salaries of the Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons employed at the out-Stations within the Company's Provinces, including the Zemindary of Benares, are not all regulated upon the same scale, directs that from the 1st of October next their allowance be fixed as follows :—

Where full Surgeons are allowed by the Regulations of the 24th of October 1788, and also to those full Surgeons who were permitted to remain at Civil Stations, Sicca Rs. 300 for salary and Sicca Rs. 100 for house rent.

To Assistant Surgeons, when employed in the Civil line, Sicca Rs. 200 for salary and Sicca Rs. 100 for house rent.

Ordered, that the above allowance be drawn, in all instances where it may be practicable, from the Collector, and charged in the Revenue Accounts, and that the salaries of Surgeons or Assistant Surgeons be not paid from, or introduced into the Accounts of the Commercial Department, except when they may be stationed at a distance from any Collectorship, as in the instance of Luckypore, Bauleah, &c.

Ordered, that the salaries of the Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons attached to the several Presidencies beyond the Provinces be continued as at present.

(A True Extract)

J. FOMBELLE,

Sub-Secretary.

THE 4TH NOVEMBER 1790.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Governor General in Council, in the Revenue Department, under date 8th October 1790.

Agreed and ordered, that all British-born subjects, Armenians, and Greeks, as well those now at Sylhet as those desirous to proceed there for the purposes of trade, who shall produce to the Collector of the district a License or Certificate from the Secretary to the Government, showing that they have permission to reside in that country, shall receive a Purwannah from the Collector to the Thannadars of the places and Pergunnahs where and near to the place where lime-stones are drawn or other articles of merchandize, such as wax, ivory, and iron, or other manufactures of the country are procured, (excepting places north-west of the

Surmah River, for, to such places, no person, whether British-born subjects, Armenian, or Greek, shall, on any account, be allowed to resort,) directing that the party shall suffer no let or hindrance in carrying on his traffic whilst he conducts himself in an orderly manner and attends duly to the directions hereinafter mentioned concerning the trade of the Natives.

Agreed and ordered, that as Sylhet is a Frontier District, and the circumstances of it render the regulation expedient, no License or Certificate, authorizing any British-born subject or other person not amenable at present to the Dewanny Adawluts to trade in Sylhet, shall be granted until the parties for whom they may be wanted shall enter into a Penalty Bond or Obligation under such security as Government shall approve, (the form of which Bond or Obligation may be seen at the Secretary's Office,) rendering themselves amenable to the Dewany Adawlut of the District of Sylhet at the suit of the Natives to all intents and purposes, and in the same manner as the Natives are amenable to it, at the suit of British subjects, by the 38th Article of the Regulations now in force for the administration of justice in those Courts. The Bond or Obligation shall be recoverable in the Dewanny Adawlut of Sylhet.

Agreed and ordered, that the Trade of Sylhet, whether in chunam or other articles, be declared entirely free to all the Natives, or, in other words, to all persons generally known under that denomination under the following Regulations :—

1st.—That they shall not supply the Cossyahs or other Hill-people with Arms, Ammunition, or other Articles of Military store under a penalty to be fixed by the Collector.

2nd.—That such prohibited articles shall not pass the Chowkeys, where all boats will be searched, and contraband goods, if found, seized. No boat shall be detained longer than is absolutely necessary for this purpose.

3rd.—That no Burkundauzes, Sepoys, or other armed people belonging to individuals, shall be allowed on any pretence to pass to Laour and places north-west of the Surmah, nor to any place in the Company's country under the Collector of Sylhet, unless it shall appear to the Collector that the same are indispensably necessary for the personal defence or the safety of the property of the merchant or person who employs them.

Published by order of the Governor General in Council,

G. H. BARLOW,

Secretary.

THE 9TH DECEMBER 1790.

Address to Earl Cornwallis.

On Thursday, the 2nd instant, a Public Meeting was held at the Old Court House, in consequence of the following card, which had been circulated the day before, by the gentlemen whose names appear there undersigned :—

"*Calcutta, November 30th*, 1790.

"The gentlemen of the Settlement are requested to meet at the Old Court House, at ten o'clock in the morning of Thursday, the 2nd of next month, for the purpose of considering of an address to the Governor General previous to His Lordship's departure to the Coast :—

"William Burke.
"Hugh Baillie.
"Charles Chapman.
"Charles Cockerell.
"T. H. Davies.
"Patrick Duff.
"George Deare.
"John Fullarton.
"John Fombelle.
"William Farquharson.
"Edward Hay.
William Larkins.
Anthony Lambert.
Hay Macdowal.
Francis Mure.
Turner Macan.
John Murray.
Peter Murray.
John Wilton.
Mark Wood.
John White."

By eleven o'clock, a greater concourse of persons than we ever remember to have seen assembled in Calcutta upon any public business, being met together, there appeared a general impatience to proceed to the business of the day, and upon a call for the chair, Mr. Davies, the Advocate General, was desired by the Meeting to take the same.

The Company being seated, the Chairman rose, and having thanked the Meeting for the honor they had done him in calling him to the chair, which, however, he said would on that occasion have been much better filled by many of the gentlemen he then had in his eye, he observed that, by being placed there, he felt himself called upon, on behalf of himself and of the other gentlemen with whose names he had the honor to be joined in the card which invited the present Meeting, to explain the reasons and motives that had induced them to desire the attendance of the gentlemen of the Settlement, for the purpose expressed in their invitation.

That it had occurred to many of them, separately, that an address to Lord Cornwallis previous to his departure for the Coast, would be

but a proper mark of respect from the Settlement, and a tribute of acknowledgment justly due to him, on the occasion of the resolution His Lordship had recently taken, and which had diffused such general satisfaction through the Settlement. That on conferring with each other on the subject, they had reason to be confirmed in this persuasion, and believing that these sentiments were the prevailing sentiments of the Settlement in general, and that they should do a welcome office to their fellow-citizens by standing forth and calling them together in order to carry their wishes into effect, they had been tempted to take the liberty of requesting their attendance on this day. And he was happy to perceive, by the very numerous and respectable Company which was then assembled, that their invitation had met with the welcome they hoped it would find in the Settlement.

The Chairman then proceeded to state, that if ever an address was proper from any body of men at any time, it was peculiarly so from the British Inhabitants of Calcutta at this juncture. For that we were now engaged in a difficult and important war, in which our nearest and most important interests were at stake. That within the period of not many years past, we had seen an empire arise in the east, which had suddenly attained a pitch of power, far exceeding that which had been possessed by any of the other Native Powers of Hindoostan, almost from the commencement of the present century. That this empire was headed by a warlike and politic Prince not more distinguished above his countrymen by the eminence of his power and of his talents than by his hereditary and inveterate hatred of the English name—a systematical hatred founded on fear and on the jealousy of power; since he saw in the British arms the only force that could shake his empire, and the only obstacle that could oppose a resistance to his obtaining the universal monarchy of Hindoostan. That it was essential to the preservation of the British possessions in India, that his power should be either annihilated, or so much reduced as to disable him from molesting us in future; for that whilst he retained his entire forces, he would never relinquish the idea of exterminating the English from Hindoostan, but must remain, if not an object of terror, yet a subject of continual alarm and apprehension both to ourselves and our allies, on whom he might fall at a time when an European war, or other causes, might have divided our power, or diverted those resources which at present we were able to concentre against him. That he had now, by a wanton and unprovoked attack on an old and faithful Ally of the East India Company, compelled us to take up arms against him, at a moment perhaps the most favorable to us, that by any combination of events could possibly have occurred. That never

was a war most just or necessary than that in which we are at present engaged; every tie of honor and of gratitude, as well as every motive of policy and self-preservation called on our Government to step forth and protect the dominions of an Ally whom we were bound by the strongest obligations to defend, and whose interests and safety were so nearly interwoven with those of the Company that they might be considered as their own. He observed that, interesting as this war must be to every subject of the British nation, it was peculiarly so to the British inhabitants of this Settlement, from whence the principal resources of the war were drawn. For to that concern, which they shared in common with their countrymen in other parts of the empire, for the event of a contest so important as the present both to the Company and the nation at large, were superadded other causes which were immediately and pressingly felt by the individuals of this community in particular; and the effects of which were so general here, that he could not believe there was a single man of the many that then surrounded him, who did not feel himself in some degree affected by them. That thus deeply interested and anxious as we all were to see the war brought to a happy and speedy termination, we could not be indifferent to a step which of all others was most likely to effect all that we most earnestly wished. That a considerable time having already elapsed without any decisive blow being struck, and our situation becoming daily more and more critical, every eye had been turned upon Lord Cornwallis; and one general wish appeared to prevail throughout this Settlement, that he might take the field and conduct the operations of the war in person. The Chairman observed, that he could not so well answer for the opinions of men at the other Presidencies; but by what he had seen and could collect of letters received from thence, he had every reason to believe the same anxiety and the same desire for His Lordship's presence at Madras prevailed amongst them as here, where, he was convinced, there was not an individual who did not rejoice in His Lordship's resolution. That in every company he had been in for many weeks before his Lordship's intention of going to the Coast had been surmised, or he believed even suspected, the war had hardly ever been mentioned without an earnest wish being expressed, that Lord Cornwallis would himself conduct the operations of it; for the war could not, he said, be entrusted to any hands, which would not be strengthened by his Lordship's presence in the field. His Lordship's distinguished talents in the field and in the cabinet, his high character and great authority, the personal esteem in which he is held by our Native allies, and the confidence they are known to place in him, made the advantages that must be derived from his presence on the Coast, whether for carrying on the war, or negociating a peace, obvious to every mind.

These causes, he said, had made him and the other gentlemen who had joined in convening the meeting, desirous of publicly expressing their sentiments to His Lordship before his departure, and they had taken the liberty of calling the Settlement together that, if the general opinion concurred with theirs, in thinking that it would not be proper coldly to suffer His Lordship to depart without giving him a public mark and testimony of the high respect they entertained for him, and acknowledging the satisfaction which his present resolution had given them, they might have an opportunity of publicly meeting and joining in an address to him to that effect. He begged leave to add, as a further reason why he thought the present opportunity ought to be embraced for this purpose, that if it was suffered to pass by, many who were then present in the Settlement, and who were anxious to convey their sentiments to him, would be probably precluded from ever doing it. That many gentlemen were preparing to return to England in the ships of the present season, to whom the opportunity must be for ever lost. That besides, as nothing could be more uncertain than the events of war, it might happen, notwithstanding their sanguine and well-founded hopes that Lord Cornwallis might be able to return shortly to this Presidency, His Lordship might, by a protraction of the hostilities, or by other unavoidable public business, be detained upon the Coast to a much more distant day than they then thought probable, in which case, of the numbers at present in Calcutta, it was difficult to say how many might, from the change of their stations, or other causes, be debarred from the opportunity of testifying their respect and veneration for him, previous to his leaving their country. It only remained for him to mention the reasons which had induced them to adopt the mode they had taken for calling the present meeting, in preference to an advertisement in one of the public Newspapers. It is certain that by the latter mode, a wider and more general notion of the intended meeting would have been given to the public; for that, from the shortness of the notice, and the mistakes or negligence of the persons employed to distribute the cards, it must unavoidably happen that many gentlemen would not be informed of it in time to attend. But they felt an apprehension that if Lord Cornwallis had been apprized of the present meeting, he might, from motives of delicacy, and from that great modesty which is almost ever the inseparable companion of great merit and great talents, have intimated a desire to avoid the compliment intended him, and thereby have disappointed the intention and wishes of the Settlement.

As to their affixing their names to the card which invited the Meeting, they had taken that liberty, he said, from a conviction that it would

be thought more respectful to the public, and would be more likely to produce a full and general attendance than if the Meeting had been called by an unsigned advertisement.

Having thus fully stated the reasons for calling the Meeting, the Chairman begged leave to ask if any of the gentlemen present had any thing to propose on the subject for which they were assembled. If they had, and would state the resolution they might wish to offer, he would be very happy in submitting it to the Meeting and taking the sense of the company then present upon it.

Upon the Chairman's sitting down, Mr. Harding rose and moved the following resolution:—

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this Meeting that, previous to Lord Cornwallis's departure for Madras, an address should be drawn up and presented to him, from the British inhabitants of this Presidency, expressing the general satisfaction which His Lordship's resolution to go to the Coast, upon the present important emergency, has diffused through this Settlement; assuring him of our ardent wishes for his success, and of our confidence that the additional energy which his presence will give to the operations of our allies and of the armies in the field, will effect a speedy and glorious termination to the present war with Tippoo Sultan, and declaring our earnest hopes that he may soon be able to return to the Presidency, where His Lordship's person and character are held in the highest esteem and veneration.

Which motion having been seconded, was then put by the Chairman and unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Harding then moved that a Committee of seven persons be nominated to draw up an address to be laid before this Meeting, and that the following gentlemen compose that Committee:—

Colonel Mackenzie.	T. H. Davies, Esq.
Colonel Duff.	William Burke, Esq.
Colonel J. Murray.	Charles Chapman, Esq.
Major Macdowal.	Edward Hay, Esq.

(For the remainder, vide Supplement).

THE 9TH DECEMBER 1790.

(Continued from the second page.)

The Committee, after having retired a few minutes, returned with an Address, which was read and agreed to. It was then resolved that it should remain at the Old Court House for the signature of those who

had been prevented from attending the Meeting, until 3 o'clock the ensuing day, and that the Committee be instructed in the mean time to wait upon Lord Cornwallis, to know at what time it would best suit his Lordship's convenience to receive the address. His Lordship having appointed Saturday the 4th December, the Committee accordingly waited upon him, and Colonel Mackenzie, in terms very properly suited to the occasion, presented to His Lordship the following

ADDRESS.

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 4TH, 1790.

To the RIGHT HON'BLE CHARLES EARL CORNWALLIS, K. G., *Governor General of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, and Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's and the Company's Forces in India.*

MY LORD,—At a moment when your Lordship is about to quit this Presidency, to take upon yourself the conduct of an arduous and important war, in the event of which, the prosperity of the Hon'ble Company, the honor of our arms, and the stability of the British power in the East, are so much involved, we, His Majesty's subjects, living under and enjoying the protection of this Government, cannot so far restrain our feelings as to forbear thus publicly expressing, and conveying to you, our sense of the zeal for the interests of the nation, and for the prosperity and safety of the Company's possessions in this country, which has induced your Lordship to adopt a resolution, that has gratified the general wish of the Public, and claims our warmest acknowledgments.

We beg leave to offer to your Lordship our ardent wishes for success, and that by bringing this war to a speedy and happy termination, you may add lustre to those honors which your Lordship has already acquired from your country. Nor indeed can we doubt that the additional energy which your Lordship's presence will give to the operations of our allies, as well as to those of our Forces in the field, must soon reduce the enemy to such a state as will ensure a glorious issue to the hostilities he has so wantonly provoked against him.

We have only to add our earnest hopes that your Lordship may soon return to this Settlement in safety and in health, crowned with victory and additional honor.

We have the honor to be, with the greatest respect,

MY LORD,

Your Lordship's most obedient and most humble Servants,

Signed by 330 Gentlemen of the Settlement.

CALCUTTA,
December 2nd, 1790.

To which His Lordship returned the following answer:—

GENTLEMEN,—I am extremely sensible of this mark of esteem and confidence from a body of gentlemen whom I so much respect, and whose good opinion I so highly value.

Every consideration, both public and private, will call forth my utmost exertions; and as I trust that our allies will be stimulated, by my presence in the scene of action, to join in a vigorous co-operation with us, I hope that, before the expiration of a long period, I shall have the gratification of returning to Bengal, after having secured the blessings of peace to the British Settlements in India.

JANUARY 6TH, 1791.

Fort William, Public Department, December 3rd, 1790.

Notice is hereby given that the Governor General in Council has been pleased to adopt the following Regulations with a view of controling the annual supply of stationery to the different Offices under this Presidency. The Regulations are to take effect from the 1st of January 1791 :—

The control of the expenditure is placed under charge of a Committee, composed of the Civil Auditor and the Secretaries to the Boards of Revenue and Trade, and the Assistant in charge of the Stationery Ware-house. Mr. R. Campbell is directed to officiate as Clerk to the Committee.

The Officers of Government and other persons who may have been authorized to apply for stationery, to be delivered to them from the Company's Ware-house, are required to furnish the Committee with a Statement, which they think will be wanted by them respectively for one year's consumption, specifying the quantity of the articles of stationery absolutely requisite, and the particular purposes for which each article will be used.

The Assistant in charge of the stationery is positively prohibited from issuing, in the course of the year, a greater quantity of any article of stationery to any one of the Officers of Government, &c., than the Committee may have admitted to be the quantity required for executing the business of his particular Department during the year. In case, however, an unexpected increase in the duties of any Office should require a larger supply of any of the articles of stationery than might have been calculated when the Annual Indent was submitted to the investigation of the Committee, the grounds upon which an augmentation may be wanted are to be stated for the consideration of the Governor General in Council.

The Heads of Offices are not to consider the admission of the Committee as authority for the expenditure of a greater quantity of any article of stationery than may be actually requisite for executing the public business of their respective Departments in the year, and they are peremptorily prohibited from appropriating to private uses any articles they may obtain from the Company's Stores. Pursuant to the Orders contained in the following extract of a letter from the Court of Directors, dated 28th April 1790 :—

Para. 33.—"We likewise prohibit the issuing of any article of sta-"tionery from the Company's Stores which may be known or reasonably

"be presumed to be demanded for private use, as, from the very great "increase we have observed in the issues of many of the articles, and "of some in particular, we cannot but conclude that they must in great "part have been so appropriated."

The following List No. 1 of Articles of Stationery chiefly imported by the Company, will be furnished to the different Offices after their Indents are admitted by the Committee; but any of the articles which may be wanted of the List No. II, must be included in the separate Indent to be submitted to the Governor General in Council, through the Assistant in charge of the Stationery, and reasons must be assigned at the foot of each Indent for the articles being wanted:—

LIST No. I.

Atlas, Imperial, Book, Consultation, General Letter, Foolscap, Quarto Post, Marble-coloured, Blotting, Quills, Penknives, Erasing Strops, Hones, Scissors, Pewter Chests, Ink Stands, Round Stands, Wedge-wood glass, Black Ink Powder, Red Powder, Country Sand, Sand Boxes, Pounce, Country Wax, Wafers, Round Rulers, Flat Tape, Pencils, Slices, Paste Boards, Leads, Vellum, Parchment; Half Bound Books of General Letter Paper, one quire; Half Bound Books of General Letter Paper, two quires; Half Bound Books of General Letter Paper, three quires; Half Bound Books of General Letter Paper, four quires; Half Bound Books of Folio Post, one quire; Half Bound Books of Folio Post, two quires; Half Bound Books of Folio Post, three quires; Half Bound Books of Folio Post, four quires; Half Bound Books of Foolscap, one quire; Half Bound Books of Foolscap, two quires; Half Bound Books of Foolscap; three quires; Half Bound Books of Foolscap, four quires; Quarto Memorandum Books; Compasses.

LIST No. II.

Elephant, Ebony Ink Stands, India Rubbers.

Published by order of the Governor General in Council,

E. HAY,

Secretary to the Government.

Fort William, December 31st, 1790.

Public notice is hereby given, that subscriptions will be received, on or before the 31st of January 1791, for raising a fund to be applied

to the provision of an Investment for Europe in 1791, for the benefit of the subscribers, in the manner following, viz. :—

1st.—The amount subscribed is to form one common stock, in which each person shall have an interest proportioned to his subscription.

2nd.—The sum subscribed is to be paid into the General Treasury, in the following proportions :—

¼th on or before the 15th February 1791.
¼th „ „ 1st April „
¼th „ „ 1st June „
¼th „ „ 1st August „

3rd.—Persons failing in the due payment of their Instalments, shall be considered as having forfeited their right to any benefit from the Investment. And the money they may have paid shall be returned to them at the end of twelve months from the time of payment, with interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum.

4th.—The amount subscribed shall be invested in piece-goods, under the direction of the Board of Trade and through the agency of the Company's servants under their authority, in the same manner as if a like amount were invested upon account of the Company, in addition to the Investment which the Governor General in Council has resolved to provide for the year 1791.

5th.—The Board of Trade, in arranging all or any of the orders to the Factories undermentioned for the Subscription Goods, will exercise their judgment, as they do with respect to the Company's Investment, with this exception, that they will not order any assortments which, by the accounts received in the course of the last season, did not yield a profit to the Company :—

Benares.
Chittagong.
Commercolly.
Cossim Bazar.
Dacca.
Gollagore.
Hurriaul.
Hurripaul.
Keerpoy.
Luckipore.
Malda.
Midnapore.
Patna.
Radhanaggore.
Rungpore.
Santipore.
Sonamookey.

6th.—The Subscription Goods shall be provided at the Factories in the Mass with the Company's goods, without any discrimination of property; and shall be examined at the Export Ware-house, and reported upon as though the whole were the Company's.

7th.—In the course of the shipping season of 1791-92, that is to say, between the 1st October 1791 (or earlier, should circumstances admit) and the 15th March 1792, a separation shall be made of the goods ordered for the subscription from the Company's goods; and, in making the separation, care will be taken to make the proportion of quality in each assortment for the Company and for the subscribers, as nearly equal as the circumstances of the business will admit of.

8th.—The Subscription Goods shall be sent to England upon the Company's ships of next season, and sold at the Company's sales on account of the subscribers.

9th.—They will be distributed upon the Company's ships according to circumstances in respect to tonnage and value, and it will be endeavoured to divide the risk upon two or more ships of the season, according to the amount that may be subscribed and the times of the ships' sailing. In order to afford the subscribers an opportunity of making Insurances in Europe, none of their goods will be put on the two first ships.

Fort William, Public Department, January 27th, 1791.

Notice is hereby given that proposals of Contract will be received at the Office of the Secretary to the Government on or before the 23rd February next, for supplying the Company with Indigo in the present year 1791, under the following conditions:—

1st.—Samples shall be delivered in the quantity of four seers each, as nearly as possible of one quality; and the price of such samples shall be fixed by the Company's Inspector of Indigo.

2nd.—Advances will be made to the amount of three-fourths of the quantity contracted for, rated at the Inspector's valuation, one-half in Promissory Notes, bearing interest at eight per cent. per annum, and one-half in cash. One-fourth will be reserved for the purpose hereinafter specified.

3rd.—The quantity contracted for shall be delivered into the Company's Export Ware-house, at the periods and in the proportions hereinafter specified; it shall be loaded on their ships at their risk, and disposed of at their sales in England at the risk of the Contractor.

4th.—From the produce of the sales shall, in the first place, be defrayed the charge of freight, the charge of five per cent. for the Company's Home-duty, and of two per cent. for Ware-house-room, as the same now stand or may be altered in consequence of the recommendation from Government to the Court of Directors, as notified in the *Gazette Extraordinary* of the 21st November 1789: and from the said produce, or

otherwise, should such remainder not suffice, the Company shall be paid, at the rate of two shillings and three pence half-penny sterling per Current Rupee, on the amount advanced by them in Bengal, including the charges of packing and shipping.

5th.—The net proceeds beyond the amount advanced, including the last mentioned charges, will be paid to the Contractor, either in Bengal or in London, at his option. In the former case, it will be paid in cash, at the rate of two shillings sterling per current Rupee, within ten days after Government shall have received the Accompt Sales from the Court of Directors. In the latter case, the Company will stand only to the risks of the voyage, on three-fourths of the Invoice Amount of the Indigo shipped. And the proposals must specify which of these alternatives is made choice of.

6th.—The Indigo shall be delivered as nearly as possible of one quality in a chest. When delivered, it shall be appraised by the Company's Inspector, and none estimated at less than Current Rupees eighty per maund, be accepted. One-fourth of the amount of the accepted Indigo shall remain unpaid for, in order to secure the Company in the Exchange stipulated in the 4th Article, and the Contractor's Accompt in Bengal be settled on the other three-fourths, which, if not equal to the advances made, the Contractor shall make good the difference, either by returning so much of the advances (one-half in cash with interest at twelve per cent. per annum, the other half in the same species of paper as may have been issued) or by delivering a further quantity of Indigo, as hereafter may be agreed on.

7th.—The Company's duties at Monjee and Benares shall be paid by the Contractor; but the Calcutta duty is remitted.

8th.—The advances will be made at the periods and in the proportions following:—

On the 10th of March, three-eighths computed upon the rate of the Muster.

On the 1st of May, one-eighth ditto.

On the 1st of June, one-eighth ditto.

On the delivery of the three-eighths of the quantity contracted for, one-eighth at the rate of such delivery.

On the delivery of five-eighths, one-eighth.

On completing the delivery of the whole, one-eighth.

Each advance to be made, one-half in cash, and one-half in Promissory Notes.

9th.—The deliveries shall be made as follows :—

By the 31st December, one-half.

By the 20th January 1792, one-fourth.

By the 10th February, one-fourth.

10th.—Two Securities for the due performance of the Contract must be named in the proposals; and proposals not containing as well this specification as that which is required by the 5th Article, will be rejected without consideration.

E. HAY,
Secretary to the Government.

THE 28TH APRIL 1791.

This is to give notice that the deliveries of Gold and Silver Bullion at the Mint, upon the advertisements of the 1st December 1790 and 14th January 1791, having considerably exceeded the abilities of the Mint, the Governor General in Council is under the necessity of suspending the permission granted by the orders above referred to until the Bullion now in the Mint shall have been coined, of which the public will be duly informed.

By order of the Governor General in Council,

FORT WILLIAM,
April 22nd, 1791.

J. L. CHAUVET,
Sub-Secretary.

THE 5TH MAY 1791.

Proclamation.

On the 3rd June 1789, the following Regulation was passed by the Governor General in Council, and on the 18th of the same month, ordered to be made public by the Collectors of the several Districts wherein salt is manufactured.

The Zemindars of the districts wherein salt is manufactured, are declared so far responsible for the obedience of persons resident within their Zemindaries to the orders of Government prohibiting any manufacture of salt by individuals on their own accounts, as to be rendered liable, after the current month Assar 1196, or July 1789, to such penalty as the Governor General in Council may think proper to impose, on proof of their knowledge of any clandestine manufacture of salt

within their Zemindaries, and of their not having given notice thereof to the Collector of the district, for the purpose of having the same confiscated agreeably to the Regulations; and the Collector is directed to report all such instances, with the evidence, to the Board of Revenue, who will communicate the same to the Governor General in Council.

On the 8th instant the Governor General in Council was pleased to resolve that the foregoing Regulation should be extended to all instances of the clandestine traffic, or transportation of salt, after the 1st day of Jeyte, or 12th May next, which may be proved to have been known to the Zemindars, as well of the districts in which salt is manufactured, as of the other districts in the Company's Provinces; and the Collectors have accordingly been directed to report all such instances, with the evidence, to the Board of Revenue, to be submitted to His Lordship in Council. The Governor General in Council has at the same time been pleased to resolve that, instead of the rewards allowed by the existing Regulations to informers of the clandestine manufacture, or transportation of salt, all persons who shall hereafter give information of salt clandestinely manufactured, transported, or sold within, or clandestinely imported into, the Company's Provinces, provided such salt be seized in consequence of their information, shall be allowed a reward of 25 per cent. on the proceeds of the sale thereof.

His Lordship in Council has likewise further resolved, that the boats, cattle, or carriages employed in the clandestine transportation, or importation of salt, be confiscated and sold, and that informers be allowed one-fourth of the proceeds thereof.

Published by order of the Board of Revenue,

CALCUTTA, *April 20th*, 1791. } J. H. HARRINGTON, *Secretary.*

THE 23RD JUNE 1791.

Fort William, Military Department, June 15th, 1791.

1st.—Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals of contract will be received by the Secretary to the Government, on or before the 31st of July next, for constructing a certain number of Field Gun

Carriages with Limbers, Ammunition Tumbrils, Artificer's Carts, Transport Carriages, and Mortar Beds, as specified in the following list, that is to say:—

Of 24-Pr. Field Carriages with Limbers for Iron Guns ...	27
„ 18 „ „ „ „ „ ...	25
„ „ „ „ „ for Brass Guns ...	5
„ „ „ „ „ „ „ ...	3
Ammunition Tumbrils	105
Transport Carriages	9
Artificer's Carts	12
Mortar Beds.	
Of 13-inch Mortars	14
„ 10 „ „	14
„ 8 „ „	9
Total of Mortar Beds ...	37

These several articles are to be delivered at the undermentioned periods:—

Betwixt the 15*th November* 1791 *and the* 15*th day of June* 1792.

Transport Carriages	3
Artificer's Carts	4
Mortar Beds	37

Betwixt the 15*th day of November* 1792 *and the* 15*th day of June* 1793.

Of 24-Pr. Field Carriages with Limbers for Iron Guns ...	20
„ 18 „ „ „ „ „ ...	20
„ 18 „ „ „ for Brass Guns ...	5
„ 12 „ „ „ „ „ ...	3
Ammunition Tumbrils	70
Transport Carriages	3
Artificer's Carts	8

And the remainder:—

Betwixt the 15*th day of November* 1793 *and the* 15*th day of June* 1794, *being*

Of 24-Pr. Field Carriages and Limbers for Iron Guns ...	7
„ 18 „ „ „ „ „ ...	5
Ammunition Tumbrils	35
Transport Carriages	3

2nd.—No Carriages will be allowed to be put together, nor the parts of them finished, betwixt the 15th day of June and the 15th day of November, unless it be the iron-work, which may be finished at any period of the year, but must be particularly examined and approved of, previous to its being fixed on the Carriages for which the iron-work is intended.

3rd.—The timber required for the first year's supply of Carriages and Mortar Beds must be blocked out and laid up in store to season, on or before the 15th of November 1791; that for the second year's supply, on or before the 1st day of January 1792; and that for the third or last year's supply, on or before the 15th day of November 1792.

4th.—The Contractor's work and workshops are to be open at all times to the inspection of any member or members of the Military Board, or to that of any person nominated by that Board for the purpose of seeing that the iron-work is properly hammered and forged, and the workmanship, in every respect, well executed.

5th.—The Contractor will be supplied with unwrought iron from the Hon'ble Company's Stores at the rate of eight Current Rupees for every Factory Maund, so long as iron can be procured from the stores best calculated for this work, for which purpose the Contractor is to lay before the Military Board, on or before the 1st day of September in each year, an estimate of the quantity of unwrought iron which he is likely to want in the course of that year, specifying therein for what Carriages and number of Carriages the iron is wanted, that an order may be passed for the delivery of the same; the amount to be deducted from the annual balance of his Account.

6th.—To entitle the Contractor to any advance of Cash on account of timber blocked out and laid up to season, such timber must be surveyed and reported on by a Committee, composed of the Commissary of Stores, or his Assistant, and an Officer of the Artillery and Engineer Corps, who shall have power to reject such pieces of timber, or parts of the iron-work, as may appear to them defective, and in case the Contractor shall conceive himself aggrieved by the rejection of any part of his materials, he is at liberty, in such case, to make a reference to the Military Board, whose decision is to be considered as final.

7th.—The wood-work of the different Carriages, and parts of Carriages, to be constructed of the same sort of timber as at present, viz., the fellows and naves of wheels, and axle-trees, to be of the best seasoned full-grown Sissoo; the spokes of full-grown well seasoned Soondery timber; and all the other parts of the Carriages of seasoned teak timber, with an exception to some inconsiderable parts of the Carriages, where Sissoo will be substituted in lieu of teak, as will be shown in the Muster Carriages.

8th.—No part of the pith or white substance of the timber, which is next to the bark, will on any account be admitted to be used in the construction of any Carriage or Carriages, and every piece of timber which falls under this description will be rejected.

9th.—The clamps of the Tumbrils and Limber boxes are in future to be fixed with screws or rivetts in lieu of nails, which were formerly used.

10th.—A Committee of Survey, similar to that which will be appointed to survey the timber-work of Carriages prior to its being received into store to season, will also survey and report on the iron-work of Carriages prior to its being fixed, and this Committee will be required to certify, that, not only the iron-work is equal in weight to that which is fixed by the Regulations, but that it appears to them of a good quality and well-wrought.

11th.—To prevent unnecessary trouble to the Contractor or to the Committee, a survey will not be ordered on a smaller quantity of iron work than that of six Gun Carriages and Limbers, or on that of ten Ammunition Tumbrils, unless by a particular application to the Military Board, who will judge how far a deviation from this rule may be expedient.

12th.—As soon as the different parts of the wood-work of Carriages are received into store to season, they are either to be lodged in store-rooms in Fort William, or in store in some proper place that shall be approved of, adjoining to the Contractors' work-shops; one key of such store-rooms to be lodged with the Commissary of Stores in Fort William, and another with the Contractor, to secure Government from any timber being used, until such time as it has been seasoned the length of time required.

13th.—As the soondery timber is more difficult to season than any other, the Contractor will be required to have it placed in proper situations over his forges, so as to forward its being in a state proper to be used.

14th.—The Contractor is to furnish his own workshops, but they are not to be more than two miles distant from Fort William.

15th.—When Carriages are ready to be delivered into the Arsenal, the Contractor shall have them brought on the first Tuesday of every month into the Garrison of Fort William, where they will be received on the approval of those Officers of Government who have been accustomed to sanction the receipt of Ordnance Carriages into the Arsenal, viz., by the Senior Officer Commanding the Artillery, or, in his absence, a Field Officer of that Corps; the Chief Engineer and Quarter Master General, whose report on the sufficiency of those Carriages will entitle the Contractor to payment in full, for such as are received into store.

16th.—The Carriages are not to be painted by the Contractor, as it would prevent their being properly inspected on delivery, but by the Commissary of Stores in the Arsenal.

17th.—A specification of the total weight of wrought-iron required in each carriage, as well as that of the iron-work of different parts of carriages, as accurately as can be given, together with musters of different sorts of carriages, will remain at the Arsenal ready for the inspection of any person who may be desirous of offering proposals of contract, and the Commissary of Stores will be directed to appoint an intelligent European to attend, to give information on the subject.

18th.—The advances to the Contractor will be made in cash, and he will be entitled to receive one-sixth of the amount of each year's supply of complete Carriages when the timber is blocked out, approved of, and laid up in store to season, and another sixth on the 15th of November of that year. The account of the year's supply to be finally settled, and the balance liquidated on the 15th day of June of each year, or sooner, if the Contractor shall have delivered the annual supply of carriages at an earlier period.

19th.—The proposals are to specify the names of two good and sufficient securities, who shall be bound jointly and severally with the Contractor for the due performance of the contract, a failure in which will be subject to a penalty of twenty-five per cent.

20th.—If the names of the Securities should not be mentioned in the proposals, the latter will be rejected at once, without any other reason being assigned.

Published by order of the Governor General in Council,

J. FOMBELLE,
Sub-Secretary.

THE 14TH JULY 1791.

Proclamation.

Jagrenaut, commonly called Jagrenaut Baboo, (a Native of Cuttack, but lately of Moorshedabad and Calcutta, and employed under the Roy Royan,) having been proved guilty of an attempt to bribe a Public Officer, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to direct that he be proscribed from being again employed on the part of Government in any capacity whatsoever, and the several Officers of Government are required to attend to this proscription.

By order of the Board of Revenue,

CALCUTTA, *July 8th*, 1791.

J. H. HARINGTON,
Secretary.

THE 22ND SEPTEMBER 1791.

Government Advertisements.

A PONDICHERY, LE 20TH AUT 1791.

MONSIEUR,—J'ai l' honneur de vous informer que le Pavillon National de France qui précedemment etoit blanc dans toute sa surface, est aujourd' hui caracterisé par un quartier portant, en trois bandes verticales, les trois Couleurs Nationales; celle qui est la plus près du baton d'enseigne etant rouge, la suivante blanche, et la derniere bleue: Permettez moi, Monsieur, de vous prier de vouloir bien faire connoître ce changement dans tous les établissements dépendants de vôtre Gouvernement, afin qu'il ne puisse occasionner aucune meprise.

J'ai l' honneur d'etre, avec la plus haute consideration, Monsieur.
Vôtre tres humble est tres obeissant serviteur,
DE FRESNE.

A MONSIEUR,—Monsieur Stuart, Governeur General du Bengal et Chef du Conseil Supreme &c., &c. à Calcutta.

(A true copy)
J. FOMBELLE,
Sub-Secretary.

TRANSLATION.

PONDICHERRY, THE 20TH AUGUST.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that the National Flag of France, which was formerly entirely white, is now distinguished by a quartering of three perpendicular stripes, composed of the three National colours; that which is nearest the Ensign Staff being red, the next white, and the last blue: permit me, Sir, to request that you will be so obliging as to notify this alteration at all the Stations dependent on your Government, in order to prevent mistakes.

I have the honor to be, with the greatest respect,
SIR,
Your most obedient and most humble Servant,
(Signed) DE FRESNE.

TO THE HON'BLE MR. STUART, *&c. &c. &c., Calcutta.*

(A true copy of the Translation.)
J. FOMBELLE,
Sub-Secretary.

The 29th September 1791.

Table of Rates of Postage from Calcutta to different places.

Calcutta to	Letters weighing exactly 2½, to * pay			Letters weighing more than 2½ to 3½, to pay			Letters weighing more than 3½ to 4½, to pay			Letters weighing more than 4½ to 5½, to pay			Letters weighing more than 5½ to 6½, to pay			Letters weighing more than 6½ to 7½, to pay		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Benares	0	7	0	0	14	0	1	5	0	1	12	0	2	3	0	2	10	0
Patna	0	5	0	0	10	0	0	15	0	1	4	0	1	9	0	1	14	0
Shergotty and Ramghur	0	5	0	0	10	0	0	15	0	1	4	0	1	9	0	1	14	0
Bauggah	0	7	0	0	14	0	1	5	0	1	12	0	2	3	0	2	10	0
Sircar Sarun	0	6	0	0	12	0	1	2	0	1	8	0	1	14	0	2	4	0
Buxar	0	6	0	0	12	0	1	2	0	1	8	0	1	14	0	2	4	0
Tirhoot	0	6	0	0	12	0	1	2	0	1	8	0	1	14	0	2	4	0
Rogonautpoor	0	3	0	0	6	0	0	9	0	0	12	0	0	15	0	1	2	0
Barrackpoor, Hooghly, and Chandernagore	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	5	0	0	6	0
Nuddea, Santipoor, and Socksagore	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	6	0	0	8	0	0	10	0	0	12	0
Burdwan	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	6	0	0	8	0	0	10	0	0	12	0
Soory, Beerbhoom, and Soorol	0	3	0	0	6	0	0	9	0	0	12	0	0	15	0	1	2	0
Moorshedabad	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	6	0	0	8	0	0	10	0	0	12	0
Berhampoor	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	6	0	0	8	0	0	10	0	0	12	0
Rajmehal	0	3	0	0	6	0	0	9	0	0	12	0	0	15	0	1	2	0
Bogulpoor	0	3	0	0	6	0	0	9	0	0	12	0	0	15	0	1	2	0
Purnea and Coochbehar	0	4	0	0	8	0	0	12	0	1	0	0	1	4	0	1	8	0
Rungpoor and Dinagepoor	0	4	0	0	8	0	0	12	0	1	0	0	1	4	0	1	8	0
Nattore	0	3	0	0	6	0	0	9	0	0	12	0	0	15	0	1	2	0
Moongheer	0	4	0	0	8	0	0	12	0	1	0	0	1	4	0	1	8	0
Dacca	0	3	0	0	6	0	0	9	0	0	12	0	0	15	0	1	2	0
Coydah	0	5	0	0	10	0	0	15	0	1	4	0	1	9	0	1	14	0
Sylhett	0	5	0	0	10	0	0	15	0	1	4	0	1	9	0	1	14	0

* Tolas.

Table of Rates of Postage,—continued.

Calcutta to	Letters weighing exactly 2½, to pay	Letters weighing more than 2½ to 3½, to pay	Letters weighing more than 3½ to 4½, to pay	Letters weighing more than 4½ to 5½, to pay	Letters weighing more than 5½ to 6½, to pay	Letters weighing more than 6½ to 7½, to pay
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	R. A. P.	Rs. A. A.
Bhalwuah	0 6 0	0 12 0	1 2 0	1 8 0	1 14 0	2 4 0
Chittagong	0 6 0	0 12 0	1 2 0	1 8 0	1 14 0	2 4 0
Commercolly	0 3 0	0 6 0	0 9 0	0 12 0	0 15 0	1 2 0
Hurriaul	0 4 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	1 4 0	1 8 0
Backergunge	0 3 0	0 6 0	0 9 0	0 12 0	0 15 0	1 2 0
Midnapore	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 12 0
Culpee	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 12 0
Balasore and Jellasore	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 12 0
Cuttack	0 3 0	0 6 0	0 9 0	0 12 0	0 15 0	0 2 0
Ganjam	0 5 0	0 10 0	0 15 0	1 4 0	1 9 0	1 14 0
Hyderabad	1 1 0	2 2 0	3 3 0	4 4 0	5 5 0	6 6 0
Poonah	1 4 0	2 8 0	3 12 0	5 0 0	6 4 0	7 8 0
Bombay	1 9 0	3 2 0	4 11 0	6 4 0	7 13 0	9 6 0
Cantie	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 12 0
Tumlook	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 12 0
Barriepore	0 1 0	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
Roymungul	0 4 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	1 4 0	1 8 0

C. COCKERELL,
Post Master General.

THE 6TH OCTOBER 1791.

Notice is hereby given that on or before the 1st November next, sealed proposals of Contract for the remittance in Dacca of the couries received on account of the Revenues of Sylhet, which may, at the expiration of each month, remain in balance in the Treasury of the Collector to be paid into the Treasury of the Collector of Dacca in Silver, will be received at the Office of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue. The Contract to commence on the 1st December next, and to continue for three years from that period. All persons who may deliver in proposals, are desired to specify the rates per cowan or cowans of couries at which they will engage to make the remittances proposed.

Information will be received by application to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, of the probable amount of the annual remittances. All proposals to be accompanied with the names of two responsible securities for the fulfilment of the terms of the Contract.

By order of the Board of Revenue,

JOHN RAWLINS,
Acting Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
5th October 1791.

THE 13TH OCTOBER 1791.

Notice is hereby given that, in consequence of authority given to the Governor General in Council by the Hon'ble Court of Directors, with the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, to draw Bills on the Company to a considerable amount, proposals will be received at this Office on or before the 15th of October 1792, for payments to be made at the Treasury on this account, at certain specified period, agreeing with the last day of the present year. The Bills will be drawn payable at twelve months' sight, and reserve an option to the Court of Directors to extend the time of payment to a period not exceeding three years, allowing interest on the amount, at and after the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, from the expiration of the first twelve months; such interest to be paid half-yearly.

The Proposers are to specify the other terms, including the exchange, on which they are willing to remit.

Public notice is also hereby given that Proposals will be received at this Office, on or before the 1st of December next, specifying the terms on which money will be paid into the Company's Treasury at certain stated periods in the year 1792, for Bills on the Company drawn at sight, and under the reserve beforementioned.

In both instances the Proposals are to be delivered in, under Seal, and subscribed "Proposals for the Investment Remittance of 1791," or "Proposals for the Investment Remittance of 1792," according as the Tenders may be made for either year.

Published by order of the Governor General in Council,

J. L. CHAUVET,
Sub-Secretary.

THE 3RD NOVEMBER 1791.

Advertisement.

Whereas a robbery was committed on Tuesday night, the 1st instant, on the Chowringhy Road, by three Europeans supposed to be sailors, who made their escape with a Gold Watch, capped and jewelled, the maker's name John Holmes, London, and a Gold Chain and a Seal, engraved with a Lion Rampant;—Whoever will produce the said Watch, Chain, and Seal, and give information of the offenders, so that they may be apprehended and convicted, shall receive a reward of four hundred Rupees.

G. C. MEYER,
Superintendent.

POLICE OFFICE,
2nd November 1791.

THE 10TH NOVEMBER 1791.

Government Advertisements.

Notice is hereby given, that the Salaries and Establishments of the Civil Department, for the months of June and July last, will be payable on or after Friday, the 11th instant, by which date the Civil and Marine Paymasters will be furnished with cash, for the payment of such Salaries and Establishments as are issuable from their Offices, respectively.

By order of the Governor General in Council,

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
9th November 1791.

J. L. CHAUVET,
Sub-Secretary.

THE 17TH NOVEMBER 1791.

The conduct of our Troops in the reduction of Nundy-Droog will be best illustrated by the following General Orders, which express the sense entertained of it by Lord Cornwallis.

HEAD QUARTERS, CAMP, 19*th October* 1791. G. A. O.

"Lord Cornwallis having been a witness of the extraordinary obstacles, both of nature and of art, which were opposed to the detachment of the Army that attacked Nundy-drugum, cannot too highly applaud the firmness and exertions which were manifested by all ranks in carrying on the operations of the siege, or the valour and discipline which was displayed by the flank Companies of His Majesty's 36th and 71st Regiments, those of the Madras 4th European Battalion, of the 13th Bengal Native Infantry, 3rd, 4th, 10th, 13th, 15th, and 27th Battalions Madras Native Infantry, that were employed in the assault of last night, and which, by overcoming all difficulties, effected the reduction of that important Fort.

"His Lordship is highly sensible of the zealous and meritorious conduct of Major Gowdie in the command of that detachment, both at the attack of Rymungur, and in carrying on the laborious operations of the siege of Nundy-drugum, for which the Major will be pleased to accept his warmest acknowledgments.

"The whole of the Officers and Soldiers who composed that detachment, appear likewise to be perfectly entitled to the strongest expressions of his approbation, and he particularly desires that his warmest thanks may be presented to Major Montague for his successful efforts in bringing the Artillery into the Batteries, and for the ability with which it was afterwards served; to Captain Robinson, of the 71st Regiment, who commanded the European flank Companies that led the assault, and to Captain McLeod, who supported the Europeans with the flank Companies of the Native Regiments, for the gallantry and judgment with which they discharged the duties of their respective situations; to Captain Reid for his almost unexampled perseverance in carrying on an approach, and establishing a parallel near the enemy's works on the ascent of the hill, which was calculated to facilitate the success of the assault; to Captain Kyd, His Lordship's Aide-de-camp, for the zealous and able professional assistance which he gave as Engineer, and to Lieutenant M'Kenzie, the Senior Engineer, upon duty, for the skill and indefatigable industry which he uniformly exerted both at Rymungur and during the siege. Although the services of Pioneers are less brilliant than those of the Troops, they are of peculiar value in all such

operations, and His Lordship thinks himself called upon in justice to Lieutenant Dawse and all the Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the Pioneer Corps, as well as Ensign Stokee, of the Engineers, who assisted with so much ability in directing their labors, to declare that their behaviour on this occasion has deserved his highest commendations.

"Lord Cornwallis cannot sufficiently express the sense of his obligations to General Medows: but he requests that he will be assured that he considers the handsome manner in which the General undertook the temporary command of the detachment, so inadequate to his rank, and the conducting of the assault, both as a mark of personal friendship to himself and as an additional proof of his earnest desire to promote the honor and interests of his country."

THE 25TH NOVEMBER 1791.

Fort William, Public Department, the 23rd November 1791.

Notice is hereby given that the Governor General in Council has resolved to make a remittance this season to the Hon'ble Company's super-cargoes in China, to an amount not exceeding twenty lakhs of Current Rupees.

The sum is to be advanced here in Promissory Notes, payable according to priority of date, and bearing interest at and after the rate of eight per cent. per annum. The payments are to be made into the Canton Treasury, between the 1st of November 1792 and the 31st of January 1793; and the rate of exchange between Current Rupees and Spanish Dollars, at which any person may be desirous of undertaking to make such payment into the Canton Treasury, must be expressed in the offers made for this remittance, as well as the amount which each person may be desirous of engaging for, and the securities they would propose for the performance of their engagements.

The most undeniable security will be required, and a preference given to the deposit of Company's Paper, even although the rate of exchange proposed should be rather higher than that offered upon personal security.

Sealed proposals for remittance will be received at this Office, and on Wednesday, the 7th December 1791, the Government will proceed to open all such as may then have been received, and determine upon the answers to be communicated to the proposers.

Published by order of the Governor General in Council,

J. L. CHAUVET,
Sub-Secretary.

THE 1ST DECEMBER 1791.

Fort William, Public Department, the 18th November 1791.

Whereas various applications have of late been made to the Superintendent of the Police by individuals (in consequence of the difficulty which they experienced in procuring Silver Coin) to compel the shroffs to furnish Silver in exchange for Gold Coin, and to punish them if they attempt in this exchange to value the Gold Mohur at less than what appears to have been its former market-price, viz., one Arcot and fifteen Sicca Rupees; and whereas coercive measures, instead of alleviating, have a necessary tendency to increase the difficulty complained of: The Governor General in Council has therefore determined that in future the sale of Gold and Silver Coin shall be as free and unrestrained in every respect as the sale of Gold and Silver Bullion; and that the Gold Coin which shall be offered for sale in exchange for Silver, or the Silver Coin which shall be offered for sale in exchange for Gold, shall be considered, in effect, as Bullion, and the exchangeable value or price of each determined by the course of trade in the same manner as the price of every other commodity that comes into the market.

Public notice, therefore, is hereby given, that no applications of the kind above described will be complied with by the Superintendent of the Police.

Published by order of the Governor General in Council,

E. HAY,
Secretary to the Government.

THE 8TH DECEMBER 1791.

Notice is hereby given that no retailers of spirituous and fermented liquors or intoxicating drugs will be allowed to keep their shops open for the sale of such drugs or liquors after sunset.

POLICE OFFICE,
November 19th, 1791.

(Signed) G. C. MEYER,
Superintendent.

THE 9TH FEBRUARY 1792.

Fort William, Public Department, February 3rd, 1792.

EAST INDIAN HOUSE, JUNE 17th, 1791.

At a Court of Directors held on Friday, the 3rd of June 1891.

Whereas the Court of Directors of the East India Company have reason to believe that an illicit and unlawful trade is carried on between Europe and India by British subjects, under the false Colours and Passes of Foreign Nations; and as it is their duty to suppress the same, it is resolved that prosecutions shall be commenced against such persons residing within the jurisdiction of the Courts of England, as shall upon information be found (by the Directors) offending against the laws now in force for the prevention of all illicit and unlawful commerce to the East Indies.

It is likewise resolved that if any servants of the Company, Civil or Military, or any person holding office or employment, or receiving salary or wages from the East India Company, shall be proved to have any concern, either directly or indirectly, as Principal or Agent, for the carrying on any illicit or unlawful trade, in, to, or from the East Indies, such person, upon being found guilty of the same before the Governor General of India, or the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature in Bengal, or any two of the Puisne Judges of the said Court, or any two Members of the General Council at Fort William, or before the Governor and Council of any of the Company's Settlements in India, or before the Company's Super-Cargoes at China, shall be dismissed the service of the East India Company, and rendered incapable of ever serving again in any capacity whatsoever.

And it is further resolved that if any other description of persons residing in India shall be found guilty of the like offence, such person or persons shall be considered as having forfeited all right to the Company's License for continuing in India, and are to be sent to England to be prosecuted as the laws direct.

Resolved that the above resolutions be published in the *London Gazette*, together with an abstract of several Acts of Parliament, now in force, for securing the lawful trade to the East Indies.

Note.—Here follow the abstracts, which it was thought unnecessary to reprint.

THE 2ND MARCH 1792.

Copy of a letter from Earl Cornwallis to Sir Charles Oakeley, dated 8th February 1792, *Camp near Seringapatam, which was received early this morning by express from Madras.*

To

SIR CHARLES OAKELEY, BART.,
&c. &c. &c.

SIR,

"On the 5th instant I encamped about seven miles to the northward of Seringapatam, from whence I saw that Tippoo had, according to my information, taken a position on the north bank of the river, with its front and flanks covered by a bound hedge, and a number of ravines, swamps, and water-courses, and likewise fortified by a chain of strong redoubts, full of cannon, as well as by the Artillery of the Fort, and of the works on the island.

"It would have cost us a great many men to have attacked this camp in the day, and perhaps the success might not have been quite certain. I determined, therefore, to make the attempt in the night, and for this purpose I marched on the 6th as soon after sunset as the Troops could be formed in three divisions; the right division commanded by General Medows, and the centre division under my immediate direction, were destined for the attack of the enemy's camp, and the division on the left, consisting of four battalions, under Lieutenant Colonel Maxwell, was ordered to attack the works that the enemy were constructing on the heights above the Karigat Pagoda.

"The Officers Commanding the leading Corps in the right and centre divisions were directed, after driving the enemy from their camp, to endeavour to pursue them through the river and establish themselves on the island, and it was recommended to Lieutenant Colonel Maxwell to attempt to pass the river, if, after having possessed himself of the heights, he saw that our attack on the camp was successful.

"The left and centre divisions were so fortunate as to accomplish completely the objects proposed. Lieutenant Colonel Maxwell gained the heights, and afterwards passed the river, and the first five Corps of the centre division crossed over to the island, leaving me in possession of the camp which was standing, and of all the Artillery of the enemy's right wing.

"The division of the right, by some of those accidents to which all operations in the night must be liable, approached much too near to a very strong detached work, which it was my intention to assault that

night, and which must have fallen into our hands without giving us any trouble, if we succeeded in forcing the enemy's camp.

"The advanced Guards engaged in the attack of this work before they could be prevented by the Officers in the front of the Column, and the latter, who had been used to carry Forts with much facility, did not think it necessary, or perhaps creditable, to oblige them to desist; but the garrison of the Redoubt conducted themselves very differently from those which we had lately met with, and their resistance was so obstinate that it was not carried without costing us several lives and a very considerable delay.

"By this time the firing at the centre attack had entirely ceased, and General Medows, concluding from that circumstance that I was in complete possession of the whole of the enemy's camp, and apprehending that a part of his Corps might be wanted to support the Troops in the island, wished to communicate with me as speedily as possible.

"Some guides who undertook to lead his division to join mine by a direct road, conducted him to the Karigat Pagoda without his meeting with me, and daylight was then too near to admit of his undertaking any further operations.

"These untoward circumstances did not deprive us, however, of any of the solid advantages of our victory, for we are in possession of the whole of the enemy's Redoubts, of all the ground on the north side of the river, and of a great part of the island; but as the force with which I remained in the enemy's camp did not much exceed three battalions, and as I have found, from parties that I sent out, that the left wing of Tippoo's Army kept their ground all night, I could not bring off any trophies from the field, except those which were very near to the spot where our impression was made.

"I have not been able to ascertain with precision the number of guns that have fallen into our hands, but I understand that, of brass and iron, it amounts to upwards of sixty of different calibres.

"I shall take up my ground to-morrow as near to the chain of Redoubts as possible, without being exposed to the fire of the Fort, and as our posts upon the island are now nearly secured against any attempt of the enemy, I shall soon be ready to proceed with vigour upon the operations of the seige.

"It has been hitherto impossible to collect the returns of the killed and wounded, but I have every reason to hope that our loss in Euro-

peans will be under two hundred. Major Close will send to Mr. Jackson a list of the Officers that were killed, in order to prevent the anxious alarms of the friends of the survivors."

I am,
With great esteem and regard,
SIR,
Your most obedient humble Servant,

CAMP NEAR SERINGAPATAM;
8th February 1792. (Signed) CORNWALLIS.

THE 5TH JULY 1792.

Fort William, Military Department, 27th June 1792.

The sale of fire-arms, or other warlike stores, to or for the use of country powers or private persons, without express authority for that purpose, having been heretofore prohibited by the orders of Government, and the Board having reason to believe that those orders, which are of ancient date, may not be generally known, and that, in some instances, where they have been known, attempts have been privately make to counteract them; it is hereby publicly notified and declared that the said trade has been and continues to be entirely forbidden; and that any person or persons who shall be detected in exporting from Calcutta, or any other part of the Company's Provinces, to any part or parts of the country within their territories, or otherwise, cannons or guns of any other description, or any arms or warlike stores, of whatever denomination, without a pass sealed with the seal of the Company, and signed by the Secretary to this Government, will be considered as having forfeited the protection of the Company, and will be dealt with accordingly.

It is further hereby notified and declared that the Superintendent of Police for the town of Calcutta, the Collectors and Officers of the Customs within the Company's Provinces, including the Zemindary of Benares, and the Magistrates of the several districts, have been directed to take due care that the strictest attention be paid to the order now given, and to seize within their respective jurisdictions any property attempted to be passed in violation of such order, declaring the said property confiscated to Government for their use and benefit, and for the benefit of the informer, who shall be entitled to half its value, upon conviction of the party or parties engaged in the trade.

Published by order of the Governor General in Council,

J. FOMBELLE,
Sub-Secretary.

THE 12TH JULY 1792.

Extract from the Report of the Colonial Committee of the National Assembly, on the subject of their East India Settlement.

"Mahe is a factory absolutely necessary to us for carrying on the pepper trade, because, treating here with the natives of Malabar, we are not in a state of dependance upon the English and Dutch East India Companies; on the contrary, we have over them all the advantages arising from sovereignty and a cheaper management of our trade.

"Without keeping your attention fixed particularly on Karcal Yanam, Masulipatam, and other French factories, your Committee think it their duty to inform you that they all stand in need of the inspection of your Commissioners, who will have to calm and pacify the spirits which the blaze of liberty has fired, to organize the different powers, to devise and propose means for rendering our trade flourishing, and, above all, to revive the high esteem and consideration which the French once enjoyed among the nations of Asia, and which we forfeited only through the ignorance of our Ministers.

"For, in truth, it would seem as if their Ministers had made it their study how to weaken our power in that quarter of the world. After all the victories and successes of De Suffrein, could it have been supposed that the last treaty of peace, which ought to have increased our possessions, and the means of our prosperity, would plunge us still deeper in debasement and dependance? A Minister of high reputation,* judging perhaps of the sublimity of his own talents from the extravagant eulogiums bestowed upon him by his flatterers, opened a treaty with the ablest negociator in England,† without having any knowledge of places, men, or things, and without deigning to consult such Frenchmen as, from having lived and carried on trade in India, were able to give him information respecting our true interests. The consequence was, that those interests were completely sacrificed.

"After such an ignominy, there was nothing wanting to fill up the measure of our shame, but to abandon, in a time of profound peace, the only fortified place we had in Asia—I mean Pondicherry, the centre of all our establishments on the Continent, one of the finest European towns in Hindoostan inhabited by French, the focus of industry, and

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* Count de Vergennes. † Lord Lonsdale is here alluded to.

[Both these notes are found in the original Ed.]

which, with the double advantage of civil and commercial liberty, will become one of the most famous emporiums in the world.

"Posterity will not believe, and, indeed, we ourselves could not believe it at present if the fact was not so recent, that the French Ministry, misled by the most false calculations and opinions, had, in consequence of a plan concerted and ratified in Council, withdrawn the garrison from Pondicherry, and left that important place under the guard of only 100 sepoys, and consequently an easy prey to the daring marauder who at the head of seven or eight hundred determined fellows might be tempted to plunder it.

"Asia, whom our weakness has filled with indignation, no longer views us but as objects of contempt. Europe, who entertained too high an opinion of our understanding to ascribe this measure to ignorance, considered it as the effect of treachery, if not in our Ministers, at least in their agents and co-operators, who were purchased by the cabinet of St. James's. And can there be a doubt of this, when we see that this resolution, founded, as it is pretended, on a plan of economy, by which only a paltry sum can be saved, was taken just at the moment when the fortifications were restored, and put in a better state than ever they were before; at a moment when our generous ally, the most warlike Prince of Asia, Tippoo Sultan, could, at the first hostile movement, advance to our support and deluge the Carnatic with his formidable troops?

"In this disgraceful policy we can easily discover the same spirit which prevailed in our Councils and under a weak and dastardly administration, when we basely abandoned our allies, the Dutch, and left them a prey to the Prussian invasion.

"Thus it was, Sir, that the French nation, instead of rising to the glorious destiny which awaits it, was visibly declining to its ruin. But thanks to the Revolution! the scene is changed; and the time is no more when the dearest interests of the State lie at the mercy of the vices or weaknesses of a Vizier.

"Let us lose no time, but hasten to repay such of their faults as are not yet past remedy. You will give orders, no doubt, that the Government of Pondicherry be restored and settled on a respectable footing, so as that it may be able to secure and favor our trade, and protect our other establishments in India; you will require rather an augmentation than a reduction of its former garrison. The inhabitants express the most ardent wishes for such a measure; and their language on the occasion is equally moving and energetic. Several towns, both in the lower

part of France and on the sea-coast, have declared the same wish. In a word, every thing concurs to show the propriety of the measure, and not one sound objection can be urged against it."

THE 23RD AUGUST 1792.

General Medows having appointed Monday the 30th instant for receiving the address of the Inhabitants, the Chairman and Committee of Gentlemen chosen at the above Meeting waited on him and presented the underwritten address, which had been previously signed by nearly three hundred persons :—

To the HON'BLE MAJOR GENERAL WILLIAM MEDOWS, *Governor of Fort. St. George, and Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's and East India Company's Forces on the Coast of Coromandel.*

THE ADDRESS OF THE INHABITANTS OF THE SETTLEMENT OF MADRAS.

HONORABLE SIR,—Whatever may be the reluctance of merit to well-earned praise, it is not less the duty of the public to offer it; and we trust that, while we fulfil this grateful task, you will not be displeased to accept the sincere sentiments of an unanimous community.

In expressing our sense of those high qualities which dignify your Government, we cannot but regret that, after the fatigues and dangers of the Field, sustained by you through a long war, with an ardour never excelled, you do not remain a witness of the public prosperity to which your services have so eminently contributed, and that you do not add to our enjoyment of a peace equally honorable and advantageous, by partaking, in this country, its happy consequence.

Your contrary determination is to be the more regretted when we contemplate the distinguished virtues of zeal for justice, unbiassed integrity, and impartial exercise of power, whether in the duties of Government or in the dispensation of law, displayed on every occasion equally to your own honor and the advantage of society.

As our acknowledgments are offered to you from the sincerest sense of justice, so our warmest wishes for your long enjoyment of well-deserved happiness accompany you to your native country.

We have the honor to be,

HON'BLE SIR,

Your obedient and faithful friends and servants,

DAVID HALIBURTON,

Chairman.

THE 25TH JULY 1792.

TOWN HALL, FORT ST. GEORGE.

To the HON'BLE MAJOR GENERAL WILLIAM MEDOWS, *Governor of Fort St. George, and Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's Forces on the Coast of Coromandel.*

THE ADDRESS OF THE NATIVE MERCHANTS, PEOPLE OF PROPERTY, AND INHABITANTS OF MADRAS.

HONORABLE SIR,—Your goodness has always been so great to us, and your justice to all, that ever since we heard of your making a resolution to depart from the Government, we have been afflicted with great grief, and all castes of people are very sorry that you are resolved to quit the Settlement.

Your Honorable self have always been so good and charitable in attending to the interest of all people, and not making interest for yourself, and you have acquitted your worthy self most bravely with Lord Cornwallis in the late war with Tippoo for the good of the public, and when Mr. Shamier, Sultaun's son, made application to your Honor about the duties at Peria Motoo, your Honorable self and Sir Charles Oakeley took the same into consideration, and you struck off the said duties, which was of great service to the public, for those duties were very heavy and there was no occasion for them, for which all people are under the greatest thanks and obligations to your Honor, and the gentlemen of the Council for your equity and benevolence.

We will always pray to Almighty God that your Honorable and worthy self may be happy and have long life.

We are, with the greatest veneration and profound respect,

MADRAS, 30*th July* 1792. } Your Honor's most faithful NATIVE INHABITANTS OF THIS PLACE.

THE 1ST SEPTEMBER 1792.

Fort William, 31*st August* 1792.

Whereas the Governor General in Council has received information that several evil-minded persons have entered into combinations for the purpose of extorting money, and have in many instances actually extorted money from several merchants and others in Calcutta by arresting or threatening to arrest them under forged and pretended writs and

warrants, and by making affidavits before the Judges of the Supreme Court, and therein swearing to pretended and fictitious debts, and by making false accusations before the said Judges or the Grand Juries of this Settlement in order to procure writs and warrants against such merchants and others from whom such money is intended to be extorted, and by virtue of such writs or warrants to hold the said merchants and others to special bail, or for want of such bail to have them committed to prison; and whereas the Governor General in Council is extremely desirous to suppress an evil so grievous to the natives, and so injurious to trade; His Lordship has therefore been pleased to determine, and proclamation is accordingly hereby made that every person so offending shall be prosecuted by the Company's Law Officers and at the Company's expense with the utmost rigour.

All persons aggrieved by such offenders are hereby directed to give information against them to the Superintendent of the Police, who will cause such offenders to be forthwith carried before one of His Majesty's Judges of the Supreme Court, or Justices of the Peace for this Settlement, in order to their being dealt with according to law.

By order of the Governor General in Council,

(Signed) E. HAY,
Secretary to the Government.

THE 6TH SEPTEMBER 1792.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Governor General in Council, dated the 24th August 1792, in the Public Department.

Resolved and ordered that the Company's servants, writers upon this Establishment, shall, for the first year after the date of their arrival in Calcutta, draw an allowance of Sicca Rupees 200 per mensem, and for the second and third years an allowance of Sicca Rupees 300 per mensem, and no more, excepting the monthly sum allowed for a Moonshee to those who learn the Persian language, be their situations what they may, and whether they be resident in Calcutta or out of it.

Ordered, that this Resolution shall take effect from and after the 1st of next month, with respect to all the Company's servants wherever placed, who arrived in Bengal in or subsequent to the year 1790.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) J. L. CHAUVET,
Sub-Secretary.

THE 4TH OCTOBER 1792.

General Order, 1st October 1792.

However painful it may be to the Commander-in-Chief to take public notice of the misconduct of Officers of the highest rank in the Army, yet he feels it to be an indispensable duty to take care that no rank or station shall protect a man from the censure or punishment which an attempt to counteract the regulations of Government so justly deserves.

The bazar regulations were calculated to suppress abuses which had long disgraced the Bengal Army, and degraded the character of many of the principal Officers, and Lord Cornwallis has therefore perused with sentiments of the highest disapprobation the papers referred to the Governor General in Council relative to a dispute between Colonel White, whilst Commanding Officer of the Station of Futtyghur, and Mr. Grant, the Commissary of bazars, from which he perceives not only a deviation on the part of Colonel White, from the spirit and letter of the bazar regulations by assuming to himself a direct authority over the public servants of the bazar in the instances of sending for them to his house, of punishing the head Cutwal, and of taking cognizance of the acts of others without the intervention of the Commissary, but also in an open and deliberate opposition to General Orders by issuing a Cantonment Order commanding the attendance of the inhabitants of the bazar, including, according to his own explanation, the public servants when summoned to him by an orderly, although by a General Order of the 16th July 1787, it is directed that Commanding Officers of Stations shall not on any account give directions or orders to the Cutwals, Chowdries, or the inferior officers of the bazars, but through the Commissaries or their deputies, who must be responsible for the execution of them.

Had Lord Cornwallis been in Bengal at the time of the reference to the Governor General in Council, he should have thought it incumbent on him to call Colonel White to a public account for his disobedience to the orders of Government, but after the lapse of so long a period, he shall confine his punishment to the censure contained in this order and to a fine of Rs. 1,000 to be deducted from Colonel White's share of the bazar fund, now under distribution, which is to be presented to the Cutwal, by the Commissary of Futtygurh, as some trifling compensation for the injury he suffered, and as it appears that the Cutwal, who by every information is a man of respectable character, and extremely well qualified for the office he held, refused to continue in his situation after the public

disgrace inflicted upon him, the Commissary of bazars is directed, as a further act of justice, to give him the option of being reinstated in his office of head Cutwal of the Futtygurh bazar.

In consequence of the misbehaviour of Colonel White, and, in some instances, in the conduct of others of a less flagrant nature that have lately occurred, His Lordship thinks it expedient, in addition to the present regulations for the management of the Military bazars, to publish the following remarks and subsidiary articles.

The principle of the present system for the management of the Military bazars is that the Commissary or his deputy is the agent or executive person, and the Commanding Officer of the Station, the controlling power, and this principle is never to be lost sight of in any of the transactions which are connected with the bazar.

It is to be the duty of the Commissaries or their deputies to superintend the investigation and to pass decisions in the first instance on all internal disputes in the bazars and their respective dependencies, except in cases which may call for the superior attention of a Court Martial, whether among the bazar people themselves, or between them and any description of camp-followers; but whilst it is considered the province of the Commissaries and their deputies thus to investigate and decide in the first instance, it is not meant to preclude the right of appeal in the second instance to the superior authority of the Commanding Officer of the Station, with whom the power of revoking decrees must always rest; but in all such instances of revocation of decrees, the Commanding Officer, after an examination of the proceedings, is to annex to them in writing his reasons for making any alterations, and afterwards return them to the Commissary, who, for the sake of the after-reference, is required to preserve regular records of every cause that may be tried in the Bazar Cutcherry.

On a representation being made to the Commissary by any of the bazar people of debts due to them by Officers or Soldiers, he is authorized to demand payment of the same, and in case of refusal, he is to represent the circumstance to the Commanding Officer.

The shops for the sale of spirituous liquors are to be managed by the Commissaries or their deputies acting under the immediate direction of the Commanding Officer, by whom the agreements between the Commissary and vendor are to be confirmed, and who will issue such regulations respecting the quantity to be sold daily, and the hours of selling it, as shall appear to him best calculated to prevent disorders and irregularities in the camp or cantonment by an immoderate use of it; but

any Staff or other Officer who shall debase himself by interfering in any bargain, or pecuniary transaction, between the Commissary and the vendor of spirituous liquors, shall be punished in a most exemplary manner.

A preference should always be given to European settlers; but it may sometimes happen that a fit European is not to be found; in such cases Natives may be permitted to sell spirituous liquors under the same restrictions and securities as are described in the Regulations on this subject, and which are never to be dispensed with, the object of them being at least as much to enforce a compliance with the orders and regulations of the Commanding Officers, as to ensure the payment of the monthly stipend.

The public Chowkeydars, employed for the safety of the bazars, are to be under the immediate direction of the Commissaries or their deputies, in common with all the bazar servants, and the Commissaries must be cautious in the choice of them, and careful in exacting ample security as an indemnification against losses.

Public servants once dismissed for dishonesty are not to be allowed to reside in the bazar, but when convicted thereof, are to be turned out with disgrace.

Officers' servants and others belonging to the bazars are not to be allowed to reside in it, unless registered at the Chouboutrie,* and subject to the same regulations as the people belonging to the bazar.

No Cutwal, Agent, or Chowdry is to be liable to corporal punishment, except for capital offences; when charged with such offences, they are to be tried by a Native Court Martial, and the proceedings to receive the sanction of the Commanding Officer.

Copies of all correspondence regarding bazar matters are to accompany the monthly account of each Commissary, for the information of the Military Board.

THE 11TH OCTOBER 1792.

Fort William, Public Department, October 3rd, 1792.

The Hon'ble Court of Directors, in a letter to this Government, which is dated the 2nd of December 1789, having been pleased to give

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* Platform.

the under written orders, the several persons named in the list, which follows those orders, are directed to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to England by the first opportunities that offer; and it is hereby declared that if any of the said persons shall continue in Bengal, or in any of the Company's possessions under this Government after the 1st of January 1793, they will be subject to be dealt with as the Acts of Parliament now in force in respect to persons unlicensed to reside or continue within the limits of the East India Company's territories, have allowed and authorized.

"5th.—The frequency of desertions of persons in different stations, from the freighted ships in our service, makes it necessary that some effectual means should be adopted to prevent the like in future, for the consequences are not only productive of the many inconveniences which result from the ships' companies being greatly weakened, but the persons leaving their ships remain in India and procure appointments sometimes in preference, but always to the prejudice, of those who proceed thither with our permission. Many of the Assistant Surgeons who have been appointed in India under the Resolutions of your Board, were probably of that description, and a still greater number, we suppose, are among these persons, who are engaged in the Sea service of private Merchants at our several Presidencies. From an inspection of the Lists of these several ships which have arrived in the course of last season, we are inclined to believe the evil rather increases, and as we find it necessary that such proceedings should be effectually discouraged, we herewith transmit a list of the Officers and petty Officers of the ships arrived last season, who have remained behind, and we shall depend upon your exertions in causing such persons to be sent to England by the first conveyance which may offer."

[NOTE.—The list is composed variously of Midshipmen, Mates, Pursers, Surgeons, Stewards, Ship Servants, &c.; 36 names in all.]

THE 1ST NOVEMBER 1792.

Fort William, Public Department, October 24th, 1792.

The following Regulations for the conduct of the several Mints having been adopted by the Governor General in Council, they are now

made public, together with the subjoined table of rates of Batta, for general information :—

1st.—That after the 30th Cheyte 1200 Bengal style, corresponding with the 10th April 1794, only the 19th Sun* Sicca Rupee be received at the Public Treasuries, or issued therefrom, on any account whatsoever.

2nd.—That public notice be given that Government, with a view to enable individuals to get their old Coin or Bullion converted into Sicca Rupees without delay, have established Mints at Patna, Moorshedabad, and Dacca, in addition to the Mint at Calcutta.

3rd.—That for all Bullion or old Coin of Sicca Standard delivered into the Mint, an equal weight of Sicca Rupees be returned to the proprietor, without any charge whatsoever.

4th.—That all Bullion or old Coin under Sicca Standard delivered into the Mints be refined to the Sicca Standard, and that a number of Sicca Rupees equal to the weight of the Bullion so refined, be returned, after deducting twelve annas per cent. for the charge of refining.

5th.—That the Rupees coined at Dacca, Patna, and Moorshedabad, be made precisely of the same shape, weight, and standard, and that they bear the same impression as the 19th Sun Sicca Rupee coined at Calcutta, in order that the Rupees struck at the several Mints may not be distinguishable from each other, andt hat they may be received and paid indiscriminately in all public and private transactions.

6th.—That to guard as far as possible against the counterfeiting, clipping, drilling, filing, or defacing the Coin, the dies with which the Rupees are to be struck be made in future of the same size as the Coin, so that the whole of the inscription may appear upon the surface of it, and that the edges of the Coin be milled.

7th.—That persons detected in counterfeiting, clipping, filing, drilling, or defacing the Coin, be committed to the Criminal Courts, and punished as the law directs.

8th.—That all the Officers, Gomastahs, and others employed in the collection of the revenues, the provision of the investment, and manufacture of salt, and all Shroffs, Podars, Zemindars, Talookdars, Farmers, and all persons whosoever, be prohibited affixing any mark whatsoever to the Coin, and that all Rupees so marked be declared not to be legal tenders of payment in any public or private transaction, and that the Officers of Government be directed to reject any Rupees of this description, that may be tendered at the Public Treasuries.

* Year.

9th.—That as there may not be a sufficient number of Sicca Rupees in circulation in some districts (notwithstanding the great number of this species of Rupees that has been lately coined in the Mints at Dacca and Calcutta) to enable the Landholders to pay their revenues to Government in Sicca Rupees, as stipulated in their engagements for the Decennial Settlement, that the various species of Rupees current in the several districts be received at the Public Treasuries from the Landholders and Farmers in payment of their revenue, until the 30th Cheyte 1200 Bengal style, or 10th April 1794, at fixed rates of Batta, to be calculated according to the difference of intrinsic value, which the various species of Coins in circulation bear to the Sicca Rupee, as ascertained by assay in the Calcutta Mint.

10th.—That all Rupees, excepting Siccas, which may be received at the Public Treasuries agreeably to the 9th Article, be not on any account issued therefrom, but that they be sent to the Mints and coined into Sicca of the 19th Sun.

11th.—That after the 30th Cheyte 1200 Bengal style, corresponding with the 10th April 1794, no person be permitted to recover in the Dewanny or Maul Adawluts established in the Provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, any sum of money under a bond or other writing, or any agreement, written or verbal, entered into after the above-mentioned date, by which any species of Rupees, excepting the Sicca Rupee of the 19th Sun, is stipulated to be paid.

12th.—That persons who shall have entered into bonds or writings, or other agreements, written or verbal, prior to the 30th Chyete 1200 Bengal style, corresponding with the 10th April 1794, whereby a sum of money is to be paid in any other species of Rupees excepting the 19th Sun Sicca, and who shall not have discharged the same before that date, be at liberty to liquidate such engagement, either in the Rupees specified therein, or in the 19th Sun Sicca Rupee, at the Batta which may be specified in the Table mentioned in the 9th Article.

13th.—That all engagements hereafter entered into on the part of Government, for the provision of the investment or manufacture of salt or opium, be made in the Sicca Rupee, and that all Landholders and Farmers of land be expressly prohibited from concluding engagements with their under-renters, ryots, or dependant talookdars, after the 30th Chyete 1200 Bengal style, corresponding with the 10th April 1794, excepting for Sicca Rupees, under the penalty of not being permitted to recover any arrears that may become due to them, under such engagements as prescribed in the 11th Article.

A Table showing the intrinsic value of the following species of Rupees current in Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, compared with the Sicca Rupee from assays made in Calcutta, viz :—

Species of Rupee.		Intrinsic value compared with the Sicca Rupees.		
		Rs.	A.	P.
Siccas of Moorshedabad, Patna, and Dacca, per Sicca weight	100	100	0	0
Pholy Sonats	,,	100	0	0
Dilhy Mahomet Shai	,,	99	8	0
Money Surat, large	,,	99	8	0
Benares Sicca	,,	99	8	0
Bissun Arcot	,,	97	14	6
Sonats Sabic and Duckie	,,	97	8	0
Forshee Arcots	,,	97	6	6
French Arcots	,,	97	0	0
Patanea Arcots	,,	96	9	6
Aurungzebee Arcots	,,	96	9	6
Gursaul	,,	96	9	6
Madras Arcots, new	,,	96	4	9
Muslipatam and Shardar Arcots ...	,,	96	0	0
Patna Sonatts, old	,,	96	0	0
Benares Rupees, old	,,	95	14	6
Madras Arcots, old	,,	95	14	6
Furrackabad Rupees	,,	95	12	9
Jehanjee Arcots	,,	95	11	3
Chunta Arcots	,,	95	11	3
Calcutta and Moorshedabad Arcots ...	,,	95	6	6
Old Arcots	,,	95	3	3
Dutch Arcots	,,	95	0	0
Surat Arcots	,,	94	0	0
Benares Trisolie	,,	92	6	6
Vizierey Rupees	,,	63	0	0
Narrany Half-rupee, new	,,	63	0	0

Published by order of the Governor General in Council,

J. L. CHAUVET,
Sub-Secretary.

THE 1ST NOVEMBER 1792.

Fort William, Public Department, October 29th, 1792.

The Governor General in Council having received the most favorable accounts of the state of the crops from all parts of the country, has thought proper to remove entirely all the restrictions imposed on the free

exportation of grain; and notice is accordingly hereby given, that the embargo laid by the Resolution of Government of the 10th of October 1791, is revoked and done away from this date.

Published by order of the Governor General in Council,

J. L. CHAUVET,
Sub-Secretary.

THE 1ST NOVEMBER 1792.

From the Bombay Gazette, September 22nd.

ADDRESS TO EARL CORNWALLIS.

On Monday, the 2nd current, the Committee appointed to prepare the address, attended by a number of the gentlemen subscribers, waited on the Hon'ble Major General Abercromby, Governor, to request the favor of his forwarding the address to His Lordship, of which the following is a true copy:—

TO THE RIGHT HON'BLE CHARLES EARL CORNWALLIS, K.G., GOVERNOR GENERAL AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, &C., &C.

MY LORD,—"We, the European inhabitants of the Island of Bombay, feel a particular satisfaction in congratulating your Lordship on your return to Calcutta, after the fatigue and dangers you have undergone.

Interested in the honor and aggrandizement of the British Empire, and in the security of our valuable possessions in the East, we esteem it a duty incumbent on us to express our sincere thanks to your Lordship, for your distinguished conduct in the direction and conclusion of the late war, by which these great objects have been eminently obtained and secured.

While we applaud the energy and steadiness of your operations, the judgment so conspicuous in your transactions with the allies, and your moderation in dictating a peace so necessary to the enemy, and advantageous to the confederacy; we have the pleasure of contemplating that your attention to the interests of humanity was equally conspicuous, and we feel a pride in reflecting that the British character for distinguished bravery and unequal philanthrophy has been greatly sustained under your Lordship's command.

Your Lordship will, doubtless, be gratified that we add our tribute of applause to the gallantry and discipline of the troops, and we hope we may presume to notice the great abilities and good conduct of the Generals under you, more especially as they are dear to this Settlement, as well from their private characters as from their public administration.

We must confine ourselves to express how gratefully we are sensible of your Lordship's eminent services, and how sincerely we are interested in your happiness. A far superior reward waits you, the applause of the best of Sovereigns and of our country.

We have the honor to subscribe ourselves, with the highest respect,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient, humble servants,

Signed by one hundred and fifty-three.

BOMBAY TOWN HALL,
6th August 1792.

The Governor was pleased to return the following answer:—

GENTLEMEN,—I shall have infinite satisfaction in transmitting your address to Lord Cornwallis, for whose character and virtues, private as well as public, I have the highest veneration.

The kind and friendly manner in which you are pleased to make mention of General Medows and myself is very flattering to me, and demands my warmest acknowledgments.

September 2nd, 1792.

THE 6TH DECEMBER 1792.

Civil Appointment.

The Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. Samuel Middleton Commissioner in the Sooderbunds, for suppressing the depredation of dacoits, in the room of Mr. William Hyndman, deceased.

THE 3RD JANUARY 1793.

Extract of D. O., 26th December 1792.

A Jemader and 20 Rank and File from each Battalion, to be composed of the highest sect of Brahmins, for the preservation of order at the temple of Juggernauth, during the performance of the religious ceremonies whilst the Detachment is there, are to parade a little before noon to-morrow on the right of Head Quarters, where they will receive their orders to proceed in advance to Juggernauth. The Detachment will arrive there on the 29th, and halt on the two following days, which will afford ample time for all the Hindoos to perform their devotions. It is, therefore, requested of Commanding Officers of Corps to grant leave of absence to their men after the Detachment arrives, in such proportion as is most likely to preclude too great a crowd at one time, which might occasion irregularity.

THE 3RD JANUARY 1793.

Fort William, December 21*st*, 1792.

The Hon'ble Court of Directors having been pleased to prohibit their servants at Canton, generally, from receiving private commissions or being concerned in trade for the benefit of any individual whomsoever, and to authorize their Select Committee at that place to choose two or three persons below the Council to form a house of trade (receiving a reduced commission) for the account and risk of all persons below the Council, the emoluments resulting therefrom being to be divided in such manner as the Hon'ble Court shall from time to time direct:

Notice is hereby given that Messrs. James Drummond and George Sparkes have been appointed to conduct this house of trade, and that the terms fixed upon for transacting the business are three per cent. on goods and two per cent. on bullion and remittances.

The Hon'ble Court of Directors have been pleased to give orders that any money paid into their Treasury at Canton, by this house, shall be received in preference to that paid in by any other persons whomsoever residing in China; and they have positively directed that its correspondence and transactions shall remain as private and free from inspection, either by themselves or their Council, as if those transactions were carried on by an individual altogether exempted from their control, by which means no mistrust or jealousy can remain on the minds of correspondents.

Published by the order of the Governor General in Council,

E. HAY,

Secretary to the Government.

THE 10TH JANUARY 1793.

Calcutta Gazette.

Lord Cornwallis presents his compliments to the Gentlemen who are in His Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's Civil and Military Services, and requests the favour of their company at a Ball and Supper at the Theatre, on Friday, the 18th of January, to celebrate Her Majesty's birthday.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE;
8th January 1793.

THE 10TH JANUARY 1792.

Military Department, January 2nd, 1793.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals of contract will be received by the Secretary to Government on or before the 20th of the present month, for constructing four pair of folding gates for the sluices in Fort William.

The gates are to be in every respect of the same construction with the gates which are at present fixed on the great sluice, but will be required to be finished in a more perfect manner: the timber to be sound well-seasoned teak.

The gates are to be coppered, and must be in every respect completed in a workman-like manner.

They are to be fixed and fitted at the expense of the contractor. The whole of the work must be completed before the 15th day of May next.

An Engineer Officer will be directed to show the work to any person who may be desirous of offering proposals, upon application to the Chief Engineer, in Fort William.

One-half of the amount, in cash, will be advanced to the contractor, so soon as the Deeds of Contract may have been executed, and the other half when the work shall have been finished.

In case of any difference of opinion between the contractor and Government, such difference is to be settled by arbitration.

Two good securities will be required for the due fulfilment of the contract; they must be named in the proposals, and a penalty of 25 per cent. on the whole amount will be exacted for any breach of engagement.

Published by order of the Governor General in Council,

J. FOMBELLE,
Sub-Secretary.

THE 7TH FEBRUARY 1793.

Advertisement.

The Governor General in Council has been pleased to direct the following Resolution of the 11th February 1793, to be made public:—

J. L. CHAUVET,
Sub-Secretary.

Agreed and ordered that persons in the Hon'ble Company's Civil Service, proceeding, by permission of the Board, to the Cape of Good Hope for the recovery of their health, shall be allowed to resign the service from thence, and continue their voyage to Europe in case the latter should be thought advisable, but that they shall be restricted from drawing any allowance after their embarkation in Bengal, subject, however, to the exception of the death of the party availing himself of such permission on the passage between Bengal and the Cape, in which case his allowances will be continued to the period of his decease upon certificate from the Commander of the ship of the date of the casualty; or if such person should not proceed from the Cape to Europe, six months being allowed for his stay at the former, his allowances will be drawn on his return to this Presidency. If, however, after a residence at the Cape of the duration above mentioned, he shall not have recovered his health, and shall find it necessary to proceed to Europe, he will be entitled to his allowances to the above period upon certificate of his residence at the Cape from some public Officer of the Dutch Government.

(A true copy),

J. L. CHAUVET,
Sub-Secretary.

THE 11TH FEBRUARY 1793.

Fort William, Military Department, February 9th, 1793.

The present contract for feeding and supplying Elephants and Camels for the service of the Army under this Presidency being to expire on the 30th day of April next, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals for a new contract, to continue for three years from the first of May one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, will be received at this Office on or before the 1st of March next, addressed to the Secretary to the Government, and superscribed, "Proposals for providing and feeding Elephants and Camels for the service of the Army under the Bengal Presidency."

The Elephants and Camels kept under the existing contractor (in number 175 Elephants and 75 Camels), and being the property of the Company, the present contractor is under engagements to deliver them over at the expiration of his contract, in perfect good order and condition, to the new contractor; and in order to ascertain the condition, plight, and competency of the said Elephants and Camels for the service (agreeable to the description of the serviceable Elephants and Camels under the present contract), the new Contractor is to be provided with an Inspector at each station or place where any Elephants or Camels may be on the 30th day of April next; and that Inspector, together with one to be named by the present contractor, and a third person to be chosen by the two Inspectors, is to determine between the parties and finally decide what Elephants and Camels shall be retained in the service, and what Elephants and Camels, from insufficiency, shall be rejected, and left upon the hands of the present contractor; whatever number of Elephants and Camels shall be thus delivered short of the present establishment, or whatever Elephants and Camels are or shall be short of the establishment of 175 Elephants and 75 Camels, from whatever cause such deficiency may have arisen, the new contractor must engage to furnish, within the space of time mentioned in the present contract, for the number which are to be supplied at different periods, in consideration of which he will be entitled to receive from the former contractor, on the 1st day of May 1793, or within 10 days next succeeding, the sum of Sicca Rupees 750 for each deficient Elephant and Sonaut Rs. 150 for each deficient Camel, payable in certificates bearing an interest of six per cent. per annum.

The mode and terms upon which this establishment of cattle is to be completed being thus explained, the proposals are to specify the rate per month, in Sonaut Rupees, payable in cash or certificates with eight per cent. interest, at the option of Government, at which the contracting party will engage to feed and keep that Establishment constantly complete, and supplied with pads, saddles, rope, and all other the usual gear, taking upon himself the risk of all casualties, whether in peace or war, wheresoever there may be occasion for their service, with any part of the Bengal Army, as is done under the present contract, and subjecting himself also to all the checks, terms, and conditions expressed therein, in addition to which the two following new conditions are determined on.

Whatever Camels may be required either to complete the present Establishment or to replace such casualties as may hereafter arise, are to be at the expense of the contractor, until they shall arrive at the stations

where the deficiency may happen to be, and until they shall be surveyed and approved of by the Commanding Officer.

No new Elephants, either to supply the present deficiencies or to replace casualties, will be received into the service, except such as are from Chittagong or the country to the southward of that province.

The proposals are to specify, if the proposer thinks proper, a distinction of rates for feeding and supplying Elephants and Camels attached to Troops employed beyond the line of the Hon'ble Company's and the Vizier's Provinces.

The proposals for the contract are also to specify the names of two good and sufficient securities, who are to be bound jointly and separately with the contractor or contractors for the due and faithful execution of all and every part of the contract—

A copy of the present engagement may be seen at the Secretary's Office.

The contractor will be charged with one-half of the expense of drawing out the Deeds of Contract.

Published by order of the Governor General in Council,

E. HAY,

Secretary to the Government.

THE 14TH FEBRUARY 1793.

Fort William, 4th February 1793.

The following copy of a Proclamation issued, on the 20th of December last, by the Commissioners deputed from Bengal and Bombay to the Malabar Coast, is published by order of the Governor General in Council:—

"A PROCLAMATION."

"To all persons, subjects of the Hon'ble Company in the countries of the Malleam.

"The Commissioners for inspecting and settling the countries ceded by Tippoo Sultaun, and subordinate to the Presidency of Bombay, having taken into consideration the best means of increasing the trade and promoting the prosperity of the inhabitants of the several districts, have resolved that from henceforward they be permitted to trade freely in any articles of merchandize whatever excepting Pepper, which they are not to trade in till further orders.

"Given in Calicut under the Seal of the Hon'ble Company and the signatures of the said Commissioners, this 20th day of December 1792."

(Signed) WILLIAM GANCUL FARMER.
" WILLIAM PAGE.
" CHARLES BODDAM.
" ALEXANDER DOW.

(A true copy)

(Signed) A. W. HANDLEY,
Secretary to the Commission.

(A true copy)

E. HAY,
Secretary to the Government.

THE 2ND MARCH 1793.

Whitehall, 15th August. 1792.

The King has been pleased to grant to the Right Hon'ble Charles Earl Cornwallis, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, the dignity of a Marquis of the Kingdom of Great Britain, by the name, style, and title of Marquis Cornwallis.

The King has been pleased to confer the Honor of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath on Major General William Medows and Major General Robert Abercromby.

THE 2ND MARCH 1793.

East India House, Friday, September 21st.

Wednesday there was a Court of Directors of the East India Company, when the Court, taking into consideration the great probability of a vacancy happening in the office of Governor General of Fort William in Bengal, by the Marquis Cornwallis, the present Governor General,

returning to England, came to the resolution of appointing John Shore, Esq., to be Governor General in case of the death, resignation, or coming away of the Marquis Cornwallis, and that the said John Shore, Esq., should receive the sum of Ten Thousand Current Rupees per month, from the day he embarks, until he succeeds to the Governor General of Bengal.

The Court likewise resolved that, upon a vacancy happening in the office of Commander-in-Chief of the Company's Forces in India (which appointment is at present filled by the Marquis Cornwallis,) Major General Sir Robert Abercromby, the present Governor of Bengal and Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in that Presidency, be appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Company's Forces in India.

The Court likewise resolved that Major General Sir Robert Abercromby and Thomas Graham Esq., be appointed to the two first vacancies which shall happen in the Council of Fort William in Bengal.

The above appointments were carried to the Board of Controul yesterday for their approbation, and it is expected Mr. Shore will be sworn in next Wednesday.

The Court at six o'clock adjourned to Wednesday next.

THE 7TH MARCH 1793.

February 25th.

When the guns and stores shall be brought from Budge-Budge, for the removal of which directions will be given by the Military Board, the Chief Engineer will notify the same to the Board of Revenue, and cause the lands and buildings belonging to the Company to be delivered over to such persons as shall be appointed to receive them.

THE 7TH MARCH 1793.

Resolved that the guns and stores now at Budge-Budge be immediately removed to Fort William, and that the buildings and lands now belonging to the Company be delivered over to the Board of Revenue. Every Military expense on account of Budge-Budge is to cease from the present month.

THE 7TH MARCH 1793.

London Gazette Extraordinary, Thursday, July 26th, 1792.

Whitehall, July 25th.

The letters and enclosures, of which the following are copies, were this day received from the East Indies by the Company's Ships Lord Camden and Northumberland :—

Camp before Seringapatam, 4th March 1792.

SIR,—I have very great satisfaction in transmitting to you the enclosed copy of the preliminaries of peace that were settled on the night of the 23rd of February, between the three Confederate Powers and Tippoo Sultaun, to be laid before His Majesty. Although some circumstances delayed the delivery of the hostages until the 26th, I was induced, by the earnest desire of Tippoo, to consent to a cessation of hostilities on the 24th ultimo, and I trust that, not only the preliminary articles will soon be completely executed, but also that those of definitive treaty will, without much delay, be adjusted and concluded.

Having given a detail of the Military operations that preceded the cessation of arms, and of several particulars of the negociation in a letter of this date, and addressed to the Hon'ble Court of Directors of the East India Company, which will be officially communicated to you for His Majesty's information, it becomes unnecessary to trouble you with a repetition of the contents of that letter. But I request that you will be pleased to assure His Majesty that, although the formidable power of Tippoo has been so much reduced by the event of a war into which we were forced by the ungovernable ambition and violence of his character, as to render it improbable that he can be able for many years to come to give any material disturbance to the British Possessions in India, yet, in the selection of the countries that are to be ceded to us, my primary object shall be to fix upon those districts to the extent of our rights by the present treaty that may be, from local situation, best calculated for giving us a strong defensive frontier against the future attacks of any power whatever from above the Ghauts.

I must beg that you will also inform the King that, gallantly as His Majesty's troops on this service have behaved on all other occasions, their courage and discipline were never more eminent, nor their services more valuable to their country, than on the attack of the enemy's fortified camp on the night of the 6th ultimo.

My warmest acknowledgments were therefore due to the Officers and Soldiers in general of their behaviour in that action, and I am fully

persuaded, when proper opportunities offer, it will likewise prove the most effectual recommendation for them to His Majesty's favor.

General Medows, who had some time ago resolved to return to Europe as soon as the war should be concluded, intends, with my entire approbation, to embark in the last ship of the season that sails from Madras; and I think it my duty on this occasion to declare that the zeal and ability which the General has constantly employed during this war, in promoting the interests of his country, have, in my opinion, done great honor to himself, and that the friendly support and assistance which he has uniformly afforded me have laid me under the most lasting obligations.

It has, at the same time, been my singular good fortune to experience a co-operation and assistance no less zealous and friendly from General Abercromby in his able conduct of the army that was formed on the Coast of Malabar, and I request that you will be pleased to communicate my sentiments on the behaviour of both these Officers to His Majesty.

This dispatch will be delivered to you by Captain Madon, one of my Aide-de-Camps, whom I beg leave to recommend to His Majesty as a deserving Officer; and, as he has served in the field from the commencement of the war, he will, I trust, be able to give you satisfactory explanations of all the operations and transactions which he has witnessed.

I have the honor to be,
SIR
Your most obedient, humble Servant,

(Signed) CORNWALLIS.

TO THE RIGHT HON'BLE HENRY DUNDAS.

To the HON'BLE THE COURT OF DIRECTORS *for the affairs of the* HON'BLE THE UNITED COMPANY OF MERCHANTS OF ENGLAND *trading to the East Indies.*

HONORABLE SIRS,—I have now the satisfaction to be able to inform your Hon'ble Court that the war with Tippoo Sultaun is terminated by a peace with that Prince, and on conditions which I trust will secure solid and lasting advantages to the Company and to the British Nation.

The multiplicity of arrangements which it was necessary to combine for transporting our Military stores and provisions, and for securing future supplies of subsistence for the vast multitudes of soldiers and followers that

belong to the Confederate Armies, as well as the embarrassment of so many heavy incumbrances with the Army, would, even with the most hearty concurrence of all the Officers who were entrusted with the principal executive parts of the plan of the campaign, have unavoidably rendered our movement towards the enemy's capital extremely slow; but after the date of my last letter, I was further delayed, beyond all my calculation, in advancing to Seringapatam, by the culpable conduct of Purseram Bhow, who, in direct contradiction to his repeated promises, suffered himself to be allured by the hopes of being able to plunder the rich province of Bednore, and, with that view, marched his army to the westward, instead of complying with my request that he would move back to the eastward, to co-operate in the general plan that had been long settled amongst the Confederate Powers for the investiture and reduction of Seringapatam.

A very successful expedition that was made by a large detachment of Tippoo's Cavalry, for the purpose of relieving the upper fort of Gurrumconda, so entirely deranged the measures that the Nizam's Minister Azeem ul Omrah had taken for the security of that quarter, that, after having advanced to the southward of Chintominypett, he was obliged to return with his whole corps to re-establish order in the districts adjoining to Gurrumconda, which likewise gave me some interruption. His zeal, however, for the cause, and his earnest desire to bring the Prince Secunder Sah to the army before it moved forward, called forth his utmost exertions on this occasion, and he returned and joined the allied forces on the 25th of January, in the neighbourhood of Outradroog.

As three Bombay Battalions are detached to Purseram Bhow's army, which is also numerous and active, and has long been in the practice of carrying on separate operations and of securing its own supplies, I had placed my dependance upon that corps for crossing the Cavery to join General Abercromby, and to enable him not only to bring on his heavy Artillery from the top of the Ghauts, but also to invest Seringapatam completely to the southern side of the river.

The disappointment, however, that I experienced from the Bhow obliged me to make several alterations in my original plan, though the cheerful readiness shown by Azeem ul Omrah upon his junction, at first encouraged me to flatter myself that no very great deviation from it would be necessary.

Immediately upon my ascertaining that Purseram Bhow had no intention to execute the part of the general plan that had been allotted for him, I dispatched orders to General Abercromby to place his heavy Artillery in a secure post at the top of the Ghauts, and to hold his corps in

readiness to move, lightly equipped in every respect, at the shortest notice; and, on the day of my arrival in this neighbourhood, I sent further instructions to him to march without delay, and occupy as strong a position as he could find on the south side of the Eantoora Ford, at the distance of between thirty and forty miles from hence, and which had been described as one of the best Fords upon the river.

My intention then was to have availed myself of the Minister's disposition to comply with my recommendations, and to have sent him, with all the Nizam's troops and the two Madras Battalions attached to them, to form a junction with General Abercromby on the south bank of the river, and to have directed, according to circumstances, either that the combined force should proceed without delay to invest the south side of Seringapatam, or that the General should previously send to the top of the Ghaut for his heavy Artillery. More minute enquiries into the internal state of the Nizam's troops obliged me to relinquish that plan, for, I found that the Minister's talents for securing regular supplies for the troops under his command, fell so far short of his zeal to promote my wishes and the general interests of the Confederacy, that his corps could not be detached even for a few days to any considerable distance from our bazars and our northern communications, without exposing it to suffer great distress from want of provisions; and as neither Hurry Punt's health nor the condition of his Army admitted of his undertaking that service in the room of Azeem ul Omrah, I was subsequently obliged to direct General Abercromby to cross and join me on the north side of the river.

Although all my hopes were at an end of receiving any immediate assistance from Purseram Bhow, and I concluded that our difficulties would be greatly increased by that disappointment, I neither deviated from the execution of the general outlines of the original plan of the campaign, nor felt diffident of ultimate success; but, at the same time, I stated my sentiments on his conduct in very strong terms, both to himself and to the Court of Poonah; and as the forces under his command were peculiarly well calculated for giving essential aid, either in holding the place closely invested, or in making head against any corps which Tippoo might keep in the field for the purpose of intercepting our supplies during the siege, I requested of him to quit the pursuits in which he was engaged, and move (late as it was, and different from the plan that had been settled) with the utmost expedition, by the route that he had marched last season towards our army.

The Bhow had met with considerable success in his desultory expedition; for, by the good conduct of Captain Little and the gallantry of

three Bombay Battalions under his command, he defeated, in a thick woody country, in the neighbourhood of Simoga, the corps commanded by the Nabob Reza Ali, which Tippoo had stationed in that quarter for the protection of the Bednore country, and, in consequence of that victory, he obtained possession of Simoga, after a slight resistance, and of all the other posts belonging to the enemy within a few miles distance from the town of Bednore; and it afterwards appeared that, although he had reasonable grounds there to flatter himself that the place would soon have fallen into his hands, he came to a sudden resolution to return from thence by rapid marches to join us, which he effected two days after the preliminaries of peace were signed. But whether his determination to return to the southward was owing, as it was reported, to his having received peremptory orders to that effect from Poonah, or to the letters that I had written to him, I do not know; nor have I now thought it worth while to be at much pains to ascertain.

There was, in the mean time, no intermission in the exertions that were necessary to complete our own preparations, and to enable me to proceed to attack the enemy's army and capital with the Confederate Forces under my own immediate direction, and as soon as I could move from the neighbourhood of Outradroog, I advanced, and after a few easy marches, encamped, on the 5th of February, behind the French Rocks at the distance of about seven or eight miles from Seringapatam.

Upon my arrival there, I found, conformable to information that I had previously received, that Tippoo, trusting to the strength of his position, appeared to have determined to keep his ground; and as the badness of all the fords near the town, and indeed the security of our northern supplies, put it equally out of my power to attempt to pass the river with the main army, and all its stores and heavy artillery, I did not hesitate in resolving to attack him, his removal being an indispensable preliminary to the commencement of the siege of his capital.

In order, therefore, to be enabled to take proper measures for carrying my determination into execution, the afternoon of the 5th was employed in examining the Hircarrahs who had been frequently sent to Tippoo's camp to make observations upon it; and on the following morning the whole position was carefully reconnoitered under cover of a strong detachment from the tops of eminences, which, though at a considerable distance, commanded a full view of it through its whole extent, from the right to the left.

It then clearly appeared to have been chosen with great judgment, and fortified with extraordinary care, on a tract of land close to the north

bank of the river, and nearly parallel to the island, with the heights of the Karigat Pagoda, almost within the distance of a cannon-shot on the right, and those of Somerpett and the Eed-Gah (a place of Mahomedan worship) on the left; the front not only covered by a bound hedge and six large redoubts well furnished with cannon, but the approach to it also rendered uncommonly difficult by a number of rice-fields, ravines, and water-courses, with which it was almost in every part intersected, and the whole was within reach, and protected either by the guns of the fort or by batteries and entrenchments that had been constructed on the island.

Under these circumstances, it was evident that the event of an attack in day-light might have been doubtful, and that the loss of a great number of our best soldiers would have been certain; whilst, at the same time, when he had a retreat for his army so near and so well covered, I could hardly have been sanguine enough to hope that any advantage which it would have been possible to have gained in the day, would have been decisive.

I therefore determined to attack him in the night, and without loss of time; and as little use could be expected from our guns in the dark, and the nature of the ground between us and the enemy's camp would have rendered it extremely difficult to convey them, I resolved to march without artillery of any kind; and in such an enterprize neither our own nor the cavalry of the allies could afford any assistance.

Having arranged the plan of attack in the afternoon of the 6th, and allotted the reserve, consisting of our own cavalry and one European and one native battalion, the camp guards of the other regiments, and the corps of artillery, the whole, under the command of Colonel Duff, for the protection of all our baggage, guns, and stores, nineteen battalions, were ordered to be ready to march as soon as it was dark, in three columns.

The right column composed of two European and five Native battalions commanded by Major General Medows; the centre column composed of three European and five Native battalions under my own immediate direction; and the left column composed of one European and three Native battalions commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Maxwell: Lieutenant Colonels Cockerell and Nesbitt were attached to the right, Lieutenant Colonels Stuart and Knox to the centre, and Lieutenant Colonel Baird to the left column. A small detachment of the corps of Artillery was ordered to march in the rear of each of the columns to be in readiness to make use of any of the enemy's guns that might fall into our hands.

The commanding nature of the ground on which the Eed-Gah stands had induced Tippoo to construct a redoubt upon that eminence, but though within the bound hedge; as it was not less than half a mile distant from the front of his army, and I had received certain information that the work was uncommonly strong, and as I likewise conceived that, from its advanced situation, it would soon be evacuated if we should succeed in routing the army, it was not my intention that it should be attacked. Directions were accordingly given that the right column should penetrate the enemy's line about half a mile to the eastward of the Eed-Gah; the centre column a few hundred yards to the eastward of the road which leads to the Ford at the Dowlat Baug; and the column under Lieutenant Colonel Maxwell was destined, at the same time, to attack the Karigat Pagoda and some works that the enemy had very lately begun to construct on an high hill that overlooks the Pagoda, at a small distance from it.

The officers leading the advanced divisions of the right and centre columns were instructed to endeavour, after penetrating the enemy's line, to pass the river, if possible, with the fugitives, and obtain possession of the batteries upon the island; and Lieutenant Colonel Maxwell was also directed, after possessing himself of the objects of his attack, to do his utmost to enter the island by the Karigat Ford, when he should observe that the attacks upon the enemy's army had been successful.

A considerable time was required to arrange the troops from an extensive line of encampment, in the order which had been prescribed for the respective columns; but the whole were ready to march forward about nine, and soon after eleven o'clock, the centre and left columns reached the first points of their destination, and immediately attacked with the most complete success.

At the centre attack the fire of the enemy's infantry and artillery was heavy for a short time, but our loss there was not great, and the head of the column, according to instructions, after carrying a large redoubt near which Tippoo's own tent was pitched, and upon which he principally depended for the protection of its right wing, mixed with the fugitives, and crossed over to the island with them with the greatest spirit and rapidity; Lieutenant Colonel Maxwell having, in the mean time, driven the enemy from the posts that he was ordered to attack with very little loss on his side, descended the hill with three battalions of the left column; upon observing the success of the centre attack, and upon finding it impracticable to force the Karigat Ford under the heavy fire of the enemy's intrenchments on the opposite side, he moved with the utmost expedition to the Ford at which part of the centre column was

passing under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Stuart, and crossed over to the island with him. The European flank Companies of the centre column had, in the mean time, crossed at another fort, and, by the united exertions of the whole, we immediately became masters and retained possession of the Sultaun's principal garden, and the whole of the island to the eastward of the Pettah of Sharr Ganjan.

The right column, by a concurrence of several of those untoward circumstances to which attacks in the night must ever be liable, was delayed and disappointed in executing the part of the general arrangement that had been assigned to it. That route of its intended march was across space of country which, though apparently open, is cut by several difficult ravines with a deep water-course running through it, the channel of which winds so much that the column was obliged to pass it two or three times in endeavouring to march straight to the point of attack; and the guides who conducted it having by that means, and from their having been instructed to avoid the great roads, lost the proper direction of the march, unluckily carried the head of the column close to the Eed-Gah redoubt, and, before the mistake could be rectified, the ardour of those that led engaged them in the assault.

Great pains had not only been taken in constructing the redoubt and in providing it with cannon, but Tippoo had also entrusted the defence of it to a large body of the choicest of his infantry. The struggle was, therefore, violent, and, for a short time, almost doubtful, for the first efforts of our troops, though gallant to the utmost degree, were not successful, and it was not carried at last without much effusion of blood on both sides.

General Medows immediately occupied the post with a strong detachment, and, being within the bound hedge, moved towards the point of the enemy's position, at which it had been originally intended that he should penetrate; but the firing having long before ceased at the attacks of the other two columns, he concluded that the defeat of the enemy had been completed, and finding great difficulty from swamps and ravines in marching within the bound hedge, he returned to the outside of it, and marched along its front to the Karigat Pagoda, where he expected to be in immediate communication with the other divisions of the army.

In the mean time, however, part of the enemy's centre and left having a little recovered from the panic with which they had been struck by our success against their right, made a disposition, and advanced, about an hour before the day began to break, with a considerable degree of order and resolution, to attack the troops that occupied the ground at which we had first penetrated, but having, luckily, retained with

myself near four battalions for the security of that point, the enemy were beaten and driven back after a sharp conflict, and day approaching fast, and the ground on which we stood being commanded by the guns of the fort, it was necessary to move from thence soon after, leaving a detachment in possession of the redoubt on the enemy's right which had been carried in the beginning of the action.

Great and repeated exertions were made by Tippoo, during the succeeding day, to retake that redoubt, which the vicinity of the fort and the excessive fatigues of the troops rendered it difficult for us to succour, but his efforts proving fruitless, he desisted from the attempt in the afternoon, and in the course of the following night he evacuated all the other redoubts in his possession on the north side of the river.

Our loss in killed and wounded, though not great in number, must, from the valour of the gallant officers and soldiers who fell, be estimated as very considerable. That of the enemy it has been impossible to ascertain with precision; it has, however, appeared in general that his cavalry suffered considerably, and that his infantry, either in the action or by desertions since that day, has been so much diminished that he never seemed to have considered the remainder as more than sufficient for the defence of Seringapatam, and, besides other trophies, 77 pieces of cannon, 35 of which are brass, of different calibres, from nine to two pounders, fell into our hands.

Exhausted as the troops were, nothing further could be done on the 7th than to take some steps for securing our posts upon the island which I had occupied with eight battalions; and in order to provide against all disappointment in the co-operation of the Bombay Army, as well as that it might be as little exposed as possible to be harrassed on the march by Tippoo's cavalry, I dispatched, in the afternoon of that day, the instructions I have already mentioned, to General Abercromby, to cross and join me, with the utmost expedition, on the north side of the river; and having two days after sent our own cavalry, a large body of the Nizam's and the Marhatta horse, and one of the Company's battalions in the Nizam's pay, to meet him on the march, a corps of Tippoo's cavalry that had crossed the river for that purpose was completely foiled in an attempt to disturb him, and he joined us on the 16th of February.

All the necessary measures were also taken, in the mean time, to quicken the preparation for commencing the siege, and to counterbalance a multitude of obstacles which the barrenness of the country on the north side, and many circumstances in the situation of the place, presented to us, we were lucky enough to find ample materials for fascines and gabions in Tippoo's extensive gardens on the island.

Some of the most capable of the Frenchmen and other foreigners, who had long been in Tippoo's service, came over to us in the course of a few days after the action, and it soon appeared from their accounts, as well as from the result of our own reconnoitring, that all the descriptions that we had hitherto obtained of the situation, and of the works of the fort, and even the remarks that had been made upon them last season by ourselves, were extremely incorrect and imperfect. Instead, therefore, of attacking it, as I had at first proposed, on the island side, where, besides some outworks, it is defended by two deep ditches, and two strong walls with bastions and cavaliers constructed with great care and well furnished with heavy artillery, I resolved, after the most mature consideration, and notwithstanding the difficulties that were to be apprehended in establishing communications to the breaches across the north branch of the river, to carry on the attack against the space which includes the Sultaun Bastion and the western cavalier, and although the weakness of the wall, the shallowness of the ditch, and the incomplete state of part of the glacis in that quarter would, perhaps, have appeared to me to afford sufficient grounds for that resolution, I was still further encouraged to adopt it, by having ascertained that it would, at this season of the year, be practicable to throw the greatest part of the water of the Caveri out of the two branches that form the island of Seringapatam, by repairing and improving a dam that goes across the river a few miles above the island, which seems to be an ancient work, and constructed, like several others on the Caveri, for the purpose of forcing part of the current into canals that have been cut, with great skill and labor, to furnish water for the cultivation of a long tract of land on both sides of the river.

Having determined upon the above plan of attack, it became necessary to strengthen further our posts upon the island, in order that I might be able, without endangering their safety, to withdraw some part of the force that had hitherto been sent upon that duty, to assist in carrying on the siege.

Strong working parties, in addition to those that were constantly occupied in making fascines and gabions, were accordingly employed to render those posts secure; and this object being accomplished, six battalions were allotted as a Stationary Guard of the island, and for furnishing such working parties as might be necessary to afford a certain and ample supply of fascines and gabions for the works.

Our arrangements of every other kind being likewise completed, the trenches were opened on the night of the 18th of February, and on the following morning General Abercromby was ordered to cross the river, with nine battalions, about two miles above the fort, to occupy an

advantageous and strong position at the distance of about a random cannon shot from the works; and he was instructed to make immediate preparations for carrying on approaches, and for constructing batteries to assist in destroying the enemy's works, and to enfilade the whole front that was to be attacked.

During the time that the military operations that I have described were carrying on with unremitting vigour, Tippoo, sensible of the danger of his situation, had made several overtures to treat with the Confederates; and, a few days after the action, a negociation was opened by Deputies from all the parties, which, after various discussions, terminated the contest.

Before the confederate armies moved from the neighbourhood of Outradroog, letters were received from Tippoo, in which he repeated his request to be permitted to send vakeels to treat, but, with the warm approbation and concurrence of Hurry Punt and Azeem-ul-Omra, I told him that I should insist upon his executing the capitulation of Coimbatore, as a preliminary to all negociation.

In answer to my letter, he denied that any capitulation for that garrison had taken place between Lieutenant Chalmers and Kummer-ud-dien Khan, and as it was far from my wish to drive him to despair by treating so shameless an assertion in the manner it deserved, and by that means shutting the door against all treaty, I replied, with the same concurrence of the confederates, that it depended entirely upon himself to state this matter in a clear and uncontrovertible light, communicating again with Kummer-ud-dien Khan upon the subject, and by a personal examination of Lieutenants Chalmers and Nash, who were still in his possession, and that if I had been misinformed, he could, without the least prejudice to his interest, as I should engage that neither of the gentlemen should serve against him during the war, easily convince me of it by sending out Lieutenants Chalmers and Nash, or one of them, to declare the truth.

Of this proposition he took no notice till after the defeat of his army; but in the afternoon of the 8th, he sent to camp Lieutenants Chalmers and Nash, and the few other Europeans that had been taken with them at Coimbatore, accompanied with letters, requesting again that vakeels might be received from him to open a negociation for peace.

Although Tippoo's flagrant breach of the capitulation was clearly established by the personal testimony of Lieutenants Chalmers and Nash, yet, knowing, as I did, how important it was for the interests of the Company and the British Nation that no time should be unnecessarily lost in

securing a safe and honorable peace, and seeing, likewise, that a perseverance in requiring a literal compliance with my first demand would amount to a virtual refusal to enter into any negociation, as I had learnt from Lieutenant Chalmers that the garrison of Coimbatore was so much dispersed that it was not in Tippoo's power to execute the capitulation immediately, I judged it advisable to relax upon that point; and, accordingly, after consulting with our allies, I contented myself with saying that, as he had shown a disposition to make atonement for the breach of the capitulation, I should not, on account of the present critical state of affairs, insist upon its being fully executed previous to all negociation, and that he was at liberty to send vakeels to a spot that was pointed out, where Deputies from the Confederate Powers would meet them to hear their propositions.

In consequence of this permission, he appointed Gholam Ali Khan, who had been at the head of his embassy to Constantinople, and Ali Reza, his Vakeels, and they arrived and encamped at the place that had been fixed upon for them, on the afternoon of the 13th.

Conceiving it to be very improbable that Tippoo would authorize his Vakeels to make any specific propositions to us, I thought it would be proper, in the event of their declining to offer any terms, that our Deputies should be prepared to state those on which the allies would agree to desist from further hostilities.

The Deputies having, accordingly, met the Vakeels in the morning of the 14th, and the latter having, as I expected, declined to make any offer, a demand was made on our part of the cession of the country to the extent of three crores of Rupees of revenue, and of eight crores of Rupees in ready money, to which the Vakeels replied by protesting the total inablity of their master to comply with the demand; but added that they would immediately go to the fort and lay it before him, and return as soon as possible with his own answer to it.

The Vakeels, accordingly, returned next morning, and after many references to Tippoo upon the modified conditions that were proposed at several different meetings by the Deputies of the allies, of which it is unnecessary to trouble you with a detail, the Preliminary Articles of Peace, of which I have now the honor to enclose a copy, were at last finally settled, and agreed to by Tippoo, on the night of the 23rd of February, and at Tippoo's earnest request, all hostilities ceased, without waiting for the delivery of the hostages, on the following forenoon.

It was said that the want of punctuality in the delivery of the hostages was occasioned by some domestic difficulties in Tippoo's own family,

as well as by its requiring some time to arrange their attendants, and to settle the ceremonials of their reception in camp; but on the 26th he sent out his second and third son to be delivered into my hands.

All the points that came under discussion in the course of the negociation were regularly communicated to Hurry Punt and to Azeem-ul-Omrah, and their sentiments requested upon them, and it will, no doubt, give you pleasure to hear that, in every measure that was determined upon respecting this important negociation, there has uniformly been the most cordial concurrence and union in our opinions.

Indeed, the general confidence which has been shown, on the occasion, in our good faith, cannot fail of being highly gratifying to you, for the Deputies that were named by Hurry Punt and Azeem-ul-Omrah came to me, previous to their meeting with Tippoo's Vakeels, to declare that they were instructed to agree to any terms of peace that should appear to me to be suitable to the interests of the Three States; and no murmur or discontent has been expressed at the hostages remaining, according to the desire of their father, in my particular custody.

I did not expect that Tippoo's nature would suddenly change, and that he would act with openness and candour in executing the articles of the Treaty. I was therefore in no degree surprised at finding, when his Revenue Accounts were produced, an evident design to practise every art to impose upon us by exaggerating the value of the districts that lie contiguous to the territories of the allies, and under-rating those in the interior parts of his dominions, and which, consequently, are not to be ceded.

He has, however, in the mean time, paid above one crore of Rupees, which has been divided equally amongst the Three Powers; and I persuade myself that, by a firm perseverance in the demand that we have made of the production of original papers for our inspection, we shall, before long, be able to ascertain the amount of his revenue with sufficient accuracy for regulating the extent of the districts that are to be ceded by him according to the terms of the treaty; and the Armies will not only remain in this neighbourhood, but even the guard of the trenches will continue to mount regularly until all these arrangements shall be completed.

I have, in many instances, derived great advantage from Sir John Kennaway's services in acting as a channel of intercourse between me and Azeem-ul-Omrah; but it has proved peculiarly fortunate that the attendance upon the minister put it in my power, at this important juncture, to avail myself, by naming him as my Deputy, of his address

and conciliatory manners in conducting the negociations to so happy an issue; and it is very satisfactory to me that I can equally depend upon the most able assistance from him both in obtaining from Tippoo the execution of the preliminaries, and in framing the articles of the definitive Treaty of Peace.

The territory that the Company will acquire by the peace will be considerable in point of revenue, though, from the wide difference in several statements of Tippoo's whole revenues that have been produced, I cannot yet form a judgment of the amount; but, important as an addition of revenue may be, I consider it of infinitely more consequence to the interest of the Company and the nation than almost any sum whatever; that the overgrown power of Tippoo, from which we have at different times suffered so much, and which has so long threatened your possessions on both Coasts with total destruction, has been reduced, by the event of this war, within bounds which will deprive him of the power, and, perhaps, of the inclination, to disturb us for many years to come, whilst at the same time I hope that our acquisitions by this peace will give so much additional strength and compactness to the frontiers of our possessions, both in the Carnatic and on the Coast of Malabar, as to render it extremely difficult for any power above the Ghats to invade them.

The firmness and gallantry that have been displayed by the troops that compose this army, under the uncommon hardships and difficulties to which they have been so often exposed during the course of this war, reflect the highest honor upon themselves as soldiers, and gives them the strongest claim to the applause and favor of the Company and the nation; and the zeal and alacrity with which my instructions have been uniformly obeyed, as well as the personal attachment that has been shown to me on several trying occasions, by the officers and soldiers in general, will ever be remembered by me with the warmest gratitude.

Although circumstances prevented General Abercromby from sharing in some of the active scenes in which the principal army was engaged, I am not the less sensible of his ardent desire to promote the public good, or of his ability in executing the services that were allotted to him: and no words *can* express the sense that I shall entertain, throughout life, of the ability and refined generosity and friendship with which General Medows has invariably given me his support and assistance.

I have thought it necessary, as a reward to the soldiers for the cheerfulness with which they have performed so many various duties, as some compensation to the officers for the extraordinary expenses to which

they have been exposed, to order a gratuity equal to six months' batta to be issued from the money that has been paid by Tippoo to all the troops that have been employed upon this service, which I hope will meet with your approbation; and as General Abercromby's situation would not justify him in following General Medows and my own example, in declining to accept of any share in prize-money or gratuity, and from his receiving no batta, there is no rate upon that ground for regulating his proportion; I have judged it most equitable to direct that he shall receive half a sixteenth of the amount of the whole sum that shall be issued to the army, being the proportion of prize-money which he is entitled to draw according to the principle of division which we understand to be established for the flag officers of His Majesty's Navy, and which has been adopted for the general officers of this army.

This despatch will be delivered to you by Captain Madan, my aide-de-camp, whom I beg leave to recommend to your notice, and as he obtained my leave to go from Bengal to join the army in the Carnatic at the breaking out of war, and has, since that time, served constantly in the field, he will be able to explain the details of many transactions of which you may be desirous to receive particular information.

Captain Kyd has my directions to prepare a sketch of the ground on which the action was fought, and it will be transmitted to your Hon'ble Court with this despatch.

I have the honor to be, with great respect,
HON'BLE SIRS,
Your most obedient and most humble servant,
CORNWALLIS.

CAMP NEAR SERINGAPATAM;
March 4th, 1792.

THE 4TH APRIL 1793.

Fort William, Military Department, March 29th, 1793.

It having been represented to the Governor General in Council that unreasonable demands have been made by several of the Commanders of Country Ships and Vessels for the passages of Military Officers from Port to Port, His Lordship directed the enquiry to be made as to the consideration that ought to be given to the Commanders of Country Ships for the passages of Officers to the different Ports in India; and it having been reported that the following rates are adequate compensation for the

usual accommodations (including diet, &c.), afforded on such occasions, he has ordered that the same may be publicly notified for the information of all the Commanders of vessels sailing under the protection of this Government, and His Lordship trusts that they will not demand more for the passages of Military Officers to the undermentioned places, than the annexed amounts.

In the North-east Monsoon, or during the months of October, November, and December, January and February—

	Sicca Rupees.
To Madras	100
Prince of Wales' Island	100
Fort Marlborough	150
Bombay	200
China	250

In the South-west Monsoon, or during the months of March, April, May, June, July, August, and September—

	Sicca Rupees.
To Madras	125
Prince of Wales' Island	125
Fort Marlborough	180
Bombay	250
China	300

Every Officer from whom more than the above rates shall have been required, is to report the same to Government through the Adjutant General, specifying the sum paid, the name of the owner or Commander who shall have received it, and the name of the vessel.

Published by order of the Governor General in Council,

E. HAY
Secretary to the Government.

THE 11TH APRIL 1793.

Advertisement.

At a meeting held this day, Tuesday, 9th of April 1793, at Le Gallais's Tavern, by the Commanders of ships employed in the country trade of India, for the purpose of taking into consideration the notification of the Governor General in Council, relative to the rates of passages to and from the different Oriental Ports or places, on board the Country Ships,

which was respectably attended, several resolutions were entered into expressive of their concern that any cause should have occurred to occasion the interference of Government to regulate the rates of passage, and directing that a memorial should be presented to the Governor General in Council with the view of ascertaining the persons whose conduct had called forth the censure of Government, and to found their report on the complaints against a body, hitherto confessedly governed by liberality and solicitude to accommodate passengers of every description who had been received on their ships.

CALCUTTA,
9th April 1793.

THE 11TH APRIL 1793.

Fort William, Public Department, April 8th, 1793.

It appearing that the duties of the office of the Vendu Master are not generally known or understood, the Governor General in Council is pleased to notifiy that Mr. Williamson, as the Company's Vendu Master is to have the superintendence and management of all sales at the Presidency, excepting those of Salt and Opium and the Mofussil Lands. That all orders for sales are, in the first instance, to be sent to him by the Heads of Offices from whence such orders issue, with the lists and descriptions of the things to be sold, to enable him to form the catalogues and obligations for the signature of the purchasers, and to publish the advertisements. That he is to apply in writing to the Head of the Office, under whose charge the goods may be, for their delivery to the purchasers, and that he is to furnish such Heads of Office, as soon as in his power, with an Account Sale, transmitting a copy thereof, under his signature, to the Governor General in Council.

Published by order of the Governor General in Council,

J. L. CHAUVET,
Sub-Secretary.

THE 16TH MAY 1793.

The Public is hereby informed that the sum which is expected to be applicable to the discharge of the Register Debt of this Presidency in the course of the present month, amounts to Current Rupees Forty-three

Lakhs (Current Rupees 43,00,000), which will be sufficient to discharge the outstanding Promissory Notes as far as No. 1886 of the 21st November 1792.

FORT WILLIAM;
ACCOUNTANT GENL.'S OFFICE,
May 8th, 1793.

A. CALDICOTT,
Accountant General.

THE 23RD MAY 1793.

Commissioners of Police Office, May 21st, 1793.

Notice is hereby given that the Commissioners of Police have ordered their Scavenger to give a reward of Two Annas for every Dog that shall be killed, of whatever description he may be, that is found strolling in the streets of Calcutta, between this and the first of June next; the public are, therefore, cautioned to take care of their dogs during that period.

THE 23RD MAY 1793.

Notice is hereby given that on Monday the 10th June next, or 30th Joisty 1200, will be sold by public sale at the Collector's Cutcherry in the 24-Pergunnahs, the lands, buildings, &c., at Budge Budge, the property of the Hon'ble Company, particulars may be known on application at the Cutcherry, and a person attends at Budge Budge to show the premises. The conditions will be mentioned previous to the sale.

ZILLAH 24-PERGUNNAHS;
The 21st May 1793.

J. SCOTT,
Collector.

THE 25TH MAY 1793.

Fort William, Political Department, May 17th, 1793.

The Governor General in Council has been pleased to direct that the following copy of a Proclamation, which has been issued by the Commissioners on the Malabar Coast, be published in the *Gazette*:—

"This is to give notice to all the Rajahs, Nayrs, and owners of pepper vines within the province of Malabar (the country of Cochin excepted), that the English Government, having nothing more at heart than the promotion of their happiness, and the good and prosperity of

their country, has determined to relinquish in future the monopoly of pepper, and to limit, in all time to come, its claims on the produce of this article, to those which it naturally possesses as the Sovereign; that is, to one-half the produce to be taken in kind, leaving to the owners freely to dispose of the other moiety at their own option, and to the best advantage.

This publication of the determination of Government, by us its local representatives, is issued at this season of the year, before the commencement of the rains, to the end that the owners of the pepper vines, and such other persons as shall be inclined to cultivate this valuable article of commerce, may be the more encouraged to exert themselves, from a certainty that they will be left at entire liberty freely to dispose (the Government's half excepted), of the fruits of their labor to the best advantage.

Issued at Balliapattem, this 15th April 1793.

(Signed) J. DUNCAN.
" WILLIAM PAGE.

(True copy).

J. FOMBELLE,
Sub-Secretary.

CALCUTTA GAZETTE, THE 3RD JUNE 1793.

Extract from the address of the House of Lords to His Majesty, 11th December 1793.

We congratulate your Majesty on the brilliant success of the British Arms in India under the able conduct of the Marquis Cornwallis, and more especially on the termination of the War in that country by an advantageous and honorable peace, to the terms of which we look with peculiar satisfaction, from their tendency to secure the future tranquillity of the British dominions. We shall now apply our attention to the forming such arrangements for the future Government of those valuable possessions, as experience and deliberation may recommend to us, with a view to the prosperity of that country, and to the advantages which it may afford to the British commerce and revenue.

THE 6TH JUNE 1793.

The public is hereby informed that the sum which is expected to be applicable to the discharge of the Register debt of this presidency, in

the course of the present month, amounts to Current Rupees twenty-five lakhs, ers. 25,00,000, which will be sufficient to discharge the outstanding Promissory Notes as far as No. 2541 of the 15th December 1792.

FORT WILLIAM;
ACCOUNTANT GENL.'S OFFICE,
The 5th June 1793.

THOMAS MYERS,
Deputy Accountant General.

THE 13TH JUNE 1793.

Civil Appointments.

The Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. David Vanderheyden, Commissioner in Behar; and Mr. John Fleming, Inspector of Drugs and Indigo, in the room of Mr. Lyon Prager.

THE 13TH JUNE 1793.

Fort William, June 12th, 1793.

Public notice is hereby given that the Governor General in Council is pleased to require all persons, Natives of France and residing in Calcutta, to register their names, places of abode, and respective occupations, forthwith, at the Office of the Superintendent of the Police; and to require in like manner all persons of a similar description, resident in the different parts of the provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, and the Zemindary of Benares, to register their names, places of abode, and respective occupations, before the Magistrate of the district in which they reside.

The Superintendent of the Police for the Town of Calcutta is instructed to deliver into the Governor General in Council the Register aforesaid, in ten days from this date, and the Magistrates of the several districts are directed to transmit their several Registers to the Presidency, so that the same may arrive here on or before the 15th of next month.

Published by order of the Governor General in Council,

E. HAY,
Secretary to the Government.

THE 13TH JUNE 1793.

Fort William, June 11th, 1793.

Public notice is hereby given that the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit, from this day, the exportation of the saltpetre from Bengal, and, moreover, to direct that all saltpetre already embarked,

for exportation, in any ship or vessel in this river, whether belonging to British subjects or Foreigners, shall be forthwith re-landed in seven days, under pain of seizure and confiscation.

Published by order of the Governor General in Council,

E. HAY,

Secretary to the Government.

THE 20TH JUNE 1793.

Civil Appointments.

The Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. Richard Birch, Superintendent, Judge and Magistrate of Chandernagore, and Mr. DeBretel, to be Deputy to the Superintendent.

THE 20TH JUNE 1793.

Fort William, Public Department, June 11th, 1793.

Public notice is hereby given that with a view of facilitating an intercourse between the Provincial cities and the Presidency, the Commercial Resident at Patna, and the Collectors of Moorshedabad and Dacca, have been authorized to receive on loan, into their respective Treasuries, from and after the 1st of July next, any sum not less than Sicca Rupees 500 that may be tendered to them, for which they will grant a certificate entitling the person in whose name such loan shall have been made or his or her assignees or legal representatives to a Promissory Note to be issued by Sub-Treasurer at the Presidency, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the date of such certificate, and payable in Calcutta, according to its order on the General Register.

These Promissory Notes will be delivered at the General Treasury to any person authorized to receive them, or, if it be desired, they will be returned to the Collector or Resident by whom the certificates shall have been granted, to be by them distributed to the proprietors; provided that, in either of these cases, instructions be given by endorsement on the back of the certificates.

Published by order of the Governor General in Council,

E. HAY,

Secretary to the Government.

THE 27TH JUNE 1793.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Trade will purchase for the Company's Investment, after the approaching season of manufacture shall be over, ready-made Indigo which may be rendered for sale in bulk at the Export Ware-house, of quality such as they shall approve, and at such price as may be settled with the profferer. Any quantity will be taken not less than five factory maunds.

Persons desirous of tendering Indigo must specify by letter to the Board of Trade, in English or in Bengalee, the quantity they mean to tender, and the time when it will be ready to be sent to the Export Ware-house.

The Export Ware-house Officers shall be at liberty to empty any chest for the purpose of examining the Indigo, and in case a bargain shall not be settled upon the contents of that chest, the proprietor or profferer must re-pack it at his own expense.

It is desired that the Indigo may be packed, as nearly as possible, of one quality in a chest. Should any Indigo be found false packed, a record will be kept of the circumstance, that the conduct of the parties may be duly noticed in any future transactions with them.

Should the Ware-house Officers deem the Indigo not sufficiently dried or sweated, they shall be at liberty to make experiments on a small part of any one or more chests in order to determine the probable loss of weight between the time of delivery here and of sale in Europe, and a deduction will be made from the net weight of the Indigo either according to experiment or by judgment, as may be agreed on at the time of bargain with the profferer

After a price shall be agreed upon, the Indigo shall be weighed in the presence of some person on the part of the seller and some person on the part of the Company in quantities sufficient to fill one chest. The exact tare of the chest shall be ascertained, the Indigo shall be put into it in presence of the above-mentioned persons, and the chest nailed or screwed down. The chest shall then be weighed gross, and if the weight be found to correspond, the delivery shall be deemed so far complete, deducting the allowance which may eventually be made for the article not being sufficiently dried or sweated. If on weighing the chest gross, any difference shall be found or any dispute shall arise, the chest shall be opened, and the Indigo re-weighed, and the process above described repeated, till the delivery be completed.

The Indigo being delivered and weighed, payment will be made in ready money, as soon as the necessary applications and forms of Office can be gone through.

The Board of Trade will also, during the ensuing shipping season, advance ready money upon any Indigo of proper quality that may be tendered at the Export Ware-house, at such average rate per maund on the quantity tendered, as, on inspection of the article, they shall judge proper. The Indigo to be consigned to Europe on the Company's ships, to be sold at the Company's sales at the risk of the proprietors, and the money advanced to be repaid by bills drawn upon the proceeds; the Company bearing the charge of freight, and standing to the risk of the seas as far as the sum advanced, and the proprietor bearing the charge of 2 per cent. for the Ware-house charges in London, 2½ per cent. Company's duty, and the usual fees at the India House, in the same manner as these several items are charged to the owners of Indigo shipped upon the Company's tonnage allowed to individuals; such Ware-house charges, Company's duty, and fees to be defrayed from the proceeds. The charges for shipping to be also borne by the proprietors, and immediately repaid here.

Should the proceeds, after such deductions as above mentioned, not prove sufficient to answer the bills, and deficiency not be made good in London, it must be repaid here with an interest of 8 per cent. per annum from the time the money shall have been advanced.

Should the net proceeds prove more than sufficient to answer the bills, the surplus will be paid to the persons empowered to receive it in England, or it may be repaid in Bengal at the rate of 2 shillings per current Rupee, with interest at 8 per cent. per annum, from the time of the prompt, as soon as may be after the Account Sales shall be received by the Board of Trade; and the parties must state their option at the time of tendering the Indigo.

Should the Board think proper, they will require the bills to be endorsed till they shall be satisfied therewith; and in the event of this not being done, the Indigo will be returned.

The advance will be made as soon as may be after the delivery of the Indigo.

Persons willing to avail themselves of the above offer of remittance, are desired to signify the same by letter to the Board of Trade, stating when the Indigo will be ready to be sent to the Export Ware-house.

A preference (other circumstances being equal) will be given to such Indigo as shall be soonest ready for shipping.

No application upon this plan will be received after the 15th January 1794, nor Indigo taken after the 31st January.

It was intended in time of peace to fix the exchange for the repayment of the advances on this plan at 2 shillings and 4 pence per

current Rupee. But Great Britain being now engaged in war, the exchange is, for the present, left undetermined. As soon as it shall be fixed, the public will be advised.

By order of the Board of Trade,

FORT WILLIAM,
The 25th June 1793.

W. A. EDMONSTONE,
Secretary.

THE 1TH JULY 1793.

Fort William, June 29th, 1793.

General Order by the Marquis Cornwallis, 27th June

The Commander-in-Chief thinks it proper to re-publish the following extracts from the Minutes of Council of the 26th May 1790, issued in General Orders of the 8th June 1790 :—

Extract Minutes of Council in the Military Department, 26th May 1790.

Whenever a Commissioned or Non-commissioned Officer, Sepoy, or Lascar is discharged the service, his coat is to be left with the Corps.

No Non-commissioned Officer, Sepoy, or Lascar going upon leave of absence, is to be allowed to take his coat with him.

"Orderly Sepoys or Lascars are on no account to be made use of as peons or hurkarahs by attending on an Officer when he goes abroad, or being employed on any private business. They are allowed to Officers Commanding Stations, Detachments and Corps, and to Public Officers for the purpose of conveying and circulating orders, and to be confined to that duty alone. When Officers, whether staff or others, have occasion to go on public duty to the parades, or to places where they may require their orderlies, they may send them on, or desire them to follow, so as to meet them at any appointed place; but they are not to let them run before their palanquins or horses, or at any time mix with their *sawaree* servants."

The first articles of the foregoing extract, relative to the coats of the natives, are invariable and strictly attended to by the Officers Commanding. The Commander-in-Chief is sorry to be forced to the necessity of republishing orders; but having observed that the article of the Minutes of Council above extracted, relative to the use of Orderly Sepoys and Lascars is frequently disregarded; and as he is certain it can add nothing to the consequence of any Officer to have Sepoys or Lascars running before his palanquin, while in his opinion it is disgraceful to a Sepoy

to be so employed, he positively directs an undeviating obedience to be paid to the above orders by all Officers, and that Commanding Officers of Stations and Detachments do enforce such obedience, as they will be held responsible for a due attention to the orders from the Officers under their command; and are directed to transmit to the Commander-in-Chief the name of any Officer who may deviate from it.

THE 18TH JULY 1793.

Fort William, July 17th, 1793.

By order of the Governor General in Council will be sold, on Tuesday the 30th instant, at the Arsenal at Chandernagore, the following articles, viz.:—

Anchors.	Furniture.
Hawsers.	Iron Treasure Chest.
Canvas.	State Palanquin, with
Cordage.	Silver Furniture.
Pitch.	Chobdar Sticks.
Tar.	Silver Badges.
Tallow.	Fire Engine.
Boats and other Marine Stores.	Godown Horses, &c.
Stationery.	

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

The purchasers to bind themselves under a penalty of 25 per cent. of the amount of their several purchases to be forfeited in case they do not pay for, and clear out, their respective lots on or before the 10th August next ensuing, as well as to make good all losses, expenses, and deficiencies which may arise by a re-sale.

The sale will be for Sicca Rupees, and commence at 10 A. M.

G. WILLIAMSON,
Vendu Master.

THE 25TH JULY 1793.

Fort William, Military Department, June 27th, 1792.

The sale of fire-arms or other warlike stores, to or for the use of the country powers or private persons, without express authority for that purpose, having been heretofore prohibited by the orders of Government, and the Board having reason to believe that these orders, which are of

ancient date, may not be generally known, and that, in some instances where they have been known, attempts have been privately made to counteract them: it is hereby publicly notified and declared that the said trade has been, and continues to be entirely forbidden, and that any person or persons who shall be detected in exporting from Calcutta or any other part of the Company's provinces, to any part or parts of the country within their territories or otherwise, cannon, or guns of any other description, or any arms or warlike stores of whatever denominations, without a pass, sealed with the Seal of the Company, and signed by the Secretary to this Government, will be considered as having forfeited the protection of the Company, and will be dealt with accordingly.

It is further hereby notified and declared that the Superintendent of Police for the Town of Calcutta, the Collectors, and Officers of the Customs within the Company's provinces, including the zemindary of Benares, and the Magistrates of the several districts, have been directed to take due care that the strictest attention is paid to the order now given, and to seize within their respective jurisdictions any property attempted to be passed in violation of such order, declaring the said property confiscated to Government for their use and benefit, and for the benefit of the informer, who shall be entitled to half its value, upon conviction of the party or parties engaged in the trade.

Published by order of the Governor General in Council,

J. FOMBELLE,
Sub-Secretary.

THE 15TH AUGUST 1793.

Advertisement.

Government having suffered very heavy losses in the revenue, owing to individuals transferring their property without applying to this Office for the necessary alterations to be made in the Jummabundy account, all persons having made purchases of land are hereby required to register the same in their own names, and to pay any arrears of assessment that may be due thereon.

All persons refusing to pay the arrears of assessment, under pretence that they are not answerable for any longer time than they have been in actual possession, are hereby apprized that the land stands chargeable with the assessment, without any regard to the change of proprietors,

and that upon their persisting in the refusal of payment, a portion of the land, sufficient to satisfy the claims of Government, will be sold at public auction.

By order of the Board of Revenue,

CALCUTTA CUTCHERRY, 30*th July* 1793. (Signed) F. GLADWIN, *Collector.*

THE 22ND AUGUST 1793.

Articles of Capitulation agreed upon between Lieutenant Colonel James Hartley, of His Britannic Majesty's 75th Regiment, and Commanding the Troops in the Province of Malabar on the one part, and Captain L'Archer, Commandant of the Fort of Mahé and its dependencies, on the other part.

1st.—The gates of the Fort of Mahé shall be delivered upon the 16th of this month, between the hours of eight and nine in the morning, and a formal and complete surrender made thereof, and of all its dependencies.

2nd.—The Garrison shall march out with all the honors of war, and deposit their arms on the Glacis.

3rd.—Warlike stores, and all public property and effects of every denomination, shall be delivered to Mr. Parry, appointed to receive the same.

4th.—The Garrison shall remain prisoners of war (the Officers on parole) and be maintained at the expense of the Honorable the English East India Company, till an opportunity offers for a Cartel, and shall be subject to removal to any of the British Settlements in India at the pleasure of the Honorable Company.

5th.—Private property shall be secured to the proprietors thereof.

6th.—Free exercise of religion shall be granted. The above Articles are fully understood, and agreed to upon the strictest honor.

(Signed) JAMES HARTLEY, *Lieutenant Colonel, 75th Regiment, and Commanding the Troops in the Province of Malabar.*

HEAD QUARTERS CALICUT, *July* 13*th*, 1793.

Acceptés par nous Claude Nicholas L' Archer, decoré de l'ordre Militaire, Capitaine au Regiment de Pondichery, et Commandant a Mahé, les

Articles de la capitulation çy dessus, et offerts par le Colonel James Hartley, Commandant des Troupes de sa Majesté Britannique a la cote Malabar.

(Signed) L' ARCHER,
Commandant de Mahé.

(True copies)
(Signed) T. HOOKE,
Major of Brigade.

THE 22ND AUGUST 1793.

Fort William, August 12th, 1793.

To all Masters and Commanders of Vessels sailing out of the Port of Calcutta.

Public notice is hereby given that the Calcutta Custom Master has received positive orders not to grant a port clearance to any vessel whatever, unless the application for such clearance be accompanied by a full and true manifest of the export cargo, the form of which manifest may be seen at the Custom House. No additional fees or expenses will attend the compliance with this Regulation.

Published by order of the Governor General in Council,

(Signed) C. SHAKESPEAR,
Sub-Secretary.

THE 19TH SEPTEMBER 1793.

Fort William, Military Department, September 9th, 1793.

The Governor General in Council has been pleased to direct that the following extract of a general letter from the Hon'ble Court of Directors, dated the 30th of January 1793, be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* :—

Para. 1.—" It affords us particular satisfaction to transmit you the " following Resolutions of the General Court of Proprietors held on the " 23rd instant, and we direct that immediately on their receipt they may " be communicated to all those concerned in them residing under your " Presidency."

" Resolved unanimously, that it is the opinion of this Court that " the Most Noble Marquis Cornwallis, Knight of the Most Noble Order " of the Garter, has displayed uncommon zeal and ability in the manage- " ment of the affairs of the East India Company during the time he has

" been Governor General and Commander-in-Chief in India, and particu-
" larly in conducting the late war with Tippoo Sultan, and also in con-
" cluding the late treaty of peace with Tippoo on terms honorable and
" advantageous to the interests of the Company and their Allies; and
" that the thanks of this Court be given to Marquis Cornwallis for the
" very gallant and important services he has thus rendered to the East
" India Company; also that his Statue be placed in this Court room,
" that his great services may be ever had in remembrance.

" Resolved unanimously, that the thanks of this Court be given
" to Major Sir William Medows, Knight of the Most Honorable Order
" of the Bath, for his gallant and meritorious services during the late
" war in India.

" Resolved unanimously, that the thanks of this Court be given
" to Major General Sir Robert Abercromby, Knight of the Most Honor-
" able Order of the Bath, for his gallant and meritorious services during
" the late war in India.

" Resolved unanimously, that the thanks of this Court be given
" to all the Officers of the Army, European and Native, under the Mar-
" quis Cornwallis, for their gallant conduct during the late war in India;
" also that this Court doth highly approve and acknowledge the services
" of the Non-Commissioned Officers and private Soldiers, both European
" and Native, serving under the Marquis Cornwallis, during the late war
" in India, and that the same be signified to them by the Officers of the
" several Corps, who are desired to thank them for their gallant beha-
" viour.

" Resolved unanimously, that the thanks of this Court be given
" to the Members of the Supreme Council in Bengal, of the Council at
" Fort St. George, and of the Council at Bombay, for the zealous assist-
" ance and support which they have uniformly afforded to the Marquis
" Cornwallis and to the Army, during the late war in India."

Published by order of the Governor General in Council,

JOHN FOMBELLE,
Sub-Secretary.

THE 19TH SEPTEMBER 1793.

Fort William, Military Department, September 9th, 1793.

The Hon'ble the Court of Directors have been pleased to direct that the following order, drawing the line of distinction between the Civil and

Military Authority, be repeated and published at the several Civil and Military Stations :—

"The Civil Servant is to prescribe generally the service to be per-
"formed. The execution, and of course the detail of it, belongs exclu-
"sively to the Military Officer, who is not to be impeded in the per-
"formance of any customary Regimental services or duties."

Published by order of the Governor General in Council,

JOHN FOMBELLE,
Sub-Secretary.

THE 19TH SEPTEMBER 1793.

Fort William, Public Department, 23rd August 1793.

Notice is hereby given that the Regulations of the 1st of September 1793, whereby the receipt of copper pice beyond the amount of one anna, in payment of postage, was prohibited, in consequence of small silver coin having been struck off for the use of the Post Office, is repealed, and that copper pice will be received in payment of the postage of all letters and packets, where the amount payable on each letter or packet shall be less than one sicca Rupee.

(Signed) E. HAY,
Secretary to the Government.

THE 19TH SEPTEMBER 1793.

Fort William, Public Department, 6th September 1793.

Notice is hereby given that after the 10th of April 1794 (corresponding with the 30th of Cheit 1200, Bengal style), the amount of copper coin receivable and issuable in all payments, instead of being one Rupee in a hundred, will be restricted to the fractional parts of one Rupee only; and all the Officers of Government, throughout the three Provinces, entrusted with the receipt and disbursement of money, are hereby enjoined not to receive or issue, in any payment, a greater sum in copper coin than that to which the above-mentioned fractional parts may amount.

Published by order of the Governor General in Council,

(Signed) E. HAY,
Secretary to the Government.

THE 28TH NOVEMBER 1793.

Thursday, November 28th, 1793.

Sir John Shore presents his compliments to the gentlemen in His Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's Civil and Military services, and requests the favor of their company at a Ball and Supper, at the Theatre, on Tuesday, the 3rd of December, to celebrate His Majesty's birth-day.

THE 19TH DECEMBER 1793.

Zillah Tipperah, December 9th, 1793.

The Governor General in Council having by public orders, under date the 17th of June last, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 20th of the said month, required and commanded all Judges and Magistrates of Zillahs to forward to him, annually, on the 31st of December, correct lists of all Europeans, whether British subjects or subjects of Foreign States, France excepted, not in the Civil, Military, or Marine service of the Hon'ble Company, residing in their respective jurisdictions, noting their names, places of abode, present employments, and the period of time, for which they have severally resided in India: All Europeans of the above description, residing in this Zillah, are hereby desired to transmit a Memorandum, containing the above particulars, to the office of the Judge and Magistrate, on or before the 31st of this month; on failure of which, a list of such Europeans as have neglected to forward such Memorandum within the knowledge of the Magistrate, will be transmitted to the Governor General in Council.

W. CAMAC,

Judge and Magistrate.

THE 6TH FEBRUARY 1794.

The Madras Hircarrah.

Fort St. George, January 18th, 1794.

The Hon'ble the Court of Directors having been pleased to relinquish to the Army serving above the Ghauts in the late war against Tippoo Sooltan, their moiety of the plunder and booty taken from the enemy, it is hereby notified that the amount, being Rs. 1,042,984,058, will be issued to the Prize Agent of the Army, on the 15th day of February next, for the purpose of distribution.

THE 27TH MARCH 1794.

General Orders by the Commander-in-Chief, 17th March 1794.

The only check to Europeans not in the Company's service going beyond the Provinces without a pass-port, being Buxar, which post they would avoid by taking the new road, the Commander-in-Chief, at the desire of the Governor General in Council, directs that no European not in the Company's service be suffered to pass the stations of Chunar, Cawnpore, and Futtyghur, unless a regular pass-port is produced.

All out-posts dependant on the above stations are comprehended in this order.

THE 10TH APRIL 1794.

By order of the Governor General in Council, on Thursday the 24th instant, at the Bankshall, precisely at 2 P. M., will be sold the Hon'ble Company's Budgerow, named the Sonamokhee,* together with her stores; a list whereof may be seen at the Bankshall. The Budgerow lays in the nullah opposite to Chitpore.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

The purchaser to bind himself under a penalty of twenty-five per cent., to be forfeited in case he does not pay the amount of the purchase-money within five days, viz., 29th instant; likewise to make good all losses, deficiencies, and expenses that may arise by a re-sale.

The risk of every part and parcel of the said Budgerow and stores to be the purchaser's, immediately from and after executing the obligation.

CALCUTTA, *April,* 1794. (Signed) GEO. WILLIAMSON, *Vendu Master.*

* NOTE.—The State yacht, it is well known in India, retains this title to the present day.

THE 22ND MAY 1794.

Advertisement.

Military Department, May 19th, 1794.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Secretary to the Government, on or before the 31st of May next, for supplying, from and after the 1st of July, the different General Hospitals, at whatever stations they now are, or may hereafter be established, within the Company's Provinces, or the dominions of His Excellency the Vizier, with clothing, cotts, and bedding under the following stipulations and restrictions.

1st.—That the Contractor shall receive, at a sale valuation, and appraisement which is to be made by a person appointed by the Commander-in-Chief, or by the Commanding Officer of each Station in conjunction with an Agent of the Contractor, or by the aid of an Umpire chosen by the two, if necessary, all the cotts, clothing, and hospital bedding of every description, which is now the property of the Company, to be paid for by equal deductions from his first six months' bills, and to become thereafter his property.

2nd.—That the Contractor shall engage to supply, regularly and immediately upon the indent of each Surgeon of a General Hospital, every patient on his admission, with a clean cott or cradle, a large pillow, fresh bed-clothes, a clean gown, cap, shirt, and long drawers, and, in requisite cases, with a bed and a small pillow, or two if necessary; the musters of all which articles, allowing for the consumption of the stock on hand, may be seen at the Office of the Secretary to the Hospital Board.

3rd.—That the Contractor shall engage to supply every patient with a clean and fresh change of gown, cap, shirt, long drawers, sheets, and pillow-cases three times a week, and oftener in all particular cases when the Surgeon shall require it; and to shift the quilts and mattrasses of any patient whenever the Surgeon may direct it.

4th.—That the charge of washing and repairing the hospital bedding and linen of every description to be borne by the Contractor, in consequence of which the washermen and tailors now allowed on the establishment of each General Hospital will cease after the Contractor enters upon his engagement.

5th.—That the charge of the clothing not in use will remain with a person of the Contractor's selection, but that such Agent shall on no account be the Hospital Steward, one of whose particular duties it will be

to take care that the people are properly shifted, and to be a check, under the orders of the Surgeon, upon the Agent of the Contractor.

6th.—That the Contract shall continue for the term of three years, commencing from the 1st of July next.

7th.—The proposals to specify the rates at which the Contractor will engage to perform the foregoing conditions of his engagement for each patient for a month of thirty days, and the mode of ascertaining his claims, to be regulated as follows. The number of days which each patient is in Hospital, reckoning the day of admission and discharge at one day only, is to be certified by the Head Surgeon. The bills of the Contractor, accompanied by the above voucher, are to be checked, in the first instance, by the Hospital Board, previous to their being sent to the Military Auditor General, and are to be discharged, after audit, by the Paymaster of Artillery and Garrisons at the Presidency.

8th.—Two responsible and sufficient securities will be required to be bound jointly and severally with the Contractor in the penalty of 10,000 Sicca Rupees for the due performance of his engagements, and the written concurrence of the securities will be required to accompany the proposals, or in failure thereof, they will not be attended to.

Published by the order of the Governor General in Council,

(Signed) J. H. HARINGTON,
Sub-Secretary.

THE 29TH MAY 1794.

Extract of a Public General Letter from the HON'BLE COURT OF DIRECTORS, *dated the 11th December* 1793.

PARA. 3.—The General Court of Proprietors, on the 26th June last, came to the following Resolution, which has been approved and confirmed by the Right Hon'ble the Commissioners for the affairs of India, viz. :—

"Resolved, unanimously, that this Court, taking into consideration "the zeal, ability, and disinterestedness manifested by the Most Noble "Marquis Cornwallis, in the conduct of the East India Company's affairs "during the whole of the period for which he has presided over the "British interests in India, are of opinion that, as a mark of the high "sense entertained by this Court of His Lordship's merits and services, "the Marquis Cornwallis be requested to accept an annuity of five "thousand pounds, to issue out of the Territorial Revenues in India, for

"the term of twenty years, to commence from the day of his departure "from India, and that the same be paid to His Lordship, his heirs, "executors, administrators, or assigns for the time aforesaid."

(A true extract)

(Signed) C. SHAKESPEARE,
Sub-Secretary to the Government.

THE 29TH MAY 1794.

Military Intelligence, May 19th, 1794.

Lieutenant Sandys, Fort Adjutant, is appointed to superintend and execute in Bengal the duties connected with the Andaman Islands, in supplying the artificers and workmen required from time to time, taking charge of the workmen and sepoys returning from thence on leave of absence or for the benefit of their health, providing passage, and superintending their embarkation on their return thither, and paying the families of settlers residing in Bengal the portion of allowance allotted to them for subsistence; also superintending the embarkation of the convicts sentenced to be transported to those Islands, the provisions and articles of supply for the Settlement to be furnished as heretofore on indent on the Garrison Store-keeper.

The Governor General in Council, in consideration of these additional duties, and for other reasons, has been pleased to increase the allowance of the Fort Adjutant 150 Sonat Rupees per month, to commence from the 1st of May.

THE 29TH MAY 1794.

Office of the Sitting Justices, the 28th May 1794.

All the Paramanicks of the Balasore Bearers, to the number of sixteen, and one of the Patna Paramanicks, having been summoned to appear before His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, and the following Regulations having been read and fully explained to them, they unanimously declared themselves to be perfectly satisfied with the conditions therein set forth, as follows:—

1st.—That the hire of five Ticca Bearers, for one day's work, shall be one Rupee Sicca.

2nd.—That half a day's work with the same number of Bearers shall be eight Annas Sicca.

3rd.—That half a day shall be considered from day-break until twelve o'clock noon; and from twelve, one, or two o'clock, until eight o'clock in the evening, or for any six hours during the day.

4th.—That on application, one, two, three, or four Bearers shall go at the same rate as a set of five.

5th.—That on going out of Calcutta to the distance of five miles or upwards, the hire shall be four Annas per day to each Bearer.

6th.—That four coss, or eight miles, shall be considered as one day's work.

And the said Paramanicks further promised that they would pay due obedience to the above Regulations, and order the Bearers to act conformably thereto; and that they would also direct them never to refuse to go when called upon, nor to exact more than the fare therein established.

In consideration of which, and as long as the Bearers shall behave with attention and respect to their employers, the Justices think it proper to declare that they may depend upon protection from every kind of improper usage.

To the above, all the Paramanicks subscribed their respective names and marks.

By order of the Justices,

(Signed) JOHN MILLER,
First Clerk.

THE 3RD JULY 1794.

Fort William, Public Department, 28th of June 1794.

The Governor General in Council has been pleased to direct, and public notice thereof is hereby given, that Rupees of sorts will be received at the Public Treasuries throughout the Provinces until the 10th of April 1795, corresponding with the 30th of Chyte 1201, Bengal Era, under the rules and orders that were in force respecting them previous to the 10th of April 1794, corresponding with the 30th of Chyte 1200 B. S, and that after the 10th of April 1795, no Rupees, excepting the nineteen **Sun* Siccas, will be considered as a legal tender of payment in any public or private transactions.

(Signed) E. HAY,
Secretary to the Government.

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* Year.

THE 21ST AUGUST 1794.

East India House, 18th March.

Mr. Twining gave notice that on an early opportunity he should bring forward for the determination of the Proprietors a question whether Directors ought to be allowed to trade to India on their own account, or act as agents for others.

In the course of a very warm and animated conversation which this notice produced, it appeared that Mr. David Scott, a Director, having applied for permission to ship 800 tons on account of persons resident in India, and the opinions of the Attorney General, Solicitor General, and Mr. Rous, the Company's Counsel, being decidedly in favor of the legality of such exportation, permission was granted accordingly, but the business being subsequently debated by the Directors, and a motion for submitting the propriety of such permission in future to the decision of a General Court being proposed, ten votes appeared for, and ten against, the question, when the Treasurer, in pursuance of the directions of the Charter in such cases, drew a lot which determined in the negative.

THE 4TH SEPTEMBER 1794

Military Intelligence.

GENERAL ORDER ISSUED BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, HEAD QUARTERS, NEAR BANKEYPORE, 21ST AUGUST 1794.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Governor General in Council in the Military Department, 18th July 1794.

The Governor General in Council having agreed, according to the proposition of the Commander-in-Chief, that the relief this year be confined to the European Corps of the Army, and to such Battalions or Companies of Native Infantry as may have been detached from their respective stations;

And having also agreed that henceforth the European and Native Troops be relieved alternately, the former one year, and the latter the year following, and so on, with the exception already mentioned of such Battalions or Companies of Native Infantry as shall be detached, which are to be relieved annually from their respective stations;

And having further agreed, in conformity with the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief, that, after the present rains, a Native Battalion, in addition to the one now at Taugepore, be stationed at that district,

(viz., in the district of Purneah), and in the districts of Dinagepore and Rungpore, under the command of a Field Officer, with the instructions proposed by Sir Robert Abercromby.

THE 4TH SEPTEMBER 1794.

The following discourse was intended to be reserved for publication among the proceedings of the Asiatic Society, to which it was addressed; but an imperfect copy having made its appearance in the Madras Hircarrah, we are induced to publish it sooner than we should otherwise have felt ourselves authorized in doing:—

A discourse delivered at a Meeting of the Asiatic Society, on the 2nd of May 1794, *by*—

SIR JOHN SHORE, *Bart., President.*

GENTLEMEN,—If I had consulted my competency only for the station which your choice has conferred upon me, I must without hesitation have declined the honor of being the President of this Society; and although I most cheerfully accept your invitation, with every inclination to assist, as far as my abilities extend, in promoting the laudable views of our Association, I must still retain the consciousness of those disqualifications which you have been pleased to overlook.

It was lately our boast to possess a President whose name, talents, and character would have been honorable to any Institution; it is now our misfortune to lament that Sir William Jones exists but in the affections of his friends, and in the esteem, veneration, and regret of all.

I cannot, I flatter myself, offer a more grateful tribute to the Society than by making his character the subject of my first address to you; and if in the delineation of it, fondness or affection for the man should appear blended with my reverence for his genius and abilities, in the sympathy of your feelings I shall find my apology.

To define with accuracy the variety, value, and extent of his literary attainments, requires more learning than I pretend to possess, and I am therefore to solicit your indulgence for an imperfect sketch, rather than expect your approbation for a complete description, of the talents and knowledge of your late and lamented President.

I shall begin with mentioning his wonderful capacity for the acquisition of languages, which has never been excelled. In Greek and Roman literature, his early proficiency was the subject of admiration and applause, and knowledge, of whatever nature, once obtained by him, was

ever afterwards progressive. The more elegant dialects of modern Europe, the French, the Spanish, and the Italian, he spoke and wrote with the greatest fluency and precision, and the German and Portuguese were familiar to him. At an early period of life, his application to Oriental literature commenced; he studied the Hebrew with ease and success, and many of the most learned Asiatics have the candor to avow that his knowledge of Arabic and Persian was as accurate and extensive as their own; he was also conversant in the Turkish idiom, and the Chinese had even attracted his notice so far as to induce him to learn the radical characters of that language, with a view, perhaps, to further improvements. It was to be expected, after his arrival in India, that he would eagerly embrace the opportunity of making himself the master of the Sanscrit, and the most enlightened professors of the doctrines of Brahma confess, with pride, delight, and surprise, that his knowledge of their sacred dialect was most critically correct and profound. The Pundits, who were in the habit of attending him, when I saw them, after his death, at a public Durbar, could neither suppress their tears for his loss, nor find terms to express their admiration at the wonderful progress he had made in their sciences.

Before the expiration of his twenty-second year, he had completed his Commentaries on the Poetry of the Asiatics, although a considerable time afterwards elapsed before their publication; and this work, if no other monument of his labors existed, would at once furnish proofs of his consummate skill in the oriental dialects, of his proficiency in those of Rome and Greece, of taste and erudition far beyond his years, and of talents and application without example.

But the judgment of Sir William Jones was too discerning to consider language in any other light than as the key of science, and he would have despised the reputation of a mere linguist. Knowledge and truth were the objects of all his studies, and his ambition was to be useful to mankind; with these views, he extended his researches to all languages, nations, and times.

Such were the motives that induced him to propose to the Government of this country what he justly denominated a work of national utility and importance, the compilation of a copious digest of Hindoo and Mahomedan Law from Sanscrit and Arabic originals, with an offer of his services to superintend the compilation, and with a promise to translate it. He had foreseen, previous to his departure from Europe, that, without the aid of such a work, the wise and benevolent intention of the legislature of Great Britain, in leaving, to a certain extent, the natives

of these provinces in possession of their own laws, could not be completely fulfilled; and his experience, after a short residence in India, confirmed what his sagacity had anticipated, that, without principles to refer to in a language familiar to the Judges of the Courts, adjudications amongst the natives must too often be subject to an uncertain and erroneous exposition, or wilful misinterpretation of their laws.

To the superintendence of this work, which was immediately undertaken at his suggestion, he assiduously devoted those hours which he could spare from his professional duties. After tracing the plan of the digest, he prescribed its arrangement and mode of execution, and selected, from the most learned Hindoos and Mahomedans, fit persons for the task of compiling it; flattered by his attention, and encouraged by his applause, the Pundits prosecuted their labors, with cheerful zeal, to a satisfactory conclusion. The Moulvees have also nearly finished their portion of the work, but we must ever regret that the promised translation, as well as the meditated preliminary dissertation, have been frustrated by that decree which so often intercepts the performance of human purposes.

During the course of this compilation, and as auxiliary to it, he was led to study the works of Menu, reputed by the Hindoos to be the oldest and holiest of legislators; and finding them to comprise a system of religious and civil duties, and of law in all its branches, so comprehensive and minutely exact that it might be considered as the Institutes of Hindu Law, he presented a translation of them to the Government of Bengal. During the same period, deeming no labor excessive or superfluous, that tended in any respect to promote the welfare or happiness of mankind, he gave the public an English version of the Arabic text of the Sirajiyyah, or Mahomedan Law of Inheritance, with a commentary. He had already published, in England, a translation of a Tract, on the same subject, by another Mahomedan Lawyer, containing, as his own words express, a lively and elegant epitome of the Law of Inheritance, according to Zaid.

To these learned and important works, so far out of the road of amusement, nothing could have engaged his application, but that desire which he ever professed, of rendering his knowledge useful to his own nation, and beneficial to the inhabitants of these provinces.

Without attending to the chronological order of their publication, shall briefly recapitulate his other performances in Asiatic Literature, as far as my knowledge and recollection of them extend.

The vanity and petulance of Anquetil Du Perron, with his illiberal reflections on some of the learned Members of the University of Oxford, extorted from him a letter, in the French language, which has been admired for accurate criticism, just satire, and elegant composition. A regard for the literary reputation of his country induced him to translate, from a Persian original into French, the life of Nadir Shah, that it might not be carried out of England with a reflection that no person had been found in the British dominions capable of translating it. The students of Persian literature must ever be grateful to him for a grammar of that language, in which he has shown the possibility of combining taste and elegance with the precision of a grammarian; and every admirer of Arabic Poetry must acknowledge his obligations to him for an English version of the seven celebrated poems so well known by the name of Moalukat, from the distinction, to which their excellence had entitled them, of being suspended in the temple of Mecca. I should scarcely think it of importance to mention that he did not disdain the office of Editor of a Sanscrit and Persian work, if it did not afford me an opportunity of adding that the latter was published at his own expense, and was sold for the benefit of insolvent debtors. A similar application was made of the produce of the Sirajiyyah.

Of his higher productions, the elegant amusements of his leisure hours, comprehending hymns of the Hindu mythology, poems consisting chiefly of translations from the Asiatic languages, and the version of Sacoontala, an ancient Indian drama, it would be unbecoming to speak in a style of importance which he did not himself annex to them. They show the activity of a vigorous mind; its fertility, its genius, and its taste. Nor shall I particularly dwell on the discourses addressed to this Society, which we have all perused or heard, or on the other learned and interesting dissertations which form so large and valuable a portion of the records of our researches; let us lament that the spirit which dictated them is to us extinct, and that the voice to which we listened with improvement and rapture will be heard by us no more.

But I cannot pass over a paper which has fallen into my possession since his demise, in the hand-writing of Sir William Jones himself, entitled "Desiderata," as more explanatory than any thing I can say, of the comprehensive views of his enlightened mind. It contains, as a perusal of it will show, whatever is most curious, important, or attainable in the sciences and histories of India, Arabia, China, and Tartary; subjects which he had already most amply discussed in the disquisitions which he laid before the Society.

DESIDERATA.

India.

I.

The Ancient Geography of India, &c., from the Puranas.

II.

A Botanical Description of Indian Plants, from the Coshas, &c.

III.

A Grammar of the Sanscrit Language, from Panini, &c.

IV.

A Dictionary of the Sanscrit Language, from thirty-two original Vocabularies and Niructi.

V.

On the Ancient Music of the Indians.

VI.

On the Medical Substances of India, and the Indian Art of Medicine.

VII.

On the Philosophy of the Ancient Indians.

VIII.

A Translation of the Veda.

IX.

On Ancient Indian Geometry, Astronomy, and Algebra.

X.

A Translation of the Puranas.

XI.

Translations of the Mahabharut and Ramayan.

XII.

On the Indian Theatre, &c., &c., &c.

XIII.

On the Indian Constellations, with their Mythology, from the Puranas.

XIV.

The History of India before the Mahomedan Conquest, from the Sanscrit Cashmir Histories.

ARABIA.

XV.

The History of Arabia before Mahomed.

XVI.

A Translation of the Hamasa.

XVII.

A Translation of Hariri.

XVIII.

A Translation of the Tacabat-ul Khulasa of the Casiab.

PERSIA.

XIX.

The History of Persia from authorities in Sanscrit, Arabic, Greek, Turkish, Persian, ancient and modern.

Firdausi's Khosrau-nama.

XX.

The Five Poems of Nizami translated in prose.

A Dictionary of pure Persian, Jehangire.

CHINA.

XXI.

A Translation of the Shi-cing.

XXII.

The Text of Con-fu-tsu verbally translated

TARTARY.

XXIII.

A History of the Tartar Nations, chiefly of the Moguls and Othmans, from the Turkish and Persian.

We are not authorized to conclude that he had himself formed a determination to complete the works which his genius and knowledge had thus sketched; the task seems to require a period beyond the probable duration of any human life, but we, who had the happiness to know Sir William Jones, who were witnesses of his indefatigable perseverance in the pursuit of knowledge, and of his ardour to accomplish whatever he deemed important,—who saw the extent of his intellectual powers, his wonderful attainments in literature and science, and the facility with which all his compositions were made,—cannot doubt, if it had pleased Providence to protract the date of his existence, that he would have ably executed much of what he had so extensively planned.

I have, hitherto, principally confined my discourse to the pursuits of our late President in oriental literature, which, from their extent, might appear to have occupied all his time, but they neither precluded his attention to professional studies, nor to science in general; amongst his publications in Europe in polite literature, exclusive of various compositions in prose and verse, I find a translation of the speeches of Isœus, with a learned comment, and in law, an essay on the Law of Bailments; upon the subject of this last work, I cannot deny myself the gratification of quoting the sentiments of a celebrated Historian; "Sir William "Jones has given an ingenious and rational essay on the Law of Bailments. "He is perhaps the only Lawyer equally conversant with the year books "of Westminster, the Commentaries of Ulpian, the Attick pleadings of "Isœus, and the sentences of Arabian and Persian Cadhis."*

His professional studies did not commence before his twenty-second year, and I have his own authority for asserting that the first book of English Jurisprudence which he ever studied was Fortescue's Essay in praise of the laws of England.

Of the ability and conscientious integrity with which he discharged the functions of a Magistrate, and the duties of a Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature, in this Settlement, the public voice and public regret bear ample and merited testimony. The same penetration which marked his scientific researches distinguished his legal investigations and decisions, and he deemed no enquiries burthensome, which had for their object substantial justice under the rules of law.

His addresses to the Jurors are not less distinguished for philanthrophy and liberality of sentiment than for just exposition of the law, perspicuity and elegance of diction, and his oratory was as captivating as his arguments were convincing.

* Gibbon.

In an epilogue to his commentaries on Asiatic poetry, he bids farewell to polite literature without relinquishing his affection for it; and concludes with an intimation of his intention to study law, expressed in a wish which we now know to have been prophetic—

> Mihi sit, oro, non inutilis toga,
> Nec indiserta lingua, nec turpis manus!

I have already enumerated attainments and works which, from their diversity and extent, seem far beyond the capacity of the most enlarged minds; but the catalogue may yet be augmented. To a proficiency in the languages of Greece, Rome, and Asia, he added the knowledge of the philosophy of those countries, and of everything curious and valuable that had been taught in them. The doctrines of the Academy, the Lyceum, or the Portico, were not more familiar to him than the tenets of the Vedas, the mysticism of the Sufis, or the religion of the ancient Persians; and whilst, with a kindred genius, he perused with rapture the heroic, lyric, or moral compositions of the most renowned poets of Greece, Rome, and Asia, he could turn with equal delight and knowledge to the sublime speculations or mathematical calculations of Barrow and Newton. With them also he professed his conviction of the truth of the Christian religion, and he justly deemed it no inconsiderable advantage that his researches had corroborated the multiplied evidence of revelation, by confirming the Mosaic account of the primitive world. We all recollect, and can refer to, the following sentiments in his eighth Anniversary discourse.

"Theological inquiries are no part of my present subject; but I cannot refrain from adding that the collection of tracts, which we call, from their excellence, the Scriptures, contain, independently of a divine origin, more true sublimity, more exquisite beauty, purer morality, more important history, and finer strains both of poetry and eloquence, than could be collected, within the same compass, from all other books that were ever composed in any age or in any idiom. The two parts of which the Scriptures consist are connected by a chain of compositions which bear no resemblance in form or style to any that can be produced from the stores of Grecian, Indian, Persian, or even Arabian learning; the antiquity of those compositions no man doubts, and the unstrained application of them to events long subsequent to their publication is a solid ground of belief that they were genuine productions, and consequently inspired."

There were, in truth, few sciences in which he had not acquired considerable proficiency; in most, his knowledge was profound. The theory of music was familiar to him, nor had he neglected to make himself acquainted with the interesting discoveries lately made in Chemistry, and

I have heard him assert that his admiration of the structure of the human frame had induced him to attend for a season to a course of anatomical lectures delivered by his friend the celebrated Hunter.

His last and favorite pursuit was the study of Botany, which he originally began under the confinement of a severe and lingering disorder, which, with most minds, would have proved a disqualification for any application. It constituted the principal amusement of his leisure hours. In the arrangements of Linnæus, he discovered system, truth, and science which never failed to captivate and engage his attention; and from the proofs which he has exhibited of his progress in Botany, we may conclude that he would have extended the discoveries in that science. The last composition which he read in this Society was a description of select Indian Plants, and I hope his executors will allow us to fulfil his intention of publishing it in a number in our Researches.

It cannot be deemed useless or superfluous to enquire by what arts or method he was enabled to attain to a degree of knowledge almost universal, and apparently beyond the powers of man, during a life little exceeding forty-seven years.

The faculties of his mind, by nature vigorous, were improved by constant exercise, and his memory, by habitual practice, had acquired a capacity of retaining whatever had once been impressed upon it. To an unextinguished ardour for universal knowledge, he joined a perseverance in pursuit of it, which subdued all obstacles; his studies began with the dawn, and, during the intermissions of professional duties, were continued throughout the day; reflection and meditation strengthened and confirmed what industry and investigation had accumulated. It was a fixed principle with him, from which he never voluntarily deviated, not to be deterred by any difficulties that were surmountable, from prosecuting to a successful termination what he had once deliberately undertaken.

But what appears to me particularly to have enabled him to employ his talents so much to his own and the public advantage, was the regular allotment of his time to particular occupations, and a scrupulous adherence to the distribution which he had fixed; hence, all his studies were pursued without interruption or confusion: nor can I here omit remarking what may probably have attracted your observation as well as mine, the candor and complacency with which he gave his attention to all persons, of whatever quality, talents, or education; he justly concluded that curious or important information might be gained from the illiterate, and whenever it was to be obtained, he sought and seized it.

Of the private and social virtues of our lamented President, our hearts are the best records; to you who knew him, it cannot be necessary for me to expatiate on the independence of his integrity, his humanity, probity, or benevolence, in which every living creature participated, on the affability of his conversation and manners, or his modest unassuming deportment; nor need I remark that he was totally free from pedantry, as well as from that arrogance and self-sufficiency which sometimes accompany and disgrace the greatest abilities; his presence was the delight of every society, which his conversation exhilarated and improved, and the public have not only to lament the loss of his talents and abilities, but that of his example.

To him as the founder of our Institution, and whilst he lived, its firmest support, our reverence is more particularly due; instructed, animated, and encouraged by him, genius was called forth into exertion, and modest merit was excited to distinguish itself. Anxious for the reputation of the Society, he was indefatigable in his own endeavours to promote it, whilst he cheerfully assisted those of others. In losing him, we have not only been deprived of our brightest ornament, but of a guide and patron, on whose instructions, judgment, and candour, we could implicitly rely.

But it will, I trust, be long, very long, before the remembrance of his virtues, his genius, and abilities lose that influence over the Members of the Society which his living example had maintained; and if previous to his demise, he had been asked by what posthumous honors or attentions we could best show our respect for his memory, I may venture to assert he would have replied, by exerting yourselves to support the credit of the Society, applying to it perhaps the dying wish of father Paul, "Esto perpetua."

The 11th September 1794.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas in and by the 159th Section (Cap. 52) of an Act passed in the 33rd year of His Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act for continu "ing in the East India Company, for a further term, the possession of

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* Note.—For Sir W. Jones' attainments in Greek, see Boswell's Johnson—

"If I have thoughts, and can't express them,
Gibbon shall teach me how to dress them
In language neat and terse;
Jones teach me modesty and Greek,
Smith how to think, Burke how to speak,
And Beauclerk to converse."

" the British Territories in India, together with their exclusive trade, under " certain limitations; for establishing further Regulations for the gov- " ernment of the said territories, and the better administration of Justice " within the same; for appropriating to certain uses the revenues and " profits of the said Company; and for making provision for the good " order and government of the towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay," it is enacted that " If any question shall arise touching or concerning the " true limits and extent of the said towns and factories, or any of them, " the same shall be enquired into by the Governor General in Council at " Fort William, in respect to the limits and extent of Calcutta, and by " the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, in respect to the limits " and extent of Madras; and the Governor in Council at Bombay, in " respect to the town of Bombay, and that such limits as the said res- " pective Governments, by order in Council, shall declare and prescribe to " be the limits of the said towns and factories respectively, shall be held " deemed, and taken in law as the true limits of the same, any custom or " usage to the contrary notwithstanding." And whereas such question, as in and by the said Clause of the said Act is meant and referred to, has arisen and been made, with respect to the limits of the said town of Calcutta, and the Governor General in Council, in pursuance of the authority vested in him by the said Act, has enquired into the same, and by an order duly made in Council, has declared and prescribed the limits of the said town, and has directed and commanded the same to be publicly notified, in order that the said limits, so declared and prescribed, may be known to the inhabitants of the said town, and to all persons whom the same may in any wise concern, it is hereby publicly notified that the town of Calcutta, in respect to all legal intents and purposes, extends to, and is bounded by, the several lines, limits, and boundaries hereinafter mentioned and described, that is to say,—

The northern boundary is declared to commence, and does accordingly commence, on the west side of the River Hooghly at the Post or Mete No. 22, situated at the north point of Colonel Robertson's garden, called Jackapore, immediately opposite to the mouth of the brook called Chitpore Nullah, or Baug Bazar Nullah, and the said northern boundary is from thence declared to continue, and is continued accordingly, by a line drawn across the river from the aforesaid point to the south corner of the mouth of the said nullah, into the Post or Mete No. 1, near the foot of the Chitpore Bridge, and from thence by a line drawn easterly, and passing the south end of the said bridge to No. 2, and from thence along the south side of the said nullah or brook, to the Post or Mete No. 3, and thence on to Post or Mete No. 4, passing the Old Powder

Mill Bazar, until it reaches the foot of the bridge leading to Dum-Dum, where the Post or Mete No. 5 is.

The eastern boundary is declared to commence, and does accordingly commence, at the said Post or Mete No. 5, and is declared to continue, and does accordingly continue, by a line traced along the west or inner side of the Mahratta ditch or entrenchment and the east side of the road adjoining thereunto, until it reaches the Post or Mete No. 6, at the northern angle next to the road of an enclosure called Halsee Bagaun, which said Halsee Bagaun is included within the said town of Calcutta, and from the said northern angle by a line drawn eastward along the southern side of the ditch or trench which encloses the said Halsee Bagaun to the Post or Mete marked No. 6, and from thence southward along the western side of the said ditch or trench to the Post or Mete also marked No. 6, and from the said last mentioned Post or Mete westward along the northern side of the said ditch or trench, until the said line reaches the mark No. 7, where there is a Tannah, and from the said last mentioned Post or Mete, by a line drawn southward and on the western side of the Mahratta entrenchment and the eastern side of the Bytaconnah Road, as far as the remains of the said Mahratta entrenchment are visible to the Post or Mete No. 8, at the corner of Rajah Ramlochun's Bazar, and of the road leading to Ballia Ghaut, immediately opposite to Narain Chatterjea's road, and from the said last mentioned Post or Mete No. 8, by a line continued in a southern direction passing through Mirzapore and drawn along the eastern side of the Bytaconnah Road, and leaving the Portuguese Burying-ground to the east until it reaches the Bytaconnah tree, where the two Posts or Metes, marked respectively No. 9 and No. 10, are fixed on each side of the road opposite to the Bowbazar Road and the Bytaconnah Bazar, and from the last mentioned Post or Mete, marked No. 10, by a line drawn along the eastern side of the said Bytaconnah Road to the Post or Mete No. 11, opposite to Gopee Baboo's Bazar, which Bazar is situated between the Jaun Bazar and Dhurrumtollah Roads, and from thence in the same direction until the said line reaches the Post or Mete No. 12, at the point or turning of the said road towards the west, leaving Dhee Sreerampore on the east and south-east, and thereby including within the limits of Calcutta the Protestant Burying-ground,* Chowringhy, and the lands thereunto belonging called Dhee Birjee.

The southern boundary is declared to commence, and does accordingly commence, from the last mentioned Post or Mete No. 12, and is declared to continue, and does accordingly continue, by a line drawn from thence to the westward with a little inclination to the southward, along

* The old burying-ground.

the southern side of the Public Road, excluding Dhee Chuckerber, and including Bunneapokah otherwise called Arreapokah, in Dhee Birjee, until the said line reaches the beginning of the Russapuglah Road immediately opposite to the Chowringhy High Road, where the Post or Mete No. 13 is fixed, and from the said Post or Mete No. 13, by a line running to the westward along the southern side of the Public Road to the Post or Mete No. 14, fixed between the Tannah and the General Hospital, and passing on westerly to the Post or Mete No. 15, at the foot of the Allipore Bridge, and excluding the General Hospital aforesaid, the Hospital for Insanes, and the Hospital Burying-ground situated in Dhee Bhowanipore, and from thence and from the south side of the side Allipore Bridge, by a line drawn and continued along the south side of the Nullah commonly called Tolley's Nullah at high water mark to the Post or Mete marked No. 16, and from thence passing the foot or south end of Surmon's Bridge, commonly called Kidderpore Bridge, and extending to the mouth of the said Nullah where it enters the river Hooghly, excluding Watson's Dock, and to the Post or Mete marked No. 17, and then proceeding from east to west across the said river Hooghly to the south-east point of Major Kyd's garden, and excluding the said garden and the village of Sheebpore, at which point a Post or Mete marked No. 18 is directed to be fixed, and,

The western boundary is declared to commence, and does accordingly commence, at the said point where the said Post or Mete marked No. 18 is fixed, and is declared to continue, and does accordingly continue, from thence by a line drawn at low water mark along the western side of the said river Hooghly, but excluding the ghauts of Ramkissore, Hurrah, and Sulkeah where Posts or Metes are fixed, marked respectively Nos. 19, 20, and 21, until the said line reaches the northern point of Colonel Robertson's garden, or Jackapore aforesaid, where a Post or Mete is fixed, marked No. 22, and immediately opposite to the Post or Mete No. 1, at Chitpore Bridge.

Declared and proclaimed by order of the Governor General in Council of Fort William in Bengal, this 10th day of September 1794.

(Signed) E. HAY,
Secretary to the Government.

THE 11TH SEPTEMBER 1794.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Hon'ble Court of Directors for the affairs of the East India Company, in consequence of information received by them from

the Governor and Council at St. Helena, stating that sundry persons, natives of Bengal and other parts of India, had been unlawfully and unjustly sold as slaves at that Island, did direct an advertisement to be published in this Settlement for the discovery of such persons as had been guilty of the unlawful and inhuman conduct aforesaid, which advertisement was published accordingly on or about the 9th day of September, in the year 1793, by and under the orders of the Governor General in Council; and whereas the said Hon'ble Court of Directors, by dispatches since received at this Presidency, have transmitted further orders on the subject aforesaid, and directed the most effectual measures to be taken, as well for liberating the unfortunate persons detained as slaves at St. Helena in manner aforesaid, as for putting an end to a practice so disgraceful to humanity; and the Governor General in Council has lately received from St. Helena detailed intelligence, on oath, sufficiently showing that some persons proceeding from India to England have been guilty of selling and disposing of several free inhabitants of these Provinces and of other parts of India as slaves at St. Helena, and the Governor General in Council is resolved, by all lawful means in his power, to discover and prosecute to conviction all persons who have so offended, or hereafter shall so offend, and also to suppress so disgraceful and cruel a practice; he therefore thinks fit to proclaim, and proclamation is accordingly hereby made of the above recited orders from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, and also that the Secretary to the Government at this Presidency has been directed to receive, and lay before the Governor General in Council, any information that may be sent to his Office, touching any past or future instances of selling or giving away persons as slaves at the Island of St. Helena, and that the commission of such offence is strictly prohibited under pain of the severest displeasure of Government, and the most rigorous prosecutions in the Courts of Law. And it is hereby further proclaimed that criminal prosecutions for the public offence, and civil actions for the private injury arising from the unlawful sale or giving away of any person as a slave at St. Helena, or elsewhere, in the manner aforesaid, will be instituted here against such persons as are amenable to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Judicature, and against whom sufficient evidence can be obtained to support the same; and, moreover, that in future all persons, in whose service natives shall embark from Bengal for England, will be required to give good and sufficient security against such natives being sold, or given away as slaves, at St. Helena, or at any other place or Settlement during the voyage to Europe.

Proclaimed by order of the Governor General in Council of Fort William in Bengal, this 8th day of August 1794.

(Signed) E. HAY,
Secretary to the Government.

THE 23RD OCTOBER 1794.

Fort William, Judicial Department, 17th October 1794.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals of contract will be received by the Secretary to the Government, on or before the 30th day of November next, for the construction of one or more of the following Jails, as hereafter specified :—

The proposals to be entitled "Contract Proposals for the construction of a Fouzdary and Dewanny Jail at (name of the Station.)"

The Jails to be built are as follow :—

A Fouzdary and Dewanny Jail at Dinagepore, a Fouzdary and Dewanny Jail at Rungpore, a Fouzdary and Dewanny Jail at Boglepore, a Fouzdary and Dewanny Jail at Tipperah, and a Fouzdary and Dewanny Jail at Nuddea.

Plans, elevations, and Sections of the different Jails will lie for inspection at the Office of the Secretary to Government, every day, Sundays excepted, between the hours of ten and two o'clock, and musters of the different materials may be seen on application at the Office of the Chief Engineer in Fort William, where every other information that may be judged necessary respecting the different buildings will be given.

Separate Prisons and Enclosures to be provided for the Fouzdary and Dewanny Prisoners, likewise for the different classes of prisoners in each of those departments, so as to separate the Mahomedans from the Hindoos, and the Male from the Female Prisoners. Hospitals are to be provided for the sick, and each enclosure is to be furnished with cooking-places and wells, and privies attached to the Hospitals and condemned Hole. The whole to be properly drained, and to be secured with Watch-houses and Guard-rooms.

The buildings are required to be constructed of the best masonry. The floors are to be raised on flues, two feet above the level of the country, and covered with a strong brick-on-edge pavement. The walls are to be arcaded. The roofs arched with eleven-inch bricks, and the Hospital, Guard-rooms, and Privies after the Syrian method.

The whole of the exterior windows to be fitted with strong iron grates, and battened shutters, made of Teak Timber, and hung with strong iron pintles and gudgeon hinges. The doors of the Guard-rooms and other outlets to be double (that is, one within the other on the outside), of Teak Timber, strongly secured with iron studds, clamps, bolts, and hooks. The wood and iron work painted chocolate, with Europe oil and color.

The cement for the walls is to be composed in the undermentioned proportions—

	Maunds.
Best stone chunam	100
Red, screened, well-burnt soorkey ...	100
Best clean, washed, and sifted pit sand ...	100
Lump jaggery	1
Total Maunds ...	301

For all arches, whether of roofs or walls, also for brick-on-edge pavement and flueing—

	Maunds.
Stone chunam	100
Best sifted, well-burnt, red soorkey	100
Lump jaggery	1
Total Maunds ...	201

For the plaster—

	Maunds.
Stone chunam	100
Best clean, sifted, and washed pit sand	100
Total Maunds ...	200

With a coat of fine shell chunam over the plaster in all exterior ornaments.

A strong terrace, composed of the finest red soorkey, konker, red khoah, and best stone chunam, to be laid over the arches of the roofs, which terrace to be three inches in thickness, after it shall have been sufficiently beaten and prepared.

The terrace to be composed in the following proportions :—

	Maunds.
Of best stone chunam	100
Water chunam	10
Soorkey konker	100
Soorkey	50
Total Maunds ...	260

The whole is to be thoroughly soaked and mixed with chunam water at least three days before it is carried on to the roofs.

The materials and workmanship to be subject to the inspection of such Officer as Government may be pleased to employ on this duty, and any difference of opinion that may arise between the Inspecting Officer and Contractor to be settled by arbitration.

Advances will be made in cash in the following proportion :—One-third on the execution of the Contract, another third when half of the work is finished, and the remainder after the whole of the work shall have been completed and delivered over.

The whole of the work will be required to be completed within twelve months after the execution of the Contract, and the Contractor will be held responsible for the stability of the work for twelve months after it shall have been reported complete by the Superintending Officer.

A penalty of twenty-five per cent. will be exacted for the non-performance of the engagement, and a deposit to that amount, or two unexceptionable Securities (to be named in the Proposals) will be required for the due performance of the work. Proposals deficient in these respects will be rejected without consideration.

Published by order of the Governor General in Council,

G. H. BARLOW,
Sub-Secretary.

THE 30TH OCTOBER 1794.

(Hastings' Trial), (Westminster Hall, April 28th, 129th day.)

We trust we may now conclude the evidence upon this long and most expensive cause as closed, and that the nation will cease to be called upon for thousands after thousands, in support of a prosecution of which every man is heartily sick. Do we want to know the result of the

measures of Mr. Hastings? Look at the amount of the resources. Three millions sterling a year when he came to the Government. Five millions two hundred thousand pounds when he left it. Five millions five hundred thousand pounds now. Do we want to know the character of Mr. Hastings, and the respect in which his name is held in India? Look at the evidence of the Marquis Cornwallis, Colonel Blair, Colonel Duff, Colonel Popham, and of every gentleman who was examined. Look at the testimonials transmitted by the Natives of India, the addresses of the inhabitants of Calcutta, the Officers of the Army, and the thanks of the Directors and Proprietors, approved by the King's Ministers, for his long, faithful, and able services. If we are told in reply that his services were accidental, but that his object was, as stated by the last House of Commons, to acquire exorbitant wealth, let us ask which one fact through the whole trial supports such a charge, and whether the evidence of Mr. Larkins does not totally do it away? After going through such an ordeal, Mr. Hastings may rest in security; his character is beyond the reach of fate, for the world will not forget that Mr. Hastings was not arraigned for petty crimes, but that he was charged with every atrocity that can disgrace and degrade human nature. In the end, we trust it will appear that *magna est veritas, et prevalebit*, a quotation at least as apt as Mr. Burke's.

THE 13TH NOVEMBER 1794.

Complaints having been made of the very slovenly manner in which the bales of individuals are frequently packed, notice is hereby given that it will be recommended to the Hon'ble Court of Directors to charge freight upon the goods of individuals in proportion as such goods, from any insufficiency or carelessness of package, shall occupy more space than the Hon'ble Company's goods of the same description.

Published by order of the Board of Trade,

FORT WILLIAM,
The 31st October 1794.

W. A. EDMONSTONE,
Secretary.

THE 11TH DECEMBER 1794.

On the 1st May 1793, a regulation was passed by the Governor General in Council, which directs that no British Subjects (excepting King's Officers serving under the Presidency of Fort William, the Civil Covenanted Servants of the Company, and their Military Officers) shall be permitted to reside at a greater distance from Calcutta than ten miles,

unless they enter into a bond rendering themselves amenable to the Court of Dewanny Adawlut, within the jurisdiction of which they may reside, in all civil suits that may be instituted against them by natives or inhabitants of either of the Provinces of Bengal, Behar, or Orissa, coming within the description of persons declared amenable to the Zillah and City Courts, for any sum of money or thing the amount or value of which shall not exceed five hundred Sicca Rupees, and that this bond is to be executed in open Court, before the Judge of the Court within the jurisdiction of which such British Subject may reside, or take up his abode. All British Subjects residing in the District of Burdwan (His Majesty's Officers and the Civil and Military Servants of the Company excepted) are accordingly required to attend at Burdwan, in one month from this date, to execute the prescribed bond, at the expiration of which period all persons who shall have neglected to comply with this requisition, will be required to repair to Calcutta.

ZILLAH BURDWAN;
DEWANNY ADAWLUT,
The 9th December 1794.

J. LUMSDEN,
Judge.

THE 19TH DECEMBER 1794.

Fort William, Public Department, December 19th, 1794.

Notice is hereby given that the Sub-Treasurer is authorized to dispose of the Company's six per cent. Promissory Notes at a discount of three per cent.

Published by order of the Governor General in Council,

E. HAY,
Secretary to the Government.

THE 1ST, JANUARY 1795.

Fort William, Political Department, December 19th, 1794.

Public notice is hereby given that all persons desirous of sending escorts of burkundazes, or other armed men, with merchandise into Assam, are to apply for pass-ports from the Commissioner of Cooch Behar, specifying in their applications the number of the escort, the goods under their charge, the owner of them, and the place to which it is tended to carry them.

Without such pass-ports, no armed men of any description will be allowed to pass into Assam, from the Company's Provinces under the pretence of escorting merchandise or otherwise.

By order of the Governor General in Council,

(Signed) J. H. HARINGTON,
Sub-Secretary.

THE 22ND JANUARY 1795.

Military Intelligence, Head Quarters' Camp near Bareilly, December 29th, 1794.

General Order.—The Commander-in-chief has the pleasure of announcing to the army that His Excellency the Nabob Vizier, fully sensible of their gallant behaviour in the action of the 26th October, and of their meritorious conduct in quelling a dangerous insurrection in his territories, has been pleased to request that his thanks may be conveyed to them in public orders, and, as a further reward for their important and beneficial services to him, he has presented the Resident at Lucknow with the sum of Lucknow Rupees eleven lakhs (11,00,000) for, and in behalf of, Government, with his earnest wish that the Honorable the Governor General in Council will accept the same, and appropriate it as a donation to the army in such proportion as he may think fit.

The Commander-in-chief thinks it proper to acquaint the army that he has solicited the Governor General in Council to comply with His Excellency's request, and that he will be pleased to direct that it may be distributed as gratuity to the army in the following manner.

[NOTE.—Then follow the rates assignable to each rank and grade in the army.]

THE 5TH FEBRUARY 1795.

Notice is hereby given that, from this date, the Officers of the several Mints have been prohibited receiving, for assay or coinage, any Gold Bullion or Coin that may be under the weight of six Gold-mohurs, or any Silver Bullion or Coin which may be less in weight than one hundred Sicca Rupees.

Published by order of the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 30th January 1795. } G. H. BARLOW,
Sub-Secretary.

THE 12TH FEBRUARY 1795.

PROCLAMATION.

The following regulations in respect to the importation of Rock Salt from Muscat were passed by the Governor General in Council on the 23rd ultimo, and are to take effect from the 1st of August next, at which period those of the 27th of May 1789, now in force, are to be abolished :—

1st.—That no salt under the denomination of Muscat Salt shall be allowed to be imported into Bengal, Behar, and that part of Orissa which is under the dominion of the Company, unless it shall be imported on a ship coming from Muscat, and be accompanied by a certificate, duly authenticated by the Officers of the Customs at Muscat, of its being the produce of that place.

2nd.—No greater quantity of the above salt than five hundred maunds of eighty-two Sicca weight to the seer shall be imported in any one.

3rd.—Any quantity of salt under the denomination of Muscat Salt, attempted to be imported in opposition to the restrictions contained in the preceding Clauses, shall be confiscated, and any person giving information of Muscat Salt so illicitly imported shall receive a reward of twenty-five per cent., calculated on the selling price of salt of this description, disposed of at the last public sale preceding the seizure, and twenty-five per cent. more will be distributed among the Officers of Government who acted in making the seizure. But, should the seizure be made wholly by the Officers of Government, and not upon any information given them, the persons concerned in making it will be entitled to a reward of fifty per cent., calculated as above, in conformity to the regulations published under date the 24th October 1793.

4th.—All the Rock Salt from Muscat hereby allowed to be imported shall be delivered on shore at the Company's Golahs near Sulkea on account of the Company at the fixed price of Sicca Rupees two hundred per one hundred maunds of eighty-two Sicca weight to the seer, and the Deputy Secretary to the Board of Trade shall furnish the Custom Master with an account of the quantity imported, which will be paid for, at the Salt Office at the above rate, on the production of the Golah-keeper's receipt for the salt. The Rowannah duty of Sicca Rupees thirty per hundred maunds, and the import duty of four per cent. on the assumed value hitherto paid on this salt, will not be levied in future.

By order of the Board of Trade,

CALCUTTA SALT OFFICE,
The 3rd February 1795.

JOHN COTTON,
Deputy Secretary.

THE 5TH MARCH 1795.

At a Court of Directors held on Tuesday, the 3rd June 1794:—

Resolved.—That the Resolutions of Court of the 1st December 1775 and 17th December 1778, concerning the allowances to Commanders of the Company's Ships for the passage and accommodation of persons proceeding to India, be revoked, and that, instead of the sums stated in the before-mentioned Resolutions, the Commanders be permitted to receive, for the passage and accommodation of persons to India, in the undermentioned stations, the following sums, viz.:—

General Officers...	£ 250
Gentlemen of Council or Colonels	„ 200
Lieutenant Colonels	„ 150
Majors	
Senior Merchants	
Junior Merchants and Factors	
Captains	„ 125

That every Commander shall, from henceforth (the contracts already made, or money paid for this year excepted), be absolutely restrained from demanding or taking, by any ways or means, directly or indirectly, either in England or in India, from any Writer, Lieutenant, Ensign, Assistant Surgeon, or Cadet, in the Company's service, any greater sum

or sums of money, or other gratuity or satisfaction, for the passage and accommodation of such respective persons, than the following amount, viz. :—

For Writers, Lieutenants, and Ensigns	...	£ 105
Cadets and Assistant Surgeons entertained at the Commander's Table, by the Commander's consent, or the Company's orders ...	... ...	„ 70

And that in case any Commander of any freighted ships shall, by any ways or means, directly or indirectly, take or receive any further sum or sums of money, or other gratuity or satisfaction, for the passage of any Writer, Lieutenant, Ensign, Assistant Surgeon or Cadet, than the sums allowed by this Resolution such Commander shall forfeit, and pay to this Company, for the use of Poplar Hospital, treble the sum so taken, beyond the sums before mentioned; and that for the purpose of making himself liable to, and securing, such payment, the Commander of every ship, hereafter to be taken into the Company's service, before he is sworn in, shall give bond to this Company in the penalty of one thousand pounds.

And that in order more effectually to prevent the mischief of taking more than the allowances aforesaid from Writers and Cadets, the several sums allowed for the passage and accommodations of Writers and Cadets, shall be paid by them respectively to the Paymaster of seamen's wages; and that the Paymaster shall pay the same to the respective Commanders, or their Agents, who shall give a receipt for the same, expressing the sum or sums so received to be in full, for the passage and accommodation of the respective persons therein named; and,

That every Writer and Cadet, at the time of their respectively being approved of, or appointed to the several stations, be furnished with a copy of the Resolution for making the said allowances.

W. RAMSAY,
Secretary

THE 5TH MARCH 1795.

Extract of a General Letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, dated 2nd July 1794.

Para. 9.—As we are informed that doubts have arisen in the minds of our servants, with respect to muslins stitched with gold and silver, and also those stitched with silk or thread of any kind, being prohibited to be worn in this country, we desire that you cause it to be

generally made known that those articles do not come within the description of prohibited goods, and that any persons desirous of sending home to their friends in England presents of muslin stitched with gold, silver, silk, or thread, are at liberty so to do, taking care that the same be duly and regularly manifested.

Published by order of the Governor General in Council,

C. SHAKESPEAR,
Sub-Secretary.

THE 12TH MARCH 1795.

Extract of a General Letter from the Hon'ble Court of Directors to the Governor General in Council, dated the 11th of December 1793.

Para. 6.—"The situation of our servants in India, and of persons "residing there under the Company's license, being very much altered by "the Act of the 33rd of his present Majesty, Cap. 52, it is become neces- "sary to vary their covenants entered into with us, and make them "correspond with the provisions of that Act. We have therefore caused "all the covenants heretofore entered into by our servants and others to "be altered, and now send you sufficient number of each sort to be "executed by all persons resident under your Presidency. We direct "that every person in our service be called upon immediately to execute "the covenants proper to his station, and that, on his refusing to do so, "he be dismissed and have notice to come home.

7. "We also direct that all other British Subjects residing under "your Presidency, whether with or without license, be forthwith called "upon to execute the covenants proper to their stations, and that, on "neglect or refusal to execute, they have notice to quit India, which "notice, if they refuse to obey, you must enforce by sending them home "in such manner as the law allows, as we are determined not to permit "any persons in future to reside in India without our license, and being "under proper covenants, so that any irregularity of conduct may be "more readily corrected.

8. "We shall, at all times, be ready to give license to such a num- "ber of proper persons to go to India as may be necessary for effectuat- "ing the purposes of the Act, they entering into the usual covenants "for their conduct, but we will not allow any one to proceed to, or reside "in, India without license; and therefore if any person hereafter shall "presume to go to India, and appear within your jurisdiction, without

" our license, we require you forthwith to deal with him as an unlicensed " trader, and send him home before he can make such an establishment " in business as may be an excuse for time being allowed him to prepare " for his return.

9. " Inconveniences having arisen by persons executing only one " set of covenants, we direct that each person shall execute his covenants " in duplicate, one copy of which you will keep, and send home the other. " We shall pursue the same plan here, and send out one part of the " covenants to the Presidency to which the person executing them may " belong.

10. " You will be careful to have the covenants you send home " witnessed by a person whose hand-writing is well known, and can " easily be proved in England, by persons who have seen him write, that " we may be under no difficulty of proving them in England, if such " proof, upon any occasion, should become necessary."

Extract of a General Letter from the Hon'ble Court of Directors to the Governor General in Council, dated the 28th of May 1794.

Para. 1. "In our letters of the 11th of December last, we in- " formed you that it was our intention to send, in consequence of the " late Act of Parliament, a sufficient number of covenants to be executed " by our servants and all Europeans resident under your Presidency. " We have since determined, with respect to those in the Company's " service, as we can more readily have access to their securities than " you can, to call on those securities in England immediately, and, on " such security being given, we shall transmit a counterpart of each " covenant, with the Company's seal affixed thereto, which counterparts " you must deliver to the parties concerned, on their executing the " covenants in duplicate, conformably to the mode pointed out in the 9th " and 10th paragraphs of our before-mentioned letter. We have thought " it expedient that the new covenants which our servants and others " are to enter into, in consequence of the late Act of Parliament, should " be dated on the day on which the Act is directed to take place in India, " namely, the first day of February 1794. By the Ships Pitt, Royal " Admiral, and Lascellas, you will receive such a number of covenants as, " on a calculation, we deem adequate.

2. " With regard to persons who reside under your Presidency, " and have not entered into covenants of any description, we have, by " the above conveyance, sent a number of covenants of the denomina- " tion of covenants of free merchants, free mariners, and of persons

"permitted to reside in India; these are calculated to suit all persons "who are to reside under the Company's protection, and you will take "care that each person executes one of these descriptions in the mode "already pointed out. Each person executing a free Merchants' covenant "must send home the names of two responsible persons in England to "enter into security in the sum of £2,000, and each person signing either "of the other two descriptions of covenants must, in like manner, give "security for the sum of five hundred pounds, and, on such security "being given, we shall transmit you the counterparts, to be disposed of "as mentioned in the preceding paragraph."

3. "No difficulty can arise among those persons who are respect-"able in their situations or connections; but in cases where the individuals "have not respectable friends in England, as we suppose some of the "inferior description of shop-keepers may not have, we authorise you to "accept of security from persons resident in India, in which case you "will give them a counterpart under the Company's seal."

The Honorable the Governor General in Council has been pleased to direct that public notice be given, and public notice is accordingly given hereby, to all Europeans not in the service of His Majesty, or the Company, residing in the Provinces of Bengal, Behar, or Orissa, in the Zemindary of Benares, or in the dominions of the Nabob Vizier, under the protection of the Honorable East India Company, that, as preparatory to a compliance with the orders of the Honorable Court of Directors which have been now published, all persons of the above descriptions, residing at the Presidency of Fort William, are required to transmit, on or before the 1st day of April next, to Thomas Dashwood, Esquire, Register of Covenants, and all other persons included in the above descriptions, residing out of Calcutta, are required to transmit, on or before the 20th day of April next, to the Magistrate of the district in which they reside, or to the Residents at Lucknow and Benares, information as follows:—

Their names, professions, or occupations; the names of the Country or State of which they are subjects; the dates of their arrival in Bengal; the places of their actual residence, and the periods of their residence therein.

That all Europeans, being British Subjects, who are desirous of obtaining licenses for their residence in India, are to accompany the information above demanded, with an application for the said licenses, specifying the covenants which they wish to execute, either as free merchants, free mariners, or as persons licensed to remain in India for a limited time. Such applications are also to be accompanied by the names

of two responsible securities as prescribed by the orders of the Honorable Court of Directors.

If any of the persons, to whom this notice is addressed, have come to India with the permission of the Honorable Court of Directors, they are to specify the same, and to state whether they executed any, and what covenants previous to their departure from England.

Any persons, to whom this notice is given, failing or neglecting to comply with the requisition here made, or with the orders of the Honorable Court, will be compelled to return to Europe, and they are to consider this declaration as a formal notification of the resolution of Government to enforce the Company's orders for that purpose.

Public notice is also hereby given that the Commanders of all foreign vessels importing at Calcutta are required to deliver into the Master Attendant's Office, on their arrival, the names of the Commanders, Officers, Crews, and Passengers on board the said vessels, and that the Master Attendant is positively prohibited from furnishing any foreign vessels importing at Calcutta, with a Pilot until such list shall have been delivered to him.

Published by order of the Governor General in Council,

FORT WILLIAM,
The 6th March 1795.

E. HAY,
Secretary to the Government.

THE 28TH MARCH 1795.

East India House, 9th October.

Resolved, unanimously, that a General Court be held on Thursday, the 23rd instant, to take into consideration an address to His Majesty, expressive of the firm determination of the Company to give every support in their power to the Government of the country at this arduous crisis, and particularly to express a wish to raise and clothe three fencible Regiments to serve in Great Britain, Ireland, or in the Islands of Jersey and Guernsey, and to recommend that the Officers belonging to the Company's Military Establishments in India, now in Europe, may be employed in these Regiments, subject to His Majesty's approbation.

THURSDAY, THE 16TH APRIL 1795.

Police Office, April 15th, 1795.

Several robberies having been committed within the last two months on the esplanade and the roads leading to and from Fort William,

by Europeans disguised in various dresses, who have since proved to be Privates from the Garrison of Fort William, and seven of whom are now actually in custody, the Acting Magistrate requests those gentlemen whose servants have been stopped and robbed, will order their attendance at the Police Office as early as possible.

THURSDAY, THE 23RD APRIL 1795.

Public Department, Fort William, April 13th, 1795.

The Governor General in Council having thought proper to rescind the Resolutions of August 1792, as well as those of the 5th of April and 6th of September 1793, relative to the salaries of Writers on this Establishment, it has been determined that Writers for the first and second year, after the date of their arrival in Calcutta, shall receive three hundred Sicca Rupees per month, and for the third, four hundred, and no more; excepting the monthly sum allowed for a moonshee, be their situations what it may. That, afterwards, they shall be permitted to draw the allowances of the offices which they hold, supposing them competent so to do by Act of Parliament.

The salaries of all the Writers on this Establishment are to be regulated by this rule, which is to take effect from the 1st of next month.

Published by the order of the Governor General in Council,

C. SHAKESPEAR,
Sub-Secretary.

THE 23RD APRIL 1795.

Notice is hereby given—

1st.—That the existing Duties and Customs at this Presidency will cease on the 1st day of June next; and that on and from that date there will be levied upon goods imported by sea into, and exported by sea from, Bengal, a duty of two and a half per cent.

2nd.—All British Ships importing into, or exporting from, the foreign Settlements, are to pay duties in the same manner as if they imported to, or exported from, Calcutta.

3rd.—The following articles are exempted from duties on export:—

Grain of all sorts.

Indigo and Raw Silk exported on the Company's Ships to the port of London.

Carriages and Palanquins, Mahannas and Chairs.

Brass and Copper utensils.

Spirits distilled in Bengal after the European manner.

4th.—All goods, though free of duty, are still to be manifested and entered at the Custom House. Port Clearances or such certificates as may be an authority to the Master Attendant for ordering Pilots to ships and vessels exporting from this river, are accordingly to be granted for such goods.

5th.—Goods imported avowedly for the purpose of re-exportation, are, on re-exportation, to be allowed a drawback equivalent to the duty.

6th.—The Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay have been desired by the Governor General in Council to exempt from duties all articles imported from Bengal at those Presidencies and their subordinates in the same manner as they are exempted at present.

7th.—Mr. Joseph Thomas Brown is appointed Examiner and Appraiser of piece goods at the Custom House.

8th.—Regulations, to take place on the 1st of June next, are preparing for the detail of business at the Custom House, which will be printed and published as soon as practicable. In the mean time a manuscript copy will be deposited at the Custom House, to be shown by the Custom Master, or the Custom House Officers, to individuals for their information and guidance.

Published by order of the Board of Trade.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 10th April 1795.

W. A. EDMONSTONE,
Secretary.

THE 18TH JUNE 1795.

The following is the substance of Sir William Dunkins' late charge to the Grand Jury, which we had not an opportunity of publishing in our last *Gazette*:—

"I think it, on this occasion, principally my duty to call your attention to such particulars as the Calender informs me are likely to become the objects of your investigation. I will for a very short time only detain you with any other subject.

"From the Calender it appears that nothing relating to treason, the greatest crime known in our laws, is to be brought before you, and from our knowledge of each other, from our grateful attachment to our good and beneficent King who has governed us so many years with justice and

mercy, and from that conviction which must have taken place in every well-informed mind of the pre-excellence of our constitution, we may rest assured that we have not the least reason to apprehend that our tranquillity is likely to be disturbed by any such commotions as we are informed had been in embryo at home, but which by the provident and vigilant care of the administration had been crushed before they could have been brought into life and action.

"For these reasons I hold it unnecessary for me to take up much of your time by entering into particular definitions or distinctions respecting the different species of treason. I will only shortly observe that of the different species, that which is held in the highest degree is termed "The compassing or imagining the death of our Lord the King, his Queen, Heir apparent,' &c. The direful effect of such a crime cannot take place here, though the crime may be complete as to the traitors, for the bare meeting to consult on a subject so atrocious, though no scheme is fallen upon, is, in the conspirators, high treason; the crime by the very act of conspiring is full and complete, though no injury should follow to the Royal family.

"Another species of treason is that of risings or insurrections by force and numbers to effect some public object, in which the insurgents have no special interest; such, though not levelled against the person of the King, are certainly levelled against his Crown and Royal Dignity, and therefore high treason: of such we can have no apprehension here. There is another species of treason, which I hope has never been attempted in this country; yet, as in this time of war, when many native subjects of the hostile powers may reside amongst us, it is more likely to be fallen into than any other treason; I mean the crime of furnishing the enemy with money, arms, ammunition, or with what may be still more effective aid, intelligence. As to the last mentioned, the treason is complete by the bare sending, though it should happen to be intercepted. This is clear as to British subjects, and, let me add, it is equally clear, and so the law is settled, that all alien enemies residing here under the King's protection, in case they commit crimes which in a British subject would amount to treason, may be dealt with as traitors. Their persons are under the protection of our laws, for which they owe a temporary local allegiance, and are consequently subject to the punishments due to any violation of that allegiance. It becomes the duty of every good subject to be vigilant, and to guard against the commission of crimes pregnant with such evils to the State.

"There is another crime which I am sorry to see some instances of in the Calender, which, by the laws of England, are included under the

general head of treason—Offences concerning the coin. I have looked into the several Statutes relative to this subject. Great as the offence must be in any country, and much as it is to be wished that an adequate punishment should ever follow the offence, yet, I must tell you, it is my opinion that not one of our Statutes can be brought to bear upon it here. It is a settled principle in the constructions of all penal Statutes that the letter and not the spirit is to be our rule; that the punishment be never extended beyond the letter. These Statutes, by express words, show that they were meant to extend to England only. In one, the crime is called counterfeiting the King's money; another, the 18 Eliz: 'coins of this Realm;' 8 or 9 W, 'Gold or silver current coins within this Kingdom;' 15th Geo. II: 'colouring or washing shillings or six pences,' 11th Geo. III, 'counterfeiting any of the monies of this Realm.'

"These are the principal Statutes on the subject. All are clearly meant to comprehend England and English money merely. Gold mohurs and rupees coined under the name of the King of Delhi cannot be brought under any of the descriptions of any of our Statutes. On the whole, I think that the offenders cannot here be considered in any other light than common cheats or impostors, therefore the indictment should be so framed that such offences may not escape whatever punishment we can legally inflict.

"As to the other cases mentioned in the Calender, felonies, assaults, and misdemeanours, which frequently occur, I can add very little to the stock of knowledge you must have acquired from your having been so often called upon to the discharge of the duty of Grand Jurors; a duty which I have very great satisfaction in being able to declare I have always seen you discharge to your own honor and the public advantage; they must ever go hand in hand. But I must here add that I have observed with concern that some gentlemen of Calcutta, who, from education, experience, knowledge, and independence, are the fittest to discharge the office of Jurors, have lately manifested a disinclination to serve; I say lately, because formerly juries were held in such high and true estimation, that a great majority of the British inhabitants joined in a petition for extending the trials by jury even to civil cases. There were reasons from inconvenience, perhaps too much attended to, which prevented the prayer of their petition being complied with.

"Be that as it may, sure I am that in all criminal cases juries are the true bulwarks of our constitution, and that the man who, from indolence, pleasure, or private business, evades attending, for so much deserts the defence of those bulwarks.

"I shall only add that whensoever an excuse from serving shall be attempted to be made before me, no trivial one shall pass. Fines for non-attendance are discretionary in the Court; I think it will become a just exercise of our discretion to impose such fines as may enforce attendance, if the sense of duty is not sufficient to induce it.

"This observation cannot apply to any of the gentlemen I now have the honor to address."

THE 16TH JULY 1795.

Calcutta Salt Office, July 14th, 1795.

Notice is hereby given that ships built within the Provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, and belonging to British subjects or natives under the Company's Government, are allowed to import salt under the following Regulations :—

Regulations under which all ships built within the Provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, and equipped therefrom, the property of British subjects or natives under the Company's Government, residing within these Provinces, shall exclusively be licensed to import salt into the port of Calcutta.

1st.—All persons desirous of availing themselves of the privilege granted by Government for importing salt upon ships qualified as above mentioned, must apply to the Deputy Secretary of the Board of Trade in the Salt Department for Permits, and must specify the following particulars :—

Name of the Ship.

Ditto of the owner or owners, and his or their place or places of residence

Ditto of the Commander.

By whom the ship was built, where, and when; burthen by Carpenter's measurement; where bound.

Return, when expected.

Quantity of salt to be imported.

They must agree as follows :—

2nd.—That the name of the ship shall be painted in English and Bengaleze* upon some conspicuous part of the stern, in letters not less than four inches in length. Should this be neglected, or either the English or Bengal name be obliterated, concealed, or defaced at the

* To prevent mistakes, the name in Bengalee characters will be given on application at the Salt Office.

departure or return of the ship into this port, the owner shall be liable to a penalty of one hundred Sicca Rupees, one-half to go to the informer, the other half to the Company. The amount of the penalty, if not otherwise satisfied, may be stopped from any monies which are or may become due for salt; and the Custom Master shall refuse a Port Clearance till the penalty be paid, or security be given for the payment thereof.

3rd.—That the name of the ship be not at any time changed without permission of the Board of Trade, and that in case of any deviation from this rule, the owners of the ship will forfeit all claim to the privilege of importing salt.

4th.—That the salt be delivered on shore, at such place within the limits of the port of Calcutta as the Board of Trade may direct, at the rate of Sicca Rupees fifty-seven per 100 maunds of 82 Sicca weight to the seer, and that it be paid for at the Salt Office within ten days after the Company's Golah-keeper's receipt for the salt shall have been produced there: at the time of producing the receipt, the permit under which the salt was imported must be surrendered, or payment will not be made.

5th.—That the salt be of good merchantable quality; should any objection be made to it in this respect, whatever quantity may be objected to, shall be separately sold at the Company's sales next ensuing the delivery, and the owners of the ship shall make good to the Company the difference between the average selling price of the merchantable salt of the same description, and the average selling price of the objectionable salt, and payment for the objectionable salt shall be delayed till the said difference can be ascertained.

6th.—If the deliverers of this salt dispute the validity of the objection, it may be referred to the determination of two or more of the usual buyers at the Company's sales, or at the pleasure of the Board of Trade, to an analysis of small muster to be fairly drawn from the mass; the analysis to be made by the Board of Trade or such person as they may direct.

7th.—The whole of this salt, which may be imported upon the ship, shall be delivered to the Company, excepting a reserve not exceeding five maunds, which may remain on board for the *bonâ fide* use of the mariners while on board, and any excess of salt that may be found over that reserve shall be confiscated, and the owners of the ship shall be further liable to a penalty upon it after the rate of ten Sicca Rupees per maund.

8th.—Whenever the ship may be reported cleared, the Company's Officers shall have the privilege of examining the ship to ascertain whether there be any salt remaining on board more than the reserve. The

Company's Officers shall have free access to every part of the ship, and be treated with attention and civility on board.

9. The permit must be kept on board the ship, in possession of the master, in order that it may be produced to the Pilot and Salt Officers on the ship's return to the river, as authority for the salt being on board the ship. In the case of a ship returning without importing salt, the permit must be immediately surrendered at the Salt Office.

10. Should any circumstance keep the ship out longer than the time specified in the permit, the Board will, on application from the owners, and on their being satisfied of the cause, extend the period to such length as may appear reasonable.

11. A fee of Sicca Rupees sixteen to be paid at the Salt Office on the issuing of each permit. The form of a permit is subjoined.

12. On the arrival of the ship in the river, the master shall deliver to the Pilot in charge of the ship a report addressed to the Deputy Secretary to the Board of Trade, containing the following particulars.

Quantity of salt on board his ship. At what place or places shipped; and the quantity shipped at each place. Draft of water of the ship.

13. In case of there not being any salt on board, the master shall, nevertheless, deliver to the Pilot a report addressed as before, signifying that there is not any salt on board, and stating the draft of water of the ship.

14. The Pilot must forward to the Salt Office the report by the chokey boat, or in case a chokey boat shall not reach the ship, he shall deliver it to the Master Attendant on the arrival of the ship at town, by whom it must be sent to the Salt Office. In case the Pilot shall neglect to transmit the report, he shall be liable to a fine of five Sicca Rupees for each instance of neglect, to be stopped by the Marine Paymaster from his pay, and in case of there being salt in the ship, he shall be entitled to a fee of five Sicca Rupees, payable from the Salt Office for forwarding the report. The Pilot must certify whether or not the ship's name be duly painted upon the stern.

15. In the event of the master refusing or neglecting to deliver the report, he shall be liable to a penalty of one hundred Sicca Rupees, to be recovered from the owners, previous to the ship being allowed a new port clearance.

16. If the report shall signify that there is not any salt on board, and it shall appear afterwards that there was salt on board, or if the report shall specify less than the quantities shipped, the salt so attempted

to be concealed shall be liable to confiscation, and the master or owners shall be liable to a penalty of ten Rupees per maund, on any salt that may be confiscated, or that may be proved to the satisfaction of the Governor General in Council or of the Board of Trade to have been run or thrown over-board, to be recovered from the owners, previous to the vessel obtaining a port clearance for a future voyage.

17. Any persons concerned in the illicit importations of salt will, over and above the penalties already specified, be considered as having forfeited the Company's protection, and if Europeans residing in India with the Company's permission, as having broken their covenants with the Company, and be liable to be sent to Europe as unlicensed traders.

Additional temporary article.

As the owners of ships which are at present absent on voyages may wish immediately to avail themselves of the privilege hereby allowed, permits will be granted upon their applications, and such conditions as cannot be performed until the ship's return, will be dispensed with for the present voyage.

Form of the Permit.

This is to certify that the (description of the vessel) (name*) of Calcutta, whereof (master's name) is at present master, and (owner's name or owner's names and place (or places of residence) is (or are) owner (or owners) built by (builder's name, at place where) in the year (17) burthen ( ) tons, now lying in the River Hooghly, bound on a voyage to (insert place or places) and expected to return within ( ) months, has permission to import ( ) maunds of salt, to be delivered on shore upon account of the Honorable Company, at such golahs or places within the limits of the port of Calcutta as the Board of Trade may appoint.

This permission to be in force for the above specified voyage only, and for the space of ( ) months.

By order of the Board of Trade,

(Signed) J. COTTON,
Deputy Secretary.

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* Name of the vessel in Bengaleze.

THURSDAY, 16TH JULY 1795.

From the Whitehall Evening Port.

Trial of Warren Hastings.

March 11th.—On Friday last, in the House of Lords, a debate of no common length, and supported on each side with warmth, took place on a motion of the Lord Chancellor, to this effect, "that the charge against Mr. Hastings, in respect to Cheyt Singh and the Benares business, comparing the evidence with the facts, did amount to a high crime and misdemeanour: to this argument, Lord Thurlow gave a masterly reply, in which he charged the Chancellor with blending the whole of that business collectively which was by agreement to be separately argued, and that, in doing this, it wore the appearance of an endeavour to puzzle the Committee. Some further discussion and explanations took place, after which the question being put on the Lord Chancellor's motion, it was negatived.

They who are interested in the welfare of a man who has so justly been termed the Saviour of India, will, even in these times of universal agitation, allow themselves leisure to rejoice in the acquittal of Mr. Hastings, on eleven articles of charges exhibited against him. Six articles of charges only remain behind, and on these, an issue, the most favorable is expected.

THURSDAY, 23RD JULY 1795.

General Post Office, 6th July 1795.

An error having been committed in the Table of rates of postage on a letter to Poonah, which is entered at one Rupee four annas for a single letter, instead of one Rupee and seven annas, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to direct that the mistake be corrected, and that one Rupee seven annas be in future charged on a single letter to Poonah.

The public are also informed that all applications to this Office for letters, or other information, are to be made to the Post Master General or to the General Post Office only, as no other will be attended to.

C. W. BLUNT,
Post Master General.

THE 30TH JULY 1795.

Advertisement.

The Governor General in Council having, with a view to improve the breed of horses, established a stud in the zillah of Tirhoot, in the Pergunnah of Serissa, on the banks of the river Fumwarry, under the

superintendence of Lieutenant William Fraser, hereby gives notice to all natives, residents within the Company's Provinces and Zemindary of Benares, having brood mares, that orders have been issued for the provision of a number of good stallions to be stationed at the stud aforesaid, adequate to the purpose of covering four hundred of the most approved mares, of the height of fourteen and a half hands and upwards, and that all persons as aforesaid, desirous of availing themselves of the services of the said stallions, are accordingly informed that such mares as they may send to the stud, of the described height and quality, between the first of February and the last day of May next ensuing, will be covered by the Government stallions; and that as a further encouragement to the proprietors of such mares as shall have been approved and covered, the sum of ten Sicca Rupees will be paid to them by the Superintendent for each mare, to enable them to defray the expense attendant on their journey to and from the stud.

It is also hereby further notified to the proprietors of the mares that the foals produced from them will not be subject to any claims on the part of Government, but left in all respects as much at the disposal of the proprietors as if the mares had been covered by stallions of their own; on the contrary, as an additional encouragement to the natives, to assist the object of Government in improving the breed of horses, they are further informed that premiums from thirty to fifty Sicca Rupees will be paid to the proprietors of one hundred of the most approved colts, the produce of the mares covered in the year 1796 by the stallions of Government, provided the same shall be brought for the inspection of the Superintendent at the stud during the covering season of 1798, being between the 1st of February and end of May. The particular month within that period, on which the proprietors of the colts aforesaid will be requested to attend, will hereafter be notified to them by the Superintendent.

It is hereby further notified for general information that all servants belonging to the Company's stud have been strictly prohibited from demanding or receiving any fees or *dustoors* on any pretence whatever.

By order of the Board of Superintendence,

A. GREENE,
Secretary.

THURSDAY, 6TH AUGUST 1795.

Fort William, Revenue Department, 5th August 1795.

The order respecting the gold coin, contained in Section XVIII, Regulation XXXV of 1793, not being universally known, it is now repeated for the more complete information of the public.

"After the 10th April 1794, no other Rupee but the nineteenth "Sun Sicca, and no other Gold-mohur but the nineteenth Sun Gold-"mohur, or the halves and quarters of each, shall be received at any of "the public treasuries or issued therefrom on any account whatsoever; "and no other Rupee or Gold-mohurs, excepting the Rupees and Gold-"mohurs of the nineteenth Sun, and the halves and quarters of each, "shall be legal tenders of payment in any public or private transaction."

The operation of such parts of the above Regulation as relate to the silver coin was postponed by Clause II, Regulation VI of 1794, to the 10th of April 1795.

Published by order of the Governor General in Council,

G. H. BARLOW,
Sub-Secretary.

THURSDAY, 13TH AUGUST 1795.

Fort William, Public Department, 7th August 1795.

The Governor General in Council, with a view to carry into effect the orders of the Honorable Court of Directors, in their General letters of the 11th of December 1793 and 28th of May 1794, published in a *Gazette Extraordinary* of the 9th of March last, has been pleased to direct that public notice shall be given, and public notice is accordingly given hereby, to all those whom it concerns.

That, as soon as the Governor General in Council shall have determined what persons shall be permitted to sign the prescribed covenants, information thereof will be sent to them individually, either by the Register of Covenants or by the Magistrates or Residents under whose jurisdiction they are residing; and that, upon receiving such information, they are directed to attend either at the Office of the Register, or at the place of residence of the Magistrate or Resident, to execute their covenants.

That all covenants executed at the Presidency shall be attested by the Register, and those executed in the Provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, in the zemindary of Benares, or in the dominions of the Nabob Vizier, by the Magistrates or Residents of the districts where the parties to subscribe them are settled.

That the Register shall be entitled to receive from the persons entering into covenants, at the time of the execution of them, either at the

Presidency or in the Provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, in the zemindary of Benares or in the dominions of the Nabob Vizier, the following fees, viz. :—

For every free merchant's covenant, sixteen Sicca Rupees (16).

For every free mariner's covenant, or covenant for persons permitted to reside in India, eight Sicca Rupees (8).

For every free mariner's covenant, or covenant for persons permitted to reside in India, in instances where Government may be induced to lessen the security below £500, four Sicca Rupees (4.)

That in all cases where the securities approved by the Governor General in Council for the different descriptions of covenants are persons residing in India, but not on the spot where the covenant is executed, the person applying for the covenant shall, previous to the execution thereof, produce the security bond duly executed; and that, to enable him to comply with this regulation, the Register has been directed to supply blank bonds when necessary.

That in cases where the securities approved for the different descriptions of covenants are persons residing in Great Britain or Ireland, the person applying for the covenant, previous to the execution thereof, shall furnish the Register with a letter, and a duplicate thereof, to each of his securities, requiring them to execute the prescribed bond. One copy of each letter is to be attached to the duplicate covenant, to be forwarded to the Honorable Court of Directors, and to serve as an authority for the Honorable Court to call upon the parties to whom they are addressed, to execute the security bond. The other copy attached to the covenant is to be deposited in the Register's Office.

That as the terms of the different descriptions of covenants extend only generally to license the residence of the subscribers to them in India, with liberty to follow a particular occupation, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to direct that, at the time when the covenants are issued, separate licenses for local residence shall be also prepared by the Register (for which he will be entitled to receive a fee of two Sicca Rupees) to be forwarded by him, with the covenants of such persons as are at this time permitted to reside either within the dominions of his Excellency the Vizier, in the zemindary of Benares, or in any part of the provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, distant more than ten miles from the Presidency of Fort William, to the Residents and Magistrates of the respective districts, and to be by them delivered to the parties concerned, on the due execution of their covenants.

That no person possessing a local license shall be at liberty to change his settled residence from under the jurisdiction of one or more Magistrates to that of another, without applying for, and obtaining, a new license for that purpose.

That all applications from individuals, relative to covenants or local licenses, or for the removal or change thereof, shall be forwarded through the Register of covenants, and notice is hereby given that no applications or letters whatever, on the subject of covenants or licenses, will be received at this Office through any other channel.

The Governor General in Council, adverting to the general object of control proposed by the Honorable Court of Directors in requiring the subscriptions to covenants, has resolved to adopt the following rules as the general principles upon which the decisions of Government will be formed.

That no British subjects, not in His Majesty's or the Company's service, shall be permitted to reside in any part of the Company's provinces, at a greater distance than ten miles from Calcutta, without the special permission of this Government.

That all applications for such permission shall be made to the Register of Covenants, the application specifying the object for which the permission is requested, and the period of intended residence.

That the Register shall submit all such applications to the Governor General in Council, with information whether the person has or has not signed the prescribed covenant, and obtained a license to remain in India.

That all Europeans under the protection of the Company, not being in the service of His Majesty or the Company, who have not obtained permission to reside in any part of the provinces at a greater distance than ten miles from Calcutta, in the event of their wishing to travel to any place or station within the provinces, at a greater distance from Calcutta than thirty miles, be required to apply for a pass, for that purpose, to the Register of Covenants.

The Register is to transmit the application to the Secretary to the Government, with information as prescribed in the preceding regulation, and the Secretary, upon receiving it, is authorized to grant the pass applied for, provided the persons have executed covenants; this rule is not meant to include foreigners in the service of States having factories or settlements in these provinces, neither is it to apply to any persons travelling from Calcutta by the River Hooghly to the sea.

The Magistrates are authorized to stop or detain Europeans not in the service of His Majesty or the Company, or foreigners as above excepted, travelling through the districts, without a pass or permission.

Public notice is also hereby given that, in order to ascertain any persons who may hereafter arrive in Bengal by foreign vessels, as well as for objects of Police, it is made a standing regulation,—

That the Commanders of all foreign vessels, importing at Calcutta, be required, on their arrival, to deliver into the Master Attendant's Office, a list specifying the names of the Commanders, Officers, crews, and passengers on board the said vessels, and that the Master Attendant be required to report to the Register the names of any passengers, and to keep in deposit all the lists, furnishing a copy of each to His Majesty's Justices of the Peace.

That the Master Attendant be further enjoined to report to the Secretary of Government the names of every foreign vessel, and of the Commander who shall neglect, within forty-eight hours after his anchoring at Calcutta, to comply with the prescribed regulations.

That the Custom Master be positively prohibited from permitting any foreign vessel to import at Calcutta until the Master Attendant shall have certified that such list has been delivered to him.

All British subjects, in the Company's Civil or Military service, or having a license to remain in India, are prohibited, from and after the 15th of March 1796, from giving assistance and encouragements to the residence of any unlicensed persons in India.

Published by order of the Governor General in Council,

E. HAY,
Secretary to Government.

The Register's Office is held at No. 6, Park Street, Wood's Place, Chowringhee, where the Register will attend on Monday and Friday, in every week, between the hours of ten and two, to attest the execution of the covenants.

THE 3RD SEPTEMBER 1795.

Fort William, 26th August 1795.

Minutes of Council in the Military Department, 24th August.

The Governor General in Council having been pleased to determine that a Battalion of Native Infantry should be detached upon foreign service, and the Commander-in-Chief having informed him that the

15th Battalion, commanded by Captain Lodvick Grant, has, in a manner highly to its credit, and to the credit of the Commanding Officer, volunteered its service to proceed to any part of India;

Resolved, that the Commander-in-Chief be requested to signify to the Commanding Officer the sense entertained by Government of his own conduct on this occasion, and to desire him to state to the Officers and men of his Corps the satisfaction with which the Board have observed the zeal that has directed them in theirs.

Resolved, that the Commander-in-Chief be requested to issue orders for the Battalions proceeding to Tumlook without delay, and being in immediate readiness for embarkation on the Ships Triumph and Britannia, which will receive the troops at Cokerhatty.

That the Quarter Master General be directed to apply, by indent to the Fort Major, for a sufficient number of boats to be in readiness at Tumlook by the 6th of next month, to embark the troops.

That the Military Board be desired to issue the necessary orders for furnishing them with a set of new arms, &c., if necessary, and that, in that case, their present arms be returned into store; and that the Garrison Store-keeper be instructed to continue the preparations he is making by the orders of the Governor General for laying in the wood, water, and provisions for the troops during the passage, which is to be done under the inspection of an Officer and a party of Sepoys detached from the Battalion to the Presidency for the purpose of ensuring the provision of such articles as may be most approved by the men for their supply during their passage.

THURSDAY, 10TH SEPTEMBER 1795.

Jonathan Duncan, Esquire, arrived at the Presidency on Friday afternoon from Benares, preparatory to his departure for Bombay. He was received under a salute of seventeen guns from the Garrison of Fort William.

MONDAY, 14TH SEPTEMBER 1795.

We lose no time in announcing the complete success of the expedition against Trincomalé. Official accounts were received this morning of the surrender of Trincomalé on the 26th, and of Fort Oostenburg on the 31st ultimo; a salute was fired from Fort William on the occasion.

The following copies of the terms of capitulation, with which we have been favored, will furnish the most satisfactory information of the terms on which these important fortresses have been given up to the British Troops, and we have great pleasure in adding a return of the killed and wounded, by which the loss of lives in the acquisition will appear t-

have been very inconsiderable. The Garrison of Trincomalé, we understand, consisted of 768 Officers and men, including 87 sick and wounded; and the Garrison of Fort Oostenburg, of 252 Officers and men. It is scarcely necessary to add, that Colonel Stuart has expressed his hearty approbation of the zeal and gallantry exerted by every description of Officers and men, in the course of the laborious service in which they have been employed.

CAPITULATION.

Selon laquelle le Fort de Trincomalé sera rendu aux Troupes de sa majesté Britannique.

ART. I.	
La Garnison sortira demain aprés midi a 4 heures par la brîche, avec les honneurs de la guerre, tambour battant, drapeaux deployés; elle posera les armes sur le glacis de la place; tout les officiers, tant Européens qu' Indiens, garderont leurs armes. Les cris des Malays seront empaquetês dans une caisse, pour leur être remis, en cas qu'ils soient renvoyés dans leurs patrie comme etant leurs propres armes, qu'ils ne consenteront jamais a perdre.	The Garrison shall march out at sunset this evening in the manner demanded, but the redoubt, the cavalier on the flank of the breach, and the Zeeburg bastion must be immediately given up to the British Troops. The creeses of the Malays shall be disposed of in the manner requested, and the whole officers and men shall be considered as prisoners of war.
ART. II.	
Toute l' ammunition et autres effets de la Compagnie seront remis a ceux qui seront nommés de la part des chefs de sa Majesté Britannique.	Granted.
ART. III.	
Les Officiers Européens ne seront point envoyes contre leur gré en Europe.	Granted.
ART. IV.	
Les biens, tant de la garnison que des particuliers, seront conservés a chacun.	Granted.
ART. V.	
Il sera permis aux employés Civils de la Compagnie de se retirer en un autre endroit de l' isle.	It is not in the power of the Officers Commanding the British Forces to grant this Article.

ART. VI.	
Les malades et blessés seront traités convenablement.	Certainly.
ART. VII.	
La garnison ne sera point sujête a des reprisailles.	Granted.
Le Commandant demande la permission de pouvoir envoyer les papiers relatifs au siege au Governement de l' isle par un employé Civil du Camp.	Copies of the papers to be submitted to the British Commanders.

Signed by authority of Commodore Rainier and Colonel Stuart.

(A true copy)

(Signed) W. WILSON,
Secretary.

Fait au Fort de Trincomalé, ce 26th Aout 1795.

Le Commandant du Fort d' Oostenburg rend le dit Fort a sa Majesté Britannique sous les conditions Suivantes.

ART. I.	
La Garnison du Fort d' Oostenburg se rend prisonnier de Guerre; les Officers Garderont leurs Epées.	Granted.
ART. II.	
Le Capitaine Weerman et le Lieutenant Zellman Ingenieur demandent la permission de rester ici pour arranger leurs affaires et celles des Officiers.	These Officers will be permitted to remain a reasonable time for the arrangement of their affairs.
ART. III.	
Le Proprieté des Officers, et Soldats sera assuré.	Granted.
ART. IV.	
Les Soldats, Prisonniers de Guerre et delivrés pour etre transportés, ne seront pas forcés pour prender service et ceux qui ne voudront pas s' engager seront transportés en Europe en termes convenables.	Granted.

ART. V.	
Les Malays seront bien traités, et ne seront pas forces de prender service ni comme Militaires, ni comme Matelots.	Granted.
ART. VI.	
Le Magazinier, son Assistant, et le Secretaire, demandent la permission de rester ici pour arranger leurs affaires.	These gentlemen will be allowed a reasonable time for the arrangement of their affairs, but are to be considered as prisoners of war.
ART. VII.	
Tous les Articles de la Capitulation de Trinconomalé quoique pas contenus dans celle ci, seront etendus aussi sur la Garrison d' Oostenburg autant que convenable.	Granted.
ART. VIII.	
A quatre heures cet' apres midi, la Garnison marchera debors, tambour battant, et mettera bas les armes.	The Garrison will march out at 4 o'clock this afternoon in the manner required by this Article, but a detachment of the British Army must be put in possession of the Water Pass Gate at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and proper persons will be appointed by Captain Hoffman to point out the magazines, &c., &c., that guards may be posted for their security.
ART. IX.	
Tous les munitions, les Magazins, Papiers, et Proprietés publiques seront delivrés au commissaire nommé de la part de sa Majesté Britannique.	
(Signed) G. HOFFMAN.	
FORT OOSTENBURGH, *The* 31*st Aount* 1795.	

Signed by authority of Commodore Rainer and Colonel Stuart.

(Signed) P. A. AGNEW,
Deputy Adjutant General.

Confirmed.

(Signed) PETER RAINER.
,, JAMES STUART.

(True copy)

(Signed) W. WILSON,
Secretary.

THURSDAY, 17TH SEPTEMBER 1795.

To the Inhabitants of Calcutta.

GENTLEMEN,—Intelligence having arrived of the acquittal of Mr. Hastings from the charges preferred against him, I have been applied to as Sheriff, by many respectable gentlemen, to convene a general meeting of the inhabitants of Calcutta, for the purpose of considering the propriety of an address to Mr. Hastings on the occasion.

In consequence of that application, I do therefore request your attendance, at the theatre, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of Saturday next, the 19th instant, for the purpose of taking the same into consideration.

I have the honor to be,
GENTLEMEN,
Your very obedient servant,

FORT WILLIAM,
September 15th, 1795.

L. BALL,
Sheriff.

THE 21TH SEPTEMBER 1795.

Copy of the Proceedings of a Meeting of the British Inhabitants of Calcutta, held at the Theatre on the 19th September 1795.

At a Meeting of the British Inhabitants of Calcutta, held in pursuance of a public notice from the Sheriff, published on the 15th instant, after a short speech from the Sheriff, intimating the purpose of the Meeting, Colonel Morgan was called to the Chair, and proposed a congratulatory address to Mr. Hastings, on his late acquittal by the House of Lords, on the charges preferred against him by the Commons of Great Britain.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Hay, and unanimously agreed to.

The following gentlemen were then appointed a Committee to draw up an address :—

Colonel Morgan.
Colonel Deare.
The Reverend Mr. Blanchard.
W. A. Brooke,
Charles Chapman,
Edward Hay
John Belli,
J. H. Harrington,
J. Fleming, and
F. Balfour,
} ESQUIRES.

The Committee having accordingly retired, after a few minutes returned with the following address, which being read and unanimously approved, was ordered to be copied fair, in duplicate, for signature.

To WARREN HASTINGS, ESQUIRE.

SIR,—The Inhabitants of this Settlement, on your departure for Europe, having, in the strongest terms, expressed their sense both of your public administration and private conduct, during the long period in which you presided in India; we feel it no less incumbent on us now, to offer to you our warmest congratulations on your acquittal of all the charges that were preferred against you in England.

We cannot but admire, Sir, the patience, fortitude, and resignation with which you have borne a trial unexampled in its length, and a scrutiny into character, motives, and actions, the most strict and minute that ever was instituted. But, upheld by conscious innocence, you have given an example of your reliance on the justice of your cause, which, we doubt not, will carry conviction to the world and posterity, equal to the verdict of the illustrious tribunal before which you have appeared.

An acquittal, under such circumstances, we must consider as honorable, in the highest degree, to yourself, as well as demonstrative of the impartial justice of our country. It is also peculiarly gratifying to us, as it confirms, and if it were possible, it would strengthen, those sentiments which we never ceased to entertain of you.

Permit us to add, Sir, our cordial wishes that your remaining years may be many, and accompanied by a felicity that may compensate for the loss of those benefits and comforts of which you have been so long deprived.

We have the honor to be, with the greatest esteem and respect,

SIR,

Your most obedient and most humble Servants.

CALCUTTA,
September, 1795.

It was further resolved that the Committee should take the necessary measures for transmitting the address to Mr. Hastings by the "Surprize," expected to sail from hence in about twenty days, and the duplicate by a subsequent opportunity. In the mean time, the address to be left at Le Favre's, late Le Gallais's Tavern. for the signature of such persons as are not now present.

The thanks of the Meeting are voted to the Sheriff, Levi Ball, Esq., for having convened the Settlement on this occasion; and also to Colonel Morgan, for having acted as Chairman.

Resolved, that a copy of the above proceedings and address be sent to the Editors of the several Calcutta papers, with a request that they will publish them for general information, and to enable such gentlemen as are absent from Calcutta, and may wish to have their names subscribed to the address, to authorize their friends to sign for them.

THE 1ST OCTOBER 1795.

London, the 16th April 1795.

SIR,—The Hon'ble the Court of Directors having transmitted to me the address of the British Inhabitants of Calcutta, I beg leave to trouble you as Chairman of the Meeting, to inform the gentlemen who signed the address, that I feel myself no less flattered and honored by the favorable opinion which so respectable a body of people have been pleased to declare of my public and private conduct in the Government of Bengal, than by the kind and cordial terms in which that opinion has been expressed.

I likewise request that you and all the other subscribers will believe that I shall ever remember through life how much I was indebted to the zeal and abilities of many of the gentlemen who signed the address, for the success of several of the most important and useful measures of my Government, and that I shall consider myself as fortunate if it should at any time be in my power to mark my personal regard for those individuals who have a particular claim to my esteem and gratitude, or to continue in any degree to promote the general prosperity of the British Inhabitants of Calcutta.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient and most humble servant,

(Signed) CORNWALLIS.

JOHN BRISTOW, ESQ.,

Chairman at a Meeting of the

British Inhabitants of Calcutta.

THE 1ST OCTOBER 1795.

Fort William, Public Department, 18th September 1795.

Notice is hereby given that the Sub-Treasurer is authorized to receive cash into the Treasury until further orders for Bills to be drawn on the Hon'ble the Court of Directors at the exchange of two shillings and four pence (2*s.* 4*d.*) per Sicca Rupee, payable fifteen months after date, without any reservation of an option to the Hon'ble Court to postpone payment beyond that period.

It is also hereby notified that subscription of Bonds and Promissory Notes to the remittance offered in the *Gazette Extraordinary* of the 26th of November 1793 will continue to be received as at present.

Published by order of the Governor General in Council,

(Signed) E. HAY,
Secretary to the Government.

THE 1ST OCTOBER 1795.

Notice is hereby given that the Governor General in Council has been pleased to direct that the expense of all Law Deeds in the Commercial Department shall, in future, be borne by the Company. The demands on this account from individuals are of course to cease.

By order of the Board of Trade,

(Signed) W. A. EDMONSTONE,
Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 29th September 1795.

N. B.—Charter-parties are included in the above order.

(Signed) W. A. EDMONSTONE,
Secretary.

THE 8TH OCTOBER 1795.

East India House.

The Court of Directors of the United Company of merchants of England, trading to the East Indies, do hereby give notice —

That a General Court of the said Company will be held at their house in Leadenhall Street, on Friday, the 29th instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the desire of nine proprietors, to take into consideration the long, faithful, and important services of Warren Hastings, Esq., late Governor General of Bengal.

And the Court of Directors do further give notice that it appears by the letter from the said nine proprietors that it is intended to offer to the General Court a proposition suited to the importance of Mr. Hastings' services and situation

LONDON,
The 13th May 1795.

THE 22ND OCTOBER 1795.

Warren Hastings, Esq.,—*30th May* 1795.

Yesterday, a General Court of Proprietors of East India Stock was held at the India House, to consider the long, faithful, and important services of Warren Hastings, Esq., and the expediency of paying the expenses of his defence.

Sir Stephen Lushington, Bart., took the chair.

Mr. W. Lushington rose, conformably to his notice at the last Court, and to the opinion he had delivered on a former occasion on this subject; considering that the charges brought against Mr. Hastings were grounded on the public acts of his government of India, and that these acts had been productive of immense benefits without his reaping any pecuniary advantages from them himself, but, on the contrary, have brought on him accusations of the most serious nature; from which, however, after a most unparalleled long trial, he had been acquitted, it now became the justice of the Company to indemnify him for the expense of his defence. Mr. Lushington here went into a statement of Mr. Hastings' conduct since the year 1762, at which time his services became important to the Company; his being nominated second in Council at Madras, and succeeding to the Government at Bengal in 1772, when a field of action appeared to his view, of the most dangerous nature for him to undertake, but promising the greatest increase to the interests of the Company. The system he adopted, relative to the collecting of customs on the articles of salt, had increased the produce of that article to £800,000 or 900,000 annually, and from the other measures he adopted, the revenues of Bengal were now increased upwards of two millions per annum, the benefit of which the proprietors had felt in the augmentation of their dividend, and the public, in the participation fund.

He then stated the amount of Mr. Hastings' fortune to be £1,000 a year, and that Mrs. Hastings had not more than twice that income, which certainly was not sufficient to enable them to support the proper dignity of his former rank in the Company's service. This must now be the task of the Court, whose munificence he doubted not would be equal to their gratitude to him.

He then stated the expenses of his defence to amount to £70,000 and upwards, which common justice required of the Company to discharge. He concluded by moving a string of Resolutions, the first of which was an acknowledgment of Mr. Hastings' faithful and important services.

The second directed the Court of Directors to apply to Mr. Hastings for a statement of the expenses of his defence, and to discharge the

amount thereof; and the last was a grant of £5,000 annually, for twenty years, from the year 1783, when he quitted India.

Mr. Adair, Mr. Knox, Lord Kinnaird, and several other gentlemen spoke, in very warm terms, of Mr. Hastings' government. and in support of the motion.

Mr. Haywood expressed his doubts of the competency of the Court to make the grants now proposed, and, if persisted in without legal opinion, he must vote against them.

Mr. Randle Jackson approved of the boldness of the last speaker, not from any ill-will to Mr. Hastings, whose services he was as ready to acknowledge as any man, but he thought that the measure of indemnification should come through the medium of the Court of Directors, after taking the opinion of Counsel on the legality of it; he was of opinion that Mr. Hastings should first apply to Government for indemnity, and if that failed, his claim here would be the stronger.

Major Scott said that had been done by a petition which was presented to the minister, who had said that he could not give His Majesty's countenance to it. The doors of the House of Commons were therefore shut against him, and where could he apply with so much propriety for indemnification as to those who were reaping the benefits of the acts which were the origin of the charges that made indemnification necessary.

The Chairman acquainted the Court that he had taken the opinion of the Company's Counsel as to the legality of the proposition, which was plainly in favor of it.

The first Resolution was then put and carried unanimously.

The second was amended by the insertion of the words "not exceeding £71,080," that being the sum total of Mr. Hastings' Law Bill.

Thus amended, it is to be decided by ballot on Tuesday next.

The remaining, relative to the provision, was amended by Mr. Lushington, at the suggestion of Mr. Jackson, and is now to commence from the 1st of January last, to continue to the expiration of the Charter. This also is to be decided by ballot on Wednesday next. Adjourned.

The 12th November 1795.

Minutes of Council in the Military Department, 26th October 1795.

The Commander-in-Chief having laid before the Governor General in Council a statement of the mutinous conduct of the 15th Battalion of Native Infantry—

Resolved, that it be declared that the said Battalion has been broken with infamy, and its colors burned.

Resolved, further, in order to prevent misrepresentation or misconception of the transactions which have taken place in regard of the 15th Battalion, that the following declaration be published in General Orders, and that, for the more ready and general notification of them, they be translated into the Persian and other country languages, and copies of them circulated to the several native corps and dispersed by the Collectors through their respective districts

The 15th Battalion of sepoys having been broke with infamy, and its colors burned, the Governor General in Council thinks proper to make known to all the Subadars, Jemadars, and Sepoys in the Company's Army the cause of the severe punishment which has been inflicted on this battalion.

The public service requiring that troops should be sent to Malacca by sea, the Battalion, on the proposition of their Officers, voluntarily offered themselves to embark; the proposition was repeated to them at three different times, as they might thereby have full leisure to deliberate upon it, and form their determination, and they again repeated their acquiescence.

The Government, sensible of the prejudices of the Hindoos against voyage by sea, and ever attentive to them, expressed their approbation at the zeal of the 15th Battalion in voluntarily undertaking service which was left to their option to accept or decline; convenient ships were prepared for their accommodation, and every precaution was used to provide wood and water under inspection of Officers and men selected and deputed by the battalion to superintend the provisions.

To the astonishment of Government, after many days, the battalion, without any reason whatever, retracted the acquiescence which they had voluntarily and deliberately given. This was a most shameful desertion of their duty as soldiers; but their subsequent conduct was such as to leave them without any title to forgiveness. They went for many days in a state of actual outrageous mutiny, and, when required by Colonel Erskine to lay down their arms, had the audacity to fire on the 29th Battalion.

For this conduct, the Battalion has been punished in the manner mentioned.

The Governor General in Council deems it incumbent on him to take notice of the good conduct of the 29th Battalion, and he requests the Commander-in-Chief will be pleased to render the acknowledgment of Government to Captain Bready on an occasion so creditable to

himself, and to desire him to notify to his Battalion the sense which the Governor General in Council entertains of their fidelity in the recent instance they have afforded of it.

Resolved that the Commander-in-Chief be requested to render to Lieutenant Colonel Erskine the acknowledgment of Government for his manly and judicious conduct in the application of the full powers entrusted to him for suppressing the mutiny of the 15th Battalion at Midnapore.

Resolved that Captain L. Grant, who has evidently been acted upon, in the whole of his conduct in this affair, by an earnest zeal to fulfil the wishes of Government, be directed immediately to raise a new Battalion to be denominated the thirty-seventh; leaving number 15 at present a blank in the numbers of the native corps.

By the Commander-in-Chief, 5th November 1795.

The resolutions of the Governor General in Council, of the 26th of October, are to be most minutely and clearly explained to every native corps in the service by Companies, to assist the Officers in making their communications. Copies of their translations in the Persian and other oriental languages, which will be forwarded to the several battalions, are also to be read and explained on the public parade, where they are to be delivered over to the Subadar, to be explained to their respective Companies at leisure, until every individual understands them.

In addition to the acknowledgments which the Governor General has ordered to be rendered to the 29th Battalion in general, the Commander-in-Chief thinks it right to notice particularly the conduct of the men who turned out volunteers to accompany the 15th Battalion, and after remaining with that corps several days, returned quietly to their own battalion, when the breaking out of the mutiny of the 15th Battalion took place, and he desires that his approbation of their behaviour on that occasion may be made known to them in the most expressive terms.

It will occur to the Officers of the Army that the punishment of Officers and men of the 15th Battalion will by no means be complete nor proportionate to their guilt, if any of them should again return into the service. The Commander-in-Chief, therefore, most positively directs that none of them be received into any of the Battalions of the Company's army, except such as should, by express permission, be incorporated into the new battalion, and he calls upon the Officers commanding native corps to exert their utmost care and vigilance to prevent the obtaining

admission by the means of any imposition, and that they will attend to the 1st article of the section of recruits, published in the General Orders of September 1786, which will effectually guard against the introduction of any of the mutineers of the 15th Battalion, as well of desertion on all occasions.

For, as the slightest observations will readily discover a trained soldier from a new recruit, the Commander-in-Chief most positively directs that no man be enlisted who has served as a Sepoy, without producing a discharge from the corps he last served in, which discharge, on his admission into the service, is to be taken from him and deposited with the records of the Battalion.. The truth or falsity of excuses that discharges are lost or destroyed are easily discovered by a reference to the Commanding Officer of the Battalion which the man who offers himself for service says he belongs to.

Instructions will be given to Captain Grant regarding the raising of the new Battalion.

THE 12TH NOVEMBER 1795.

General Post Office, 26th October 1795.

Notice is hereby given that the Dawk Boat containing the Calcutta letters dispatched to Boglepoor* and Monghyr on the 9th current was upset. The letters for the former place were so much damaged as not to be legible ; those for the latter station have been totally lost. The following is the list of both mails :—

(NOTE.—Here follows a list of some 30 letters, all addressed to Europeans, with one exception, which was in Persian.)

THE 10TH DECEMBER 1795.

Advertisement.

The Governor General in Council, adverting to the importance of Ship-building to this Settlement, and with a view to encourage the same, has thought proper to abolish from this date the customs hetetofore collected on timber imported, as well by sea as from the Upper Provinces.

By order of the Governor General in Council,

(Signed) C. SHAKESPEAR,
Sub-Secretary to Government.

FORT WILLIAM,
November 30th, 1795.

*Bhaugulpore.

THE 10TH DECEMBER 1795.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE, FORT WILLIAM, 8TH DECEMBER 1795.

Minutes of Council in the Military Department, 7th December.

The Governor General in Council has perused, with great attention, the addresses from the Officers of the Bengal Army; and, equally anxious with them for the long-expected regulations from Europe, he cannot but express his concern at their disappointment and his own from the delay.

The information which the Officers of the Bengal Army state themselves to have received is a proof that their interest and representations have met with an attentive consideration in Europe, and that the progress of arrangement should not keep pace with their natural anxiety for its completion, may reasonably be attributed to the magnitude and variety of the objects which must necessarily occupy the constant attention of His Majesty's ministers, as well as to the extent and importance of the arrangement itself.

Admitting the authenticity of the intelligence referred to in the addresses, that His Majesty was pleased, on the 9th September 1794, to grant brevet rank to various Officers of his own Army, the non-arrival of the notification of the commissions in consequence can only be interpreted as a proof of the favorable disposition of His Majesty and his ministers to the interests of the officers of the Company's Army; more particularly if, as the Governor General in Council understands, the commissions granted by His Majesty were in the due course of regular promotion in his Army at large.

The Governor General in Council, without official authority for the declaration, is warranted by information, on which he most confidently relies, to announce to the Officers of the Bengal Army his conviction that the regulations will be transmitted from Europe in the course of the present season; that a vessel will be dispatched expressly for the conveyance of them, if they should not be completed before the departure of the Honorable Company's ships, and that they will be highly beneficial to the situation of the Officers of the Army in general. Of this assertion, the conclusion of the speech of the Right Honorable the President of the Board of Control, in the House of Commons, printed in the newspapers of this Presidency, is clear and concurrent testimony.

The Governor General in Council presumes the Officers of the Bengal Army will, upon reflection, see that, to anticipate the expected arrangement from Europe by any regulations of Government at this time,

would, on his part, be inconsistent with duty and propriety, and he trusts that the explanation now communicated to them will tend to diminish those doubts and that anxiety which they have expressed.

But, as a proof of his own reliance on the authenticity of the communicated declarations of the President of the Board of Control to the House of Commons, and with a view to obviate any apprehensions that may be entertained by those Officers who, from indisposition or the urgency of their private concerns, may be compelled to return to Europe by the ships of the present season, the Governor General in Council will not hesitate to take upon himself to declare to the Officers of the Army that they shall receive permission for this purpose without prejudice to their rank or loss of pay, and that the same benefit shall be extended to those who are already gone, from the commencement of the present season.

The Governor General in Council cannot omit this opportunity of impressing on the attention of the Army the serious contest in which the British Empire is engaged, and the importance of exertion in every branch to the successful termination of it, in the fullest reliance on the continuance of that zeal which they have ever evinced, and on the exertion of every individual to promote the public interests by an animated attention to the duties of his station.

THE 17TH DECEMBER 1795.

G. O. by the Commander-in-Chief, 8th December 1795.

The Officers of the Army must be sensible that, on account of the present deficiency of Officers, the indulgence mentioned in the Minute of Council of the 7th instant, can only be granted in a limited degree.

Officers whose ill state of health renders it indispensably necessary to return to Europe for their recovery, will be permitted to proceed without restriction, their application being accompanied with the prescribed certificate, and such Officers are permitted to proceed to the Presidency without further order, their names to be reported to the Adjutant General.

The proportion of Officers that will be permitted to go to Europe on account of the urgency of their private affairs, must be regulated by the number.

Of the different classes that can be conveniently spared from the indispensable public duties of the service, the Commander-in-Chief will extend the indulgence under that necessary restriction as far as may be

practicable, and in order to enable him to decide on that point, it is directed that lists of the Officers who may be desirous of availing themselves of the indulgence of leave to go to Europe this season, be forwarded to Commanding Officers of stations, detachments, or single corps, on command, to the Adjutant General, with all possible dispatch, so as to arrive from the most distant stations of the Army by the 18th of next month.

THE 17TH DECEMBER 1795.

Madras Gazette, 28th November 1795.

At a Meeting held at Fort St. George, November 25th, 1795, to consider the means of relief against the apprehended scarcity of grain in England, of the following gentlemen :—

Colonel Brathwaite
Doctor James Anderson.
Mungo Dick, Esquire.
Lieutenant Colonel Close.
Benjamin Roebuck, Esquire.
Lieutenant Colonel Richardson.
Thomas Cockburn, Esquire.
Nathaniel Kindersley, Esquire.

The recent accounts received from England, of the probable high price of grain in the course of the next year, and the consequent distress in which the poor of our native country may be involved, have suggested the idea of the practicability of relief being extended to them from their fellow-subjects in India.

Upon a consideration of the means for accomplishing this desirable object, the Meeting are of opinion that perhaps none would prove more effectual than a general subscription on this Coast, the amount of which should be applied to the encouragement of the export of grain, from the Ports of Bengal to the mother country, by means of a bounty to be there given on all shipments of grain to Great Britain or Ireland, that shall be made from the 15th of January next. This limitation, it is thought, may serve as an inducement to those who shall not already have resolved upon making earlier consignments, without being too late for the purpose intended.

It is therefore agreed that a subscription be now opened for this benevolent purpose, and that it be recommended to the support of the public, by publishing these proceedings in the Madras papers.

Agreed, also, to request the gentlemen holding the offices of Civil Secretary and Military Pay Master at the Presidency, Collectors and Commercial Residents in their respective districts, and Military Pay Masters at the different stations to receive such sums as may be tendered to them on this account, and to transmit the same to the Carnatic Bank, where also subscriptions will be received.

A general meeting of the subscribers to be held at the Exchange, on the 16th of December, for the election of a Committee to carry into effect such resolutions for accomplishing the object in view as may then be determined upon; when, it is hoped, that a considerable progress will have been made in the realization of the proposed funds, as much of the benefit expected from the subscription must, from the nature of its object, depend on its expeditious collection.

THE 21ST JANUARY 1796.

Fort William, 17th January 1796.

Whereas the trade from this port and other British settlements in India to Rangoon, and other ports in the Birman dominions, has been heretofore carried on under many disadvantages, arising from the restrictions to which European traders were subjected by the laws or usages of the Birman Empire, as well as from the uncertainty of the legal duties, and the frequency of exactions beyond those which were authorized; with a view to remedy these and other inconveniences and abuses, and thereby to advance the trade between the British settlements in India and the countries of Pegu and Ava for their mutual benefit, Captain Michael Symes was deputed as Agent on the part of this Government to the Court of Ava, to make a suitable representation on the subject to that Court, and whereas through the means of the said Agent, several important commercial regulations and orders have been agreed to by the Emperor of Ava, and promulgated throughout the Birman Empire in consequence, the Governor General in Council thinks it proper to notify the same for the information of all English merchants disposed to engage in the trade above mentioned by publishing the following heads of orders issued by the Emperor of Ava, and directed, in the most positive terms, to be enforced by his edicts to the Executive Officers throughout his dominions.

1st.—English merchants and their Agents have free liberty to go to any part of the Birman dominions for the purpose of selling their own goods, or purchasing the produce of the country. But this liberty does not include a permission to export from the Birman dominions bullion or such articles as are under general prohibition.

2nd.—No inland customs are to be exacted on goods imported by English merchants or their Agents, which have paid the import duties, and a certificate granted by the Governor of the Town or Province where the duties have been paid is to be a passport for all such goods to go, free of further duties, throughout the Birman dominions.

3rd.—The customs which heretofore have been levied (though never authorized) between Rangoon and Ummerapoora, the Capital, at the several chokeys, seventeen in number, are now wholly abolished on imports by English merchants, and the customs to be paid at each chokey on the produce of the country, carried down, are clearly defined and determined.

4th.—English traders are authorized to purchase and transport timbers from the towns and villages where it is procurable, subject to no

other duty than that of five per cent. on the appreciated value, payable at Rangoon.

5th.—English merchants who may think themselves aggrieved are allowed to complain either through the Governor of the province, by petition to the throne, or to prefer their complaint in person, and they may employ whatever interpreters they think fit, previously acquainting the king's head interpreter what person they mean to employ.

6th.—An imposition has long prevailed of exacting certain port-duties at Rangoon, called *curry-causes*, in Rouni or fine silver, Ummerah-poora currency. This practice is forbidden, and Mowadzo or Rangoon currency, which is twenty-five per cent. inferior to that of Ummerah-poora, is ordered to be received in future.

7th.—The customary charges on a ship, as well as the duties to be levied at Rangoon, are accurately defined and limited.

8th.—Any English ship driven into Birman ports by stress of weather and in want of repair, is to receive from the Officers of Government all possible aid at the current rates of the country.

Copies of the above orders, at length, have been registered in the public Rhome, or Roundey at Rangoon, and any person may procure a copy, on payment of a trifling fee, by application to the Ackawoon or Nakhaan.

The Governor General in Council thinks it necessary to accompany the foregoing notification with the following cautionary suggestions, for the information of those who may be inclined to avail themselves of the liberty of trading in the Birman dominions.

They are not authorized to expect that the exercise of this liberty will at first meet with no impediments, notwithstanding the positive injunctions of the Emperor of Ava. In the commencement of an intercourse with the subjects of a foreign State, differing in customs, manners, and languages, from Europeans, and jealous and tenacious of its rights and authority, it must be presumed that obstacles will arise, which can only be surmounted by the prudence and perseverance of those engaged in that intercourse. The orders issued by the Emperor being directed to the removal of the abuses and exactions which, though unauthorized, have been long established, it is probable that those whose interests are affected by their operation may attempt to evade them, and that the proper means of redress may be embarassed by forms, delays, and other impediments. The Governor General in Council recommends in the strongest terms a peaceable regular demeanor, in those who may, under the given sanction, trade in the Birman dominions, as the best security

against any pretence for oppression, and as affording them the only title to the protection of the Birman Government, as well as the most effectual mode of deriving advantage from the trade in question.

Published by order of the Governor General in Council,

(Signed) J. H. HARINGTON,

Sub-Secretary.

THE 4TH FEBRUARY 1796.

Fort William, 22nd January 1796.

Notice is hereby given that in future all applications from owners or Commanders of ships and vessels exporting from this river, for the loan of guns, arms, and other articles of Military supply from the Hon'ble Company's stores, are to be accompanied by a certificate, attested upon affidavit before a Magistrate, that the ship or vessel for which the supply is desired is bonâ fide British property. The Military Board have been desired to withhold their compliance with any application not accompanied by such certificate.

By order of the Governor General in Council,

(Signed) J. H. HARINGTON,

Sub-Secretary.

Fort St. George, Public Department, the 10th January 1796.

Notice is hereby given that the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council having resolved to fish the pearl banks at Manar, employing the usual number of boats, 120, with fifteen divers to each, from the 11th of March to the 10th of April next, subject to the same forms and restrictions as heretofore observed, sealed proposals will be received at my Office, on or before the 15th of February, for renting the same under the following conditions: that security shall be given for the amount of the rents proposed, and payment to be made thereof in three months after the fishery may be completed.

Published by order of the Right Hon'ble the President in Council,

(Signed) J. WEBBE,

Secretary.

THE 18TH FEBRUARY 1796.

Extract of a Public General Letter from the Hon'ble Court of Directors, dated 3rd July 1795.

138. "The following is the rule to be observed in the several cases stated in these paragraphs. For such persons as may be appointed writers by us, in any season, who are, at the time of such appointment, residing in India, their period of actual service in India is to commence from the time of the arrival at the Presidency to which he may be nominated, of the first writer appointed in Europe of the same season; and with respect to the writers appointed in Europe, their period of actual service in India is to commence from the time of their arrival at the Presidency at which they are to serve."

(A true extract)

(Signed) C. SHAKESPEAR,
Sub-Secretary to the Government.

THE 31ST MARCH 1796.

Military Intelligence.

(Continued from the Gazette.)

Minutes of Council in the Military Department, under date the 23rd March 1796.

Resolved that the following extract from the proceedings of a General Native Court-Martial, held in Fort William, by virtue of an order from the Commander-in-Chief, for the trial of Rogonaut Sing and others, of the late 15th Battalion, be published in General and Garrison Orders :—

Charges.—Rogonaut Sing, Subadar, 2nd Grenadiers of the late 15th Battalion, put under an arrest by me for unwarrantable and seditious declarations, which not only induced his Company to retract their assent of embarkation, but excited them to mutiny.

2ndly.—For, without authority, encouraging the Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers, Sepoys, &c., to expect an extraordinary advance of pay, and for actually, on that account, putting down the name of every individual of his Company, and even absentees, for a considerable sum.

(Signed) LUDWICK GRANT,
Captain.

Midnapore, 7th September 1795.

Sentence.—The Court, having maturely weighed the evidence for and against the prisoner, together with his defence, is of opinion that he, Rogonaut Sing, is guilty of the first charge exhibited against him, viz., for unwarrantable and seditious declarations, which not only induced his Company to retract their assent of embarkation, but excited them to mutiny, which being a breach of the 3rd Article of the 2nd Section of the Articles of War, it adjudges him, and he is hereby adjudged, to be blown away from the muzzle of a cannon.

Of the 2nd charge, viz.—For, without authority, encouraging the Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers, Sepoys, &c., to expect an extraordinary advance of pay, and for actually, on that account, putting down the name of every individual of his Company, even absentees, for a considerable sum. It not being sufficiently established, the Court acquits him, and he is hereby acquitted.

(Signed) SHAIK BEEDOLAH,
Subadar and President.

(A true copy)

(Signed) D. T. RICHARDSON,
Acting Judge Advocate General.

Crime.—Beekah Sing, Subadar of the late 15th Battalion, put under an arrest by me for unwarrantable and seditious conduct, and for holding seditious meetings with the ringleaders of the mutiny.

Midnapore, 7th October 1795.

Sentence.—The Court, after due consideration, find the prisoner Beekah Sing, Subadar, guilty of the charge exhibited against him, viz., for unwarrantable and seditious conduct, and for holding seditious meetings with the ringleaders of the mutiny, which being a breach of the 3rd Article of the 2nd Section of the Articles of War, it adjudges him, and he is hereby adjudged, to be blown away from the muzzle of a cannon.

Crime.—Busrage Sing, Subadar of the late 15th Battalion, put under an arrest by me for neglect of duty, for encouraging the mutinous conduct of his Company, for not giving me information of that conduct, and for speaking in a most seditious manner to one of the Sepoys of his Company.

Midnapore, 7th September 1795.

Sentence.—The Court, after much deliberation, finds the prisoner Busrage Sing, Subadar, guilty of every part of the charge exhibited against him, viz., for neglect of duty, for encouraging the mutinous conduct of his Company, for not giving me information of that conduct, and for speaking in a most seditious manner to one of the Sepoys of his Company, which being a breach of the 3rd and 4th Articles of the 2nd Section of the Articles of War, it adjudges him, and he is hereby adjudged, to be blown away from the muzzle of a cannon.

Crime.—Omrow Geer, Jemadar of the late 15th Battalion, put under an arrest by me for holding seditious meetings with the mutineers, for disrespect to myself, and for mutinously offering to draw his sword on me, his Commanding Officer.

Midnapore, 6th October 1795.

Sentence.—The Court, after mature consideration, finds the prisoner Omrow Geer guilty of the charges exhibited against him, which being breaches of the 3rd and 5th Articles of the 2nd Section of the Articles of War, it adjudges him, and he is hereby adjudged, to be blown away from the muzzle of a cannon.

Crime.—Yacoof Kawn, Jemadar of the late 15th Battalion, put under an arrest by me for most unsoldier-like and seditious conduct, for assisting at the mutinous consultations of the ringleaders, and lately for desertion.

Midnapore, 10th October 1795.

Sentence.—The Court, having maturely deliberated on the evidence in support of the prosecution, together with the prisoner's defence, is of opinion that he, Yacoof Kawn, is guilty of every part of the charge exhibited against him, which being breaches of the 3rd Article of the 2nd Section, and of the 1st Article of the 5th Section of the Articles of War, it sentences him, and he is hereby sentenced, to be hanged by the neck until he be dead.

Crime.—Adhuny Sing, Jemadar of the late 15th Battalion, put under an arrest by me for encouraging the Non-Commissioned Officers and Sepoys in their mutinous conduct, and for holding seditious meetings with the ringleaders.

Sentence.—The Court, after mature consideration, finds the prisoner Adhuny Sing guilty of the charge exhibited against him, which being a breach of the 3rd Article of the 2nd Section of the Articles of War, it adjudges him, and he is hereby adjudged, to be blown away from the muzzle of a cannon.

Crime.—Kussial Sing, Jemadar in the late 15th Battalion, put under an arrest by me for encouraging the Non-Commissioned Officers and Sepoys in their mutinous conduct, and for assisting at their seditious consultations.

Midnapore, 8th October 1795.

Sentence.—The Court, after mature deliberation, finds the prisoner Kussial Sing, Jemadar, guilty of the charge exhibited against him, which being a breach of the 3rd Article of the 2nd Section of the Articles of War, it sentences him, and he is hereby sentenced, to be hanged by the neck until he be dead.

Crime.—Pursuttum Sing, Jemadar in the late 15th Battalion, put under an arrest by me for encouraging the Non-Commissioned Officers and Sepoys in their mutinous conduct, and for declarations and behaviour disgraceful to an Officer.

Midnapore, 8th October 1795.

Sentence.—The Court, having maturely deliberated on the matter before it, finds the prisoner Pursuttum Sing, Jemadar, guilty of the charges exhibited against him, which being a breach of the 3rd Article of the 2nd Section of the Articles of War, it adjudges him, and he is hereby adjudged, to be hanged by the neck until he be dead.

(All the crimes and sentences from the second to the last are signed in the same manner as the first).

The Commander-in-Chief approves of the above sentences.

From the mutinous conduct of the men who informed against Rogonaut Sing and Busrage Sing, Subadars, the Commander-in Chief is willing to believe that their crimes may be in some instances exaggerated, and as Rogonaut Sing has been recommended for mercy by the Court, he therefore pardons them. They are dismissed the Company's service.

On account of many favorable circumstances, the Commander-in-Chief also pardons Beeka Sing, Subadar. He is dismissed the Hon'ble Company's service.

Though it is very evident that Omrow Geer, Jemadar, was highly disrespectful to Captain Grant, as it does not appear that he drew his sword, and as no other mutinous conduct is proved against him, he is also pardoned and dismissed the service.

As the prisoners Yacoof Kawn, Adhuny Sing, Kussial Sing, and Pursuttum Sing, Jemadars, did not oppose the 29th Battalion, the Commander-in-Chief pardons them. They are dismissed the service.

THE 14TH APRIL 1796.

General Post Office, 22nd March 1796.

The public are hereby informed that the Hon'ble the Governor General in Council has been pleased to order the re-establishment of Dawk Bearers upon the new road from Calcutta to Benares and Patna. Notice is hereby given that the Bearers are now stationed on the roads for the accommodation of travellers under the following restrictions.

1st.—That every traveller is punctually to set off at the hour that the Public Dawk is despatched.

2nd.—That no delay whatever is to be made on the road, but where, from pleasure or unavoidable cause, a passenger may require to stop on the road, he must wait the arrival of the Dawk of the subsequent day.

3rd.—That individuals (not travelling by order) requiring Bearers are, at the time of bespeaking them, to pay down the whole fare, one quarter of which is, in the event of his not setting off at the time appointed, to be forfeited.

4th.—The following are the rates fixed :—

From Calcutta to Benares	...	Sicca Rupees	500
From Calcutta to Patna		,,	400

And from the above to the intermediate stations on the new road, at the rate of one Rupee two annas per mile, or two Rupees four annas per coss.

5th.—All applications for Bearers in Calcutta to be made to the Post Master General at the General Post Office; and at the subordinates, to the Post Masters at Benares, Patna, and Chass.

6th.—For the convenience of travellers who may wish to take up the Bearers at any of the intermediate chokies, they will, on application as above, receive tickets to take up the Bearers accordingly.

(Signed) C. W. BLUNT,
Post Master General.

[NOTE.—A first class railway ticket to Benares now costs Rs. 50-11-6, and one to Patna costs Rs. 37-12-6. The journey to the former place occupies about 26 hours.]

THE 12TH MAY 1796.

Fort William, Public Department, 25th April 1796.

The Governor General in Council, being desirous that all persons may be fully apprized of the penalties to which all manner of vessels and their owners are liable for importing salt into any part of Bengal without having a previous license from the Hon'ble Company or their Government so to do, and having thought fit to order that publications for that purpose shall be inserted in the *Calcutta Gazette* and at the public prints at the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, as well in the English as in the Persian and Native languages, notice is hereby accordingly given that all salt imported into any part of Bengal in ships or vessels of any description, save and except such as are or shall be duly licensed under the regulations now subsisting or by the authority of the Governor General in Council, is liable to confiscation; and that the ships or vessels in which the same shall appear to have been imported are liable to confiscation also. And notice is hereby further given that all salt which shall be so imported will be seized and sold for the benefit of the Hon'ble Company, and that all ships and vessels whatsoever in which any salt shall be so imported, other than and except such as are now or shall hereafter be duly licensed to import the same, will be seized; and that no such ship or vessel which shall be so seized for importing salt without license will, after the first day of August next, be released or restored, or allowed to obtain a port clearance on any account whatsoever, except upon the condition of paying a penalty to the Hon'ble Company, within four months from the seizure, of ten Sicca Rupees per maund, on all the salt so imported by the said ship or vessel, and in case such payment shall not be made within the time aforesaid, every ship or vessel seized as aforesaid will, after the expiration of such time, be confiscated and sold for the benefit of the Hon'ble Company, without further delay or notice to the master or owners thereof.

By order of the Governor General in Council,

(Signed) C. SHAKESPEAR,
Sub-Secretary to Government.

THE 30TH JUNE 1796.

And be it further enacted that it shall not be lawful for any Governor General, or Governor, or any Member of Council of the said Presidencies in India to be concerned in any trade or traffic whatever, except on account of the said Company, nor for any Collector, Supervisor, or

other person employed or concerned in the collection of the revenues or the administration of justice in the Provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, or either of them; or their agents or servants, or any person or persons in trust for them, or any of them, to carry on or be concerned in, or to have any dealings or transactions, by way of traffic or trade, at any place within any of the Provinces in India, or other parts, or to buy any goods, and sell the same again, or any part thereof, at the place where he or they bought the same, or at any other place within the same Province, or any other such Province or country respectively except on account of the said Company; nor shall it be lawful for any of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature to be concerned in any trade or traffic whatever; nor shall it be lawful for any of His Majesty's subjects in the said Provinces to engage, intermeddle, or be anywise concerned, directly or indirectly, in the inland trade in salt, betel-nut, tobacco, or rice, except on account of the said Company, or with their permission, on pain of forfeiting all such goods or commodities which they, or any of them, shall so buy and sell again by way of traffic, or in which any of them shall so trade, and also treble the value thereof, one moiety to the said United Company, and the other moiety to him or them who will sue for the same.

Notice is hereby given that such of His Majesty's subjects who are desirous of obtaining the permission of the Governor General in Council to engage or be concerned in the inland trade in salt, betel-nut, tobacco, or rice, on their private account, under the 120th Section of the Act of 33rd Geo. III. are to make their applications for that purpose to the Secretary to the Government, who will submit them to the Governor General in Council for his orders.

Published by order of the Governor General in Council,

(Signed) C. SHAKESPEAR,
Sub-Secretary to Government.

The 27th June 1796.

[NOTE.—No heading is given to this Notification. It is, no doubt, taken from an Act of Parliament.]

THE 22ND SEPTEMBER 1796.

Public Department, Fort William, the 19th September 1796.

The public are hereby informed that the Sub-Treasurer at the Presidency, the Resident at Lucknow, and the Collectors of Benares, Shahabad, Moorshedabad, and Dacca, have been authorized to receive,

until further orders, any sums of money, not less than Sicca Rupees five hundred, that may be tendered on loan to the Hon'ble Company for a period of one or two years at the option of the Governor General in Council, on which interest will be allowed at, and after, the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, and paid for the first year at the expiration of twelve months, whether the principal should be then paid, or deferred until the expiration of the second year.

THE 1ST DECEMBER 1796.

Sir John Shore presents his compliments to the gentlemen of His Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's Civil and Military services, and requests the honor of their company at a Ball and Supper at the Theatre, on Thursday, the 15th December, in celebration of the capture of the Dutch Fleet by Admiral Sir G. K. Elphinstone; and on Monday, the 19th, in celebration of His Majesty's birth-day.

THE 1ST DECEMBER 1796.

Fort William, Public Department, 14th November 1796.

Notice is hereby given that the Governor General in Council has thought proper to authorize the Mint Master to grant certificates for all gold bullion that may be sent to the Mint to be coined, as soon as its value shall have been determined by assay, entitling the proprietors to immediate payment at the General Treasury of the net amount that may be due to them after deducting the established duties.

Published by order of the Governor General in Council,

(Signed) H. MACLEOD,
Sub-Secretary.

THE 1ST DECEMBER 1796.

Notice is hereby given that, from and after the 1st of December next, the following Table of Exchange is ordered to be adopted for the

adjustment of the Calcutta Customs in the place of the rates at present in use :—

Countries.	Coins.	Rates of Exchange.
Great Britain ...	Pound Sterling	at 10 Sicca Rupees.
Denmark	Rix Dollar ...	at 2¼ „ „
France	Livre Tournois	at 24 for 10 Sicca Rupees.
Ditto	Mauritius Livre	at 48 for 10 „ „
Spain	Spanish Dollar	at 2¼ Sicca Rupees.
Portugal & Madeira...	Mill-rea ...	at 2¾ „ „
China	Tale ...	at 3⅓ „ „
Madras	Star Pagoda ...	at 3¾ „ „
Ditto	Swamy ditto ...	at 4 „ „
America	Currency to be converted into Pounds Sterling as follows—	The Pound Sterling to be rated as above, at 10 Sicca Rupees. Where the invoices are in Dollars, the Dollar to be rated at two and a quarter Sicca Rupees.
New England ...	By multiplying by 3, and dividing by 4.	
Virginia	Ditto ditto ditto.	
New York	By multiplying by 9, and dividing by 16.	
Pensylvania ...	By multiplying by 3, and dividing by 5.	
South Carolina ...	By deducting $\frac{1}{27}$th part.	
Georgia	Ditto ditto.	

Published by order of the Board of Trade,

(Signed) W. A. EDMONSTONE,
Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 22nd November 1796.

EXTRACT FROM THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, 7TH JANUARY 1797.

Whereas the commerce of this port has suffered in the last and in the present year by the enemy's privateers cruizing in Balasore Roads and off the entrance of the river, the Governor General in Council has resolved to equip an armed force for the protection thereof; and in order to assist in defraying the expense of the armament, he has further resolved that a new duty of one per cent. be levied upon all imports and exports, which, it is to be presumed, will be more than compensated to the merchants by the more favorable rates at which they will probably effect insurances on goods liable to the risks now meant to be prevented. And the following rules are, in consequence, hereby enacted to take place from the promulgation thereof:—

2. All goods paying the present duties of two and a half per cent. shall pay in future an addition of one per cent., making in all three and a half per cent.

3. All goods at present exempted from duties are to pay a duty of one per cent., whether on importation or exportation.

4. Goods entered for re-exportation, and being allowed a drawback on re-exportation, shall continue to be allowed a drawback, as at present, of two and a half per cent., but shall not be allowed to receive back the additional duty of one per cent. paid on importation, and they are also to pay the one per cent. duty on exportation.

5. The Collector of Government Customs at Calcutta is directed to make the charge for the one per cent. duty to each individual, settling the same clear and distinct from the present duties; and he is to carry the sums collected upon account of it to a separate head, in order that the amount may be ascertainable at any time.

6. The Collector is not to extend the fees of his office to the sum collected upon the one per cent. duty, but they are to remain in all respects the same as they now are.

Published by order of the Board of Trade,

FORT WILLIAM,
The 7th January 1797.

(Signed) W. A. EDMONSTONE,
Secretary.

THE 26TH OCTOBER 1797.

East India Company's Army.

At a General Meeting of the Officers of the East India Company's Army, now in London, held at the British Coffee-house, on Tuesday,

May 9th, the following address was unanimously agreed to, signed, and ordered to be presented to the Hon'ble the Court of Directors by a Deputation from the said Meeting.

"*To the Hon'ble Court of Directors of the East India Company.*

HON'BLE SIRS,—"The Officers of your Military service now in England beg leave to represent to your Hon'ble Court the extreme pain and astonishment with which they have learnt that a proposition has recently been made to invest the Marquis Cornwallis with a discretionary power to reduce the whole of the corps of European Infantry on your several establishments in India.

"On a proposition so deeply affecting, and, we fear, fatally wounding, the vital interests of your Military service, we intreat your permission to declare that the measure proposed has been uniformly considered by the army in India as unjust in itself, as subversive of that system which has hitherto maintained your empire in Asia, as destructive to the efficiency of your forces, and therefore as ruinous to the honor and interests of your Officers; and finally, that it will be deemed a violation of the Military arrangements recently transmitted to India.

"The existence of your European Corps is coeval with the acquisition of your territorial possessions. It would ill become us to obtrude their merits and their services on the notice of your Hon'ble Court. We appeal to your historical records—to the victories of Clive, of Lawrence, and of Coote—victories which sufficiently prove that, as well in the acquisition as in the defence of your empire, your Military force, constituted as it originally was by the wisdom and foresight of the great Conqueror of India, has proved itself adequate to the most arduous services. Had the augmentation of your European troops kept pace with the extension of your territories, we will venture to assert that they would, at this day, have been as equal to the maintenance as they proved to the acquisition of your empire in Asia. Their conduct, during the late war in Mysore, testifies that they have not degenerated and that in discipline, spirit, and success, they are not inferior to His Majesty's Regiments, who excel them only in the show of parade; an inferiority (if such it is to be termed) immediately remediable, by carrying into effect the plan for recruiting them, which has been sanctioned by your Hon'ble Court in the late Military arrangements.

"We therefore respectfully intreat your Hon'ble Court to withhold your sanction to the proposed measure of disbanding your veteran corps, and of substituting in their place His Majesty's Regiments, many of them new levies, and all certainly less capable of efficient service than

troops inured to the climate of India. If there be an excess of European troops in that country, we humbly suggest to your Hon'ble Court the expediency of recalling His Majesty's Regiments, a measure certainly more consonant to justice than that of disbanding your own.

"Having with great deference expressed our sentiments on the justice of the proposed measure, we intreat permission to offer to your Hon'ble Court some considerations on its political tendency, as connected with the welfare and permanency of your Eastern possessions, objects which we consider to be inseparably blended with, and dependent on, the character and respectability of our brother soldiers in Asia.

"It is (in the opinion of those Officers) an incontrovertible proposition that he who has not occasionally served with both the descriptions of men of which the armies in India are composed, European and Natives, cannot be a finished Indian Officer, and its truth has been as fully proved by experience as it must have been originally apparent to the authors of the present system; a system, which has been, at least hitherto, found equal to the conquest and retention of an empire, and which, with some improvement, promises fair to ensure the stability of your power.

"The French, the first of the European Powers that raised and disciplined a corps of Sepoys, were never able to render them formidable, principally from their having wholly separated this line from the European; the consequence was that the Officers in the Native Branch, considering themselves as inferior, soon lost that self-esteem which is the soul of a military man, and became contemptible.

"And as a proof that, in their subsequent representations, they have not deviated from the opinions they then held, we beg leave to adduce the following extracts from the representation transmitted by the Bengal Army to your Hon'ble Court in the year 1794, representation which has been emphatically termed by themselves the Magna Charta of their Rights:—

"We consider it essential that the new arrangement preserves this army, as at present, a distinct independent body, without affixing to it the title of provincial, or any other epithet implying inferiority; that every idea of dismemberment or disorganization be precluded by expressly guarding against a partial transfer of the Artillery and European Infantry only, the relief of those corps from England, or a division of the European from the Native line; that the rule of promotion by seniority, upon establishments separate from each other, and from the British, be retained and confirmed; and, previous to any transfer, every corps in

the Company's Army, whether Cavalry, Artillery, or Infantry, European or Native, be completed with Officers from our own service, on an exact equality in every respect, with corps of similar strength in the Royal Army, or with regard to the Native Corps, as nearly so as circumstances will admit; placing at the head of a Sepoy Battalion an Officer whose rank shall at least be that of a Lieutenant Colonel, so that the same rank shall be attached to the same command in both services. The restrictions which prevent our European troops from being supplied with recruits levied in the same manner as those for His Majesty's present Regiments should be removed. Your Hon'ble Court will admit the propriety of our earnestly deprecating any deviation from these points; they are suggested by the most attentive observation, confirmed through a long experience, and their reasonableness is capable of easy and obvious demonstration.

"It has been remarked by those who have considered the general principles of human nature as they may be applied to the improvement of military science, that the first step towards rendering soldiers equal to the most arduous enterprize is to inspire them with confidence and a high opinion of their prowess; consequently, whatever has a tendency to lower them in their esteem produces a proportionate real diminution of their efficiency and value. On these grounds, we are convinced that a dismemberment of your forces by a partial transfer of the Artillery or European Infantry only, or their disorganization implied in the proposed total separation of the European from the Native Line, would, by degrading them in the scale of armies, destroy their spirit, and reduce them, in the course of a few years, to a state of depression and contempt, and thereby furnish an era from which to date the decline of the British power in India.

"Such, Hon'ble Sirs, are the deliberate and unalterable sentiments of the Officers of your Indian Army on the fatal consequences to ensue from the measure now proposed; sentiments which, your Hon'ble Court know, were drawn from them by the intimation they received that such a design was in contemplation of the Marquis Cornwallis. That their suspicions and disquietudes on that head were not without foundation, the present proposition sufficiently proves. But if such was the ferment produced in their minds by the mere prospect of a separation of the two lines, it is unnecessary to suggest to your Hon'ble Court the alarm that must prevail on learning that the present proposition goes to the annihilation of the European Corps, and that the degradation they have always deprecated from such an event will be aggravated by the stagnation of promotion resulting from the Officers of European being thrown back on the establishment of Native Infantry.

"Allow us to represent to your Hon'ble Court that the proposed measure of disbanding the European Regiments is to your Officers infinitely more injurious than a direct transfer of those Regiments to His Majesty's service, because many of your Officers would then at least have an option of remaining on a degraded establishment, or the honor of becoming the immediate servants of His Majesty. We may be told, indeed, that the idea of dishonor is false and imaginary, but honor is the creature of imagination, and its truth or falsehood can therefore have no other standard. It must be confessed that the Officers henceforth to be attached exclusively to the Company's Native Crops will inevitably be considered by their countrymen as a less respectable body than the Officers of the European establishment; that being thus considered by their countrymen, they will so esteem themselves, and thus esteeming themselves, they will soon become so.

"Finally, Hon'ble Sirs, we once more intreat your Hon'ble Court to interpose, at the present important crisis, in behalf of our brother soldiers in India, because we feel the deepest conviction that your sanctioning the discretionary power proposed to be given to the Marquis Cornwallis will deeply wound the confidence which has hitherto been reposed by your Officers in the justice and good faith of their superiors in Europe, and by affording a precedent for the total abrogation of the arrangement which has been lately transmitted to them, will inevitably be productive of evils which we rely on the wisdom of your Hon'ble Court to avert.

"With much consideration and respect,
We have the honor to be,
HON'BLE SIRS,
"Your most faithful and obedient servants,"
Signed by every Officer present.

LONDON,
May, 1797.

THE 14TH NOVEMBER 1797.

India affairs.

London, May 5th.

A General Court was held to take into consideration the powers to be vested in Lord Cornwallis as Governor General.

"The Chairman stated that, as the motion he should have the honor to recommend from the Court of Directors, fairness and candour obliged him to represent, was carried by a small majority, delicacy forbade him entering minutely into his reasons for adopting it. The Chairman then moved.

"That this Court recommend to the Court of Proprietors to concur with the Right Hon'ble Board of Commissioners in the sentiments which they express in their letter of the 1st instant; that to enable the Marquis Cornwallis to discharge the duties of his station with satisfaction to the Army, or advantage to the British interests in India, it is necessary to invest the Government there with a discretion as ample as that which the Board have proposed in their amended draft No. 59, and to authorize the Court of Directors to take the step which they may deem expedient, and, without any loss of time, to remove any difficulties which now stand in the way of their concurrence with the Board of Commissioners in the said amended draft."

Mr. Henchman, in order to meet the wishes of the Court, proposed, by way of amendment, to leave out all the words, excepting—

"That the Court,"—and to introduce the following:—

"The Court, highly disapproving the power to be given to the Marquis Cornwallis as Governor General of India by the amended Dispatch No. 59, transmitted from the Board of Commissioners to the Court of Directors, do recommend to them firmly to resist the same as tending to establish a system which can terminate only in the destruction of all the rights and privileges of the East India Company, and dangerous in the extreme to the British interests in India."

The original question negatived, and the amendment agreed to with only four dissentients.

PART II.

EDITORIAL.

THE 1ST JANUARY 1789.

On Saturday last the different Lodges of free and accepted Masons met at the Exchange, from whence they proceeded to the new Church and attended Divine Service, after which the Brethren retired to their respective Lodges, and the day was concluded with that festive mirth and harmony which ever characterize the meetings of this ancient and honorable fraternity.

The last subscription and benefit Concert on Friday was not so full as might have been expected. Those who did attend were amply compensated by the vocal and instrumental powers of the two Young Ladies who have before gratified the lovers of harmony on similar occasions, and whose obliging assistance indeed has been the principal support of the musical entertainments of the past year.

A correspondent observes, there are several arrack shops near the Hospital (some kept by Europeans), which must be productive of ill-consequences to the health of the Invalids in that receptacle, both as affording an easy means of obtaining liquors, and as enticing to conviviality with visitors.

THE 1ST JANUARY 1789.

Letters of the 4th and 6th of last month from Bombay bring nothing new from that quarter, but mention that they are there in hourly expectation of intelligence from Europe. By two vessels just arrived in the roads from Pegu in six days from Rangoon, the "Lizard," Captain Ross, and the "Success Galley," Captain Burns, we are sorry to hear the outrageous violences perpetrated there by one of the Peguvian Generals against the Commander of an English vessel for the purposes of extortion and rapine. We have been favored with the narration of this outrage drawn up by Captain Bannatyne, who was the sufferer, and attested by ten English gentlemen who were there, Commanders of vessels or Residents for Commercial houses. It is there set forth that Captain Alexander Bannatyne, Commanding the Ship "Nancy," of Bombay, at Rangoon, was on the 18th

of November forcibly seized by the Shahbandar's peons, by order, as they said, of a General of the King of Ava, who was there with an army on his march to Martaban. They accused Mr. Bannatyne of the murder of a person belonging to his ship on a former voyage, and affected to examine witnesses for two days; when it appeared from the testimony of the Officers and Lascars who were on board, that there was no pretext for the accusation, they proceeded to a more summary method, and on the 20th forced Mr. Bannatyne to the camp, where they threatened him with the trial of boiling lead, and the loss of his head if found guilty on this trial, in which the heat of the lead was to be the Judge, if he did not instantly pay 3,000 teculs. They dragged him then to the place of torture, and put his legs in stocks, extended and spread, for some minutes, then hoisting him up by the feet, kept him suspended in such a manner, that his hands alone could barely touch the ground. At the end of half an hour they took him down, but not until he had actually paid the sum thus extorted by such horrible torture. It is impossible to comment on such an enormity, too strongly aggravated too, if it can admit aggravation, by the insolent conduct of the same General towards all the vessels there, pressing their men into his army and exercising every violence and extortion.

THE 8TH JANUARY 1789.

To the Printer of the Calcutta Gazette.

SIR,

As the following conveys an instance of liberality and spirit in a native of this country, which in Europe would have done honor to His Grace of Northumberland, I beg your public insertion of it as a tribute to truth and justice, and for the right information of the Settlement.

I am, Sir,

Your constant reader and a subscriber,

(Signed) W. W.

Letter of thanks from the Gentlemen of the Church Committee to Maharajah Nobkissen Bahadur of Calcutta.

SIR,

The Committee of Gentlemen appointed by the Subscribers for erecting a Church to carry into effect the purposes of their subscription, have received from the Hon'ble the Governor General and Council a copy of your *durkhast*, in which you give and make over to the Hon'ble Warren

Hastings, Esquire, Governor General, in order that a Church may be erected thereon, six beegahs and ten biswas of land purchased by you for your own use in Calcutta.

This gift is a most liberal instance of your generosity, and has afforded to the English Settlement in general a great and most seasonable aid towards giving effect to their wishes for building a place of public worship, and I am desired, Sir, to render you the thanks of the Committee for it.

I am also to acquaint you that the Hon'ble the Governor General and Council entertain the same sense of your liberality, and have particularly marked it in a letter which they have lately written to the Hon'ble the Court of Directors.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient, humble Servant,
Signed by the Secy. to the Committee

THE 8TH JANUARY 1789.

A respectable and numerous company dined with His Lordship at the Old Court House on New Year's day, and after a repast on turtle, turkies, and other good things, drank the loyal toasts usual on similar occasions.

The public ball in the evening was fuller than the former one in honor of His Majesty's birthday. The inclination to the graceful minuet was somewhat greater than has prevailed of late, and the spirit for the sprightly country dance was not less. We cannot say any thing in favor of the supper, but unwilling to say any thing against it, as the traiteur, Mr. Le Gallais, has in general deserved praise, and a single failure may have been accidental.

The second Subscription Ball on Monday evening was more agreeable than splendid. The company were few, but the dancers were in consequence more free, and as private assemblies are generally more distinguished by gaiety and good humour than public ones, so this by resembling the former seemed to have an advantage above most of the latter.

It has been alleged that the ardour for dancing has diminished of late, and observed in proof that no instances now occur of ladies dancing till day-break, and then driving round the Course; but in answer to such insinuations, let it be remembered that this is the first year in which we have had morning assemblies.

THE 8th JANUARY 1789.

For some time past the small-pox has raged with great violence in Calcutta and different parts of Bengal, and we are sorry to add that an unusual mortality has hitherto marked the progress of this disorder.

It is a matter of much regret that the practice of inoculation is but little attended to by the natives. We are not aware of its being contrary to their religious principles, and hope the present destructive effects of this distemper may in future lessen, if not wholly overcome any ill-grounded prejudices that may have impeded the general adoption of so beneficial a remedy.

THE 15TH JANUARY 1789.

To the Editors of the Calcutta Gazette.

SIRS,

By inserting the accompanying petition you will oblige

Your humble Servant,

TOBY.

The humble petition of Mr.———

Your petitioner begs leave most submissively to represent the unaccountable and unjust encroachments of Esquire. Your petitioner's ancestors were of families highly respected, and in his native country he is now considered on a footing with gentlemen of the first consequence. It is the abuse of this country he complains of.

When your petitioner was first known in India, though his rank and situation were not adequate to his title and merits, yet being received in the best societies the country afforded, he had no great cause to complain; but now what a sad reverse of fortune, through want of breeding in upstarts or ignorance of his merits and claims! The first fall your petitioner suffered was among Shop-keepers and Auctioneers, Taylors and Printers. But now, will you believe it, he is spurned by Blacksmiths and Horse-doctors, Rough Riders and Postillions, when addressed by each other. It was no longer than last week a most serious quarrel was decided between Frizzle, a journey-man hair-dresser, and Snaffle, a menage Rough Rider, with the loss of eight ounces of blood from the nose of one party, and the damage of a black eye to the other, which originated in the latter having neglected the title of Esquire in his address to the former, though he dignified him with the epithet of your petitioner.

This abuse of Esquiring all degrees is now carried to such lengths that your petitioner is almost totally banished from the Settlement, and is never heard of except when a master addresses his servant, or a tailor his journey-man; even the obscurity of the parties, ignorance of their names, or a distrust whether they were ever christianized, does not deprive them of this title, for rather than allow one to escape, or hurt the feelings of a Portuguese cook, he is dubbed with blank Esquire.

Your petitioner has therefore at length ventured to represent his in *———, begs you will lay his case before the public that he may be restored to his right and station. He will excuse such absurd flattery in debtors to merciless creditors, in dependants to patrons, or servants to their masters, but he hopes and trusts that the real gentlemen of the Settlement will in future think it no disgrace to be addressed by their proper and respectable epithet of plain Mr., and that those who usurp the characters of gentlemen, will not spurn a title which their fathers and relations at home would even think it ridicule to be honored with; so strange is the infatuation, that people are not contented with requiring the title of Esquire from others, but have the absurdity to dub themselves in public addresses. This betrays a weak vanity generally attached to mushroom gentry, and evinces the propriety and truth of the adage, that "humility is true gentility."

It may not be unamusing to trace the origin of this epidemic contagion. Mr. Retail is a *dukandar* in the China Bazar, and addresses the Gunner of the Ganges, and solicits the disposal of Wadding Esquire's dventure. This man of powder, highly pleased with his new Indian lignity, returns the obligation in the same style and offers Retail Esquire the sale of his investment. Henceforward each considers himself a perfect Esquire, and would deem it an insult to his dignity o be any longer addressed by the respectable title of a private gentleman, at least during his breathing oriental atmosphere, and mixing with Nabobs and upstarts equally dignified. Or Feyzoo, the hair-dresser, desirous of purchasing pomatum from the Captain's servant, turns dubber, and, idiculous to tell, is dubbed in return. Where this dubbing will end God nows. This madness has raged to such a height, that I have seen an ndian Esquire take a worthy gentleman by the nose, but be it noted it vas in the act of shaving him.

Thus Indian Esquireship, like death, levels all distinctions; and Supreme Councillors and cooks, advocates and auctioneers, horse-doctors nd civil servants, judges and shop-keepers, postillions and pilots, crannies

* Illegible.

and carpenters, butchers and bum bailiffs, upstarts and old soldiers, are all indiscriminately plunged in the vortex, and no soul is left who claims or acknowledges the respectable and gentlemanly title of your injured petitioner.

THE 15TH JANUARY 1789.

We heartily concur in the humane sentiments expressed in the address to the public in the "Mirror" of yesterday, on the distress of Europeans in prison for debt, and conceive the relief proposed by them might be administered without difficulty. Every person has khidmutgars, mussalchees, and hircarrahs, some of whom could at all times be employed without inconvenience to convey the daily remnants of the table to the Jail to be distributed, as recommended by the Jailor. We sincerely hope this mode of relief, which does great honor to the suggestors of it, will meet the serious consideration of every householder in Calcutta, and as the essential benefits of it to a considerable number of our fellow-creatures must be obvious to every reflecting mind, we are persuaded it requires to be considered only to be adopted.

THE 15TH JANUARY 1789.

POET'S CORNER.

ODE ON MASONRY.

Sung at the Ball given by the Free Masons on the 14th instant.

Wake the Lute and quivering strings,
*Mystic Truths Urania brings;
Friendly visitant, to thee
We owe the depths of masonry!
Fairest of the virgin Choir,
Warbling to the golden Lyre.
Welcome here, thy art prevail,
Hail! divine Urania hail!
Crown the Bowl, and fill the Glass,
To every Virtue, every Grace.
To the Brotherhood resound,
Health! and let it thrice† go round:

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* Mathematical knowledge.

† The number three was always mysterious.

We* restore the time of old,
The blooming glorious age of Gold;
As the new creation Tree
Blest with gay Euphrosyne.†
We with god-like science talk,
And with fair Astrea‡ walk.
Innocence adorns the day,
Brighter than the smiles of May.
Pour the rosy Wine again.
Wake a louder, louder strain.
Rapid zephyrs as ye fly,
Waft our voices to the sky.
While we celebrate the Nine,§
And the wanders of the Trine.
While‖ the angels sing above,
As we below, of Peace and Love.

THE 22ND JANUARY 1789.

We are sorry to find the price of grain in Calcutta is getting high again. It may be ascribed, perhaps, to the transportation of supplies to the westward, in consequence of the failure of the crop in Benares and the Upper Country.

Rice is now selling here at the following prices:—

Moorshedabad rice	...	27 seers	per Rupee.
Patna „	...	27	ditto.
Dinagepore „	...	28	ditto.
Hooghly and Hijelee, 1st sort	...	20	ditto.
Ditto ditto, 2nd „	...	25	ditto.
Beerbhoom and Burdwan, 2nd sort		22	ditto.

THE 22ND JANUARY 1789.

The "Madras Courier" of the 31st ultimo teems with panegyric on the performance of Murphy's comedy, "The way to keep him," played at

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* Jam redit et Virgo; redeunt Saturnia Regna (Virgil).

† Joy.

‡ Justice.

§ Numero Deus impare gaudet.

‖ Gloria in supremis Deo, and in Terra pax, erga homines benevolentia.—*Luke, Chapter* 2, *verse* xiv.

Lady Campbell's Theatre on the 27th December by the following Ladies and Gentlemen :—

Dramatis personæ.

Sir Bashful Constant	*Sir Paul Jodrell.*
Sir Brilliant Fashion	*Captain Ramsay.*
Mr. Lovemore	*Mr. Willis.*
William	*Lieut. Shippey.*
Sideboard...	*Captain Dirom.*
Lady Constant	*Mrs. Thewles.*
Mr. Lovemore	*Mrs. Moorhouse.*
Mignonette	*Lady Jodrell.*
Muslin	*Mrs. Gibbons.*
and	
The Widow Belmour	*Mrs. Oakeley.*

The Prologue and Epilogue spoken on the occasion, we have inserted in our Poet's Corner.

Note.—Not extracted.

The 5th February 1789.

We are sorry to announce the death of the amiable Miss Charlotte Lofty after a short indisposition.

At morn fair Stella danc'd and sung,
The amorous youth around her bow'd.
At night her fatal knell was rung,
I saw and kiss'd her in her shroud.
What Stella was who danc'd to-day,
That I may be, alas! To-morrow.
Go Damon! bid thy muse display
The justice of thy Chloe's sorrow.

The 12th February 1789.

We understand a gentleman of considerable Botanical knowledge has been lately deputed by Government to visit the Bhootan Hills, for the purpose of collecting rare plants and other natural curiosities.

The 19th February 1789.

Government have resolved on filling up the several excavations in the Esplanade and on keeping it level in future. This well-judged measure will be of considerable use to Calcutta in general, and to the

houses fronting the Esplanade in particular. Those at Chowringee also will be much more healthy if the plan be extended to drain the marsh between the stables of the Took-sowars and the Jail; and on the opposite side of the great road near the Bridjee* talau, or tank to the westward of Mr. Stone's School. The Jail also, which is now almost surrounded by this marsh, will become much less detrimental to its unfortunate occupants when the accumulation of stagnant water about their place of confinement shall be prevented. This alone would be an object cheaply purchased at a large sum of money; but probably the expense will not be considerable, as the digging a few tanks will furnish sufficient earth, and this species of labor is of all the most reasonable.

Colonel Kydd returned from Hidgelee last week, and notwithstanding the heavy rains during his stay there, we understand he has fully ascertained that salt can be made cheaper, and in much greater quantity by evaporation than by boiling.

We hope this independent and humane exertion will be attended with every benefit to the poor, to whom the present dearness of salt, added to the late scarcity of grain, is a dreadful grievance.

THE 19TH FEBRUARY 1789.

Many different opinions having been entertained whether the Statute of 2nd George II, by which forgery was made a capital offence in England, extended to this country, it may not be unacceptable to our readers to see the sentiments of Sir Elijah Impey on this point, as delivered in his defence before the House of Commons, to the first article of charge exhibited to the House by Sir Gilbert Elliot.

"To the whole proceedings in Nundcoomar's cause it is objected as "fatal, and an aggravation in an high degree, that Sir Robert Chambers, "a person deeply skilled and learned in the laws of England, did make "a motion from the bench for quashing the indictment on the ground of "its illegality, as founded on the 2nd George II, c. 25, which had not the "force of a law in India; and was not binding on the inhabitants of the "said provinces; that he gave his reasons, and that I over-ruled them."

"Had the proposition of Sir Robert Chambers been made on those grounds, I hope I have stated sufficient reasons for my not adopting them: for the case before us was not that of all India nor of the inhabitants of the provinces at large, but of Calcutta; and of an inhabitant of Calcutta

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* NOTE.—To the south of the new Cathedral.

for an offence committed in Calcutta; had his reasons been such as were made for him, they would not have applied; but he knew we were trying an inhabitant of Calcutta, and did not make so nugatory an objection. The supposed motion is fashioned for the purpose of tallying with the grounds of the article.

Though I subscribe to the character of that learned Judge, and though in all matters in which I was not bound by oath to exercise my own judgment, I should most willingly submit to his authority, yet in the case then judicially before me, I thought it my duty to consider his reasons before I acquiesced in his proposal. It is true he did propose that the indictment should be quashed, but this he did more in favorem vitæ, and from the natural lenity of his disposition, than from any sound reason in law. He wished to have him tried on a Statute that did not inflict a capital punishment. I have my notes with me, which being written at the time, carry the strongest internal marks of authenticity, and are open to the inspection of any member of the House. By them it appears that Sir Robert Chambers proposed that an indictment should be framed on the 5th of Elizabeth, thinking it optional in the Court to adopt that Statute instead of 2nd George II, c. 25. It was a proposition—I speak positively for myself—that I should, and I believe the other Judges would, have been glad to have concurred in if the Court could have proceeded on that Statute.

By his proposing to enforce the Statute of the 5th Elizabeth, he clearly affirmed the doctrine that the Statute Law of England with regard to forgery was then the law of Calcutta.

He did not suggest a reason, nor have I been able to find one, that if it was competent to introduce the 5th Elizabeth by a Royal Charter, why it was not equally competent to introduce 2nd George II by the like authority. That both the Statutes could stand together, and that it was optional in the Court to choose the Statute which it liked best, I thought impossible, on clear principles of law, for I understand it to be an undoubted maxim in law that whenever a Statute constitutes that offence which was a misdemeanor to be a felony, the existence of the misdemeanor is destroyed and annihilated; or, as lawyers express it, the misdemeanor is merged in the felony. The 2nd George II having made forgery, which was a misdemeanor both at Common Law and by the 5th Elizabeth, to be a felony, the offence at law and by the 5th Elizabeth were both merged; and neither the Common Law nor the 5th of Elizabeth were any longer existing laws with regard to forgery. The 2nd George II, c. 25, became the only law by which forgery was a crime; the Court therefore must have proceeded on

that Statute or not at all. If forgery was not a capital offence in Calcutta, it is no offence there. If the Statute could not have been put in force, it would have operated as a pardon for the offence while the Legislature intended it to punish with more severity. This, as most other arguments with which I have troubled the House, were made use of by me in Court to support the indictment. By these I then understood that Sir Robert Chambers was convinced; he most certainly acquiesced. I never understood him to have been over-ruled, and his subsequent conduct, if any doubt could be entertained, proves most manifestly that he was not; for he not only sat through the whole trial, but concurred in over-ruling every objection in arrest of judgment, assented to the summing up of the evidence, was present and concurred in the sentence. In vindication of the character of that learned Judge, and to show that he was not in any of those acts prevaricating, but concurred, not in appearance only, but in fact, I beg leave to read a paragraph of a letter written to the Court of Directors, and signed by him and all the other Judges on the 2nd of August 1775. "Add to this that the continual "obligation of defending every act we do, however regular, which these "gentlemen, in ignorance of the grounds of our proceedings, and not supposed by their stations to be much conversant with law, may conceive "to be wrong; must keep us in a perpetual state of disquiet and uneasi-"ness, and totally take away that respect and veneration which the people "ought to entertain of the persons and judgments of their Magistrates, of "which at present we feel ourselves to be in full possession, and which we "attribute in a great measure to that confidence necessarily arising from "seeing that our judgments have in every instance been unanimous, what-"ever representation may be made to the contrary."

"We have the honor to be,

"Hon'ble Sirs,

"Your most obedient Servants,

Fort William,
2nd August 1775.

"(Signed) E. Impey.
" R. Chambers.
" S. C. LeMaistre.
" J. Hyde."

"Sir Robert Chambers here suspects that representations would be made of a difference of opinion, and denies it by anticipation.

Nundcoomar was executed on the 5th of the same month, two days only after this letter was wrote; nor can it be supposed by those who would support the character of Sir Robert Chambers against mine, that

this letter, dated so near the execution, was written with this distinction secretly reserved in his breast, that he agreed in the judgment, but dissented from the execution. To this, his known honor, uprightness, and openness of character form the strongest negative. But there is undeniable evidence of his actual assent to the execution. All the Judges, Sir Robert Chambers included, signed the Calendars, which (the Supreme Court having adopted the practice at the Assizes in England) are the only warrants for execution in Calcutta. There are two Calendars signed by the Judges; one is delivered to the Sheriff, the other remains as a record of the Court; the Court appoints no time for the execution.

The Sheriff executes the judgment at a convenient time, according to his discretion. Not expecting this article, I have not the Calendar itself, but I can positively assert the fact. And the Under-sheriff, now in England, if called on, will thus far support my testimony, that he had the Calendar as his warrant; that it would have struck him as extraordinary if not signed by the four Judges, and that no such observation occurred to him, and that he from thence concludes it was signed by the four Judges.

But to show his opinion more fully, and that he not only approved the proceedings, but would have carried the legal consequences of the conviction even beyond the execution, I have in my hand a letter from him to me, written the day on which Nundcoomar was executed, proposing to me to give orders to the Sheriff for the seizure of the effects of the convict.

"DEAR SIR,—As I understand that Nundcoomar has been executed this morning, I submit it to your consideration whether the Sheriff should not be immediately ordered to seal up this day (if he has not done it already) not only the books and papers of the malefactor, but also his house and goods. Among his papers, if not secreted, it is said there will be found bonds from many persons, both black and white, against whom I conceive that writs of *scire facias* should be directed by us as Supreme Coroners.

"I am also inclined to think that a commission should issue under the seal of the Supreme Court to persons appointed by us to enquire after his effects at Moorshedabad and elsewhere, but this I have not sufficiently considered, and only mention it now that you may think of it. In England, the Commissioners are usually named by the Attorney General, and as there is no such Officer here, perhaps we ought to name them.

"However, the first step to be taken by the Sheriff ought not, I think, to be delayed a minute. If you are of the same opinion, you will,

I suppose, give orders to the Sheriff if you have not done it already, and will appoint some time for us to meet and consider of the subsequent proceedings.

"I am, Dear Sir, Yours sincerely,

R. CHAMBERS."

Saturday, Noon.

"But as the Charter had not appointed any Officer to secure escheats and forfeitures, I did not esteem it to be the duty of the Court to act as escheator for the Crown, and therefore declined giving such orders. Could Sir Robert Chambers himself, after his public concurrence, in contradiction to the letter signed by him, and his zeal to prosecute the effect of the conviction to its utmost consequence, wish to be defended by a denial of his approbation both of the judgment and the execution? Could he himself, if present at your bar or in any Court of justice, be received to make this defence in direct opposition to his own acts, both private and public"?

THE 26TH FEBRUARY 1789.

Masquerade.

The elegant decorations of the rooms and the beautiful arrangement of the illuminations showed the great attention which the managers had bestowed to render this agreeable scene as pleasing as possible. The characters were few, but supported with much humor and spirit. It is impossible to distinguish, far less to do justice to them all; we can only point out such as were most striking; among these were the following:—

Katerfelto, with humorous tales about his Black Cat.
A Mungo, with songs and violin.
A Toby Philpot, with songs.
A Groupe of Bacchanalians, with song
A Jew Pedlar.
A Shaving Barber, very good.
Tiddy Doll, selling gingerbread nuts.
A Chimney Sweeper.
A Khidmutgar.
A Methodist.
A Clown.
An old Serrindah-wallah, most excellent.
A Hindostanee Girl.
A Charming Fille de Chambre.
An elegant Figure Dance, in which beauty and fashion shone conspicuous, added much to the gaiety of the scene.

THE 12TH MARCH 1789.

On Monday morning about 2 o'clock a fire was discovered in Fort William, on the north side of the buildings where the Coopers and Painter's shops were situated, facing the Main Guard. It continued burning with great violence till near noon, about which time the whole of the roofs and floors had fallen in, and the danger of course was nearly over. Parts of the rubbish were however burning yesterday, though every possible exertion had been made to extinguish them.

We are very happy to find the damage sustained by the Company from this unfortunate accident is very inconsiderable to what has been reported.

The whole of the building was consumed, with a considerable number of tumbrils, gun carriages, and tents. The loss of stores, independent of the building, according to the nearest rough calculation that can be made, does not exceed two lakhs and a half of Rupees, and the building may be estimated at about a lakh more.

The troops in garrison distinguished themselves on this occasion with wonderful resolution and coolness. When the fire had spread everywhere, and the roofs and floors were falling in, the Officers were absolutely obliged to use threats to induce the men to quit the inside of the building, and a burning timber actually fell upon the party who were bringing out the last gun carriage, though, providentially, none of them were much hurt by it.

It is but bare justice to the Commandant, Colonel Pearse, to remark that his conduct was cool and collected during the whole time, and, though much indisposed, he was present everywhere, and did not quit the place till every idea of danger was removed.

Two probable causes have been suggested as the occasion of this accident; one, that the fire which the coopers use in their business had not been properly extinguished, and having communicated with the chips which lay about the shop, spread to the Painter's shop, which was next to it, and there caught the oil. This would have been sufficient to have done all the mischief.

The other, that some of the native workmen or lascars, in spite of every order prohibiting it, had been smoking privately, and dropped some of the fire which caught the chips and so communicated.

Colonel Pearse, as a reward for the activity of the men who were called out on this unfortunate occasion, issued the following order on Monday morning:—

"On account of the fatigue which the Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of the Garrison have this morning experienced, it is ordered that extra full batta be allowed them for this day."

The 19th March 1789.

The contract for the repairs of the Lushkerpore, Bettoreah, and Bhoosna Pools* during the current year, advertised in our Gazette of the 1st January last, is to be made with Mr. Todd, the Surgeon at Bauleah; his proposals having proved the lowest of several which were tendered.

The possibility of a scarcity of rice during the present year in the Provinces generally, and at the Presidency in particular, has attracted the early attention of Government. The Collectors of the several districts extending along the Coast, from Hijelee to Chittagong, have been instructed, on receiving intelligence of any vessels being laden with grain for exportation by sea, to cause them to be detained, and report the circumstances, and they have at the same time been desired to encourage, as far as may be in their power, the transportation of grain from their respective districts to Calcutta. These provident orders will, we hope, should the country be visited by a second year of calamity, prevent a return of the the dreadful effects of it near the capital, whither, it may be presumed, poor sufferers will be induced, from the benevolent relief they experienced last year, to resort again in the event of a renewal of their distress.

A correspondent remarks that some persons have been prevented from subscribing to the plan for the relief of debtors by an apprehension that, as no definite term is mentioned, they may bind themselves to the payment of the annual contribution when it may be no longer convenient to them to afford it; but, in the subscription alluded to, there cannot be a doubt, we conceive, of the option of any one to withdraw his name at the end of any year at pleasure. If, however, any person should think otherwise, all possibility of mistake might be easily done away by an express limitation in the terms of the subscription, declaring it to be for one year only, or recoverable at discretion.

A settlement of the revenues† of this country for a long term of years will, it may be expected, produce greater advantages than those which have been inferred from it. By allowing a certain return to industry, free from any additional deduction for the public tax, it is probable that extensive plans of improvement would be undertaken, agriculture increase, and commerce flourish. The landlord, secure in the enjoyment of his profits, would be averse to rack-rent his under-tenants, and these, in a country where cultivators, not employers, are sought for, would be interested in encouraging the peasantry. In short, a permanent system

* Embankments.

† Note.—This is the first public notice of the coming Perpetual Settlement. The Decennial Settlement, afterwards made Perpetual, as is well known, was effected in 1789, the year of these extracts.

promises ease to the lower order of subjects, opulence to the middling and higher ranks, and a certain punctual realization of the tax of Government.

We hear from Chittra* that several criminals who were confined found means to dig their way out of jail, and knocked down one or two of the Sepoys on guard. The alarm was given, and six or seven of the prisoners were killed, but about twenty escaped.

It is certainly very wrong that the jails are suffered to be filled with wretches condemned for life, who ought to suffer immediate death.

THE 19TH MARCH 1789.

Delhi News.

Late letters from Delhi mention the death of Gulâm Kadir Khan on the 3rd instant; however one may be pleased to hear that a monster, who in cool blood was capable of inflicting such a cruel torment on the old king Shah Allum, has met his fate, yet the mode of his punishment must be regarded with horror and disgust.

After being dragged from the place of his confinement, his eyes were first ordered to be torn out, and then his ears and nose to be cut off.

In this situation he was carried seven coss from Madurah, where, having undergone a further mutilation of his hands and feet, he was at length put to death, and his body hung upon a tree.

When one regards the wretched situation of the Western Provinces, the murders and devastations which are daily committed, it is impossible not to reflect on the happiness which the natives, freed from the barbarity of Mussulman despotism, enjoy, under the mild influence of the British Government, protected in their laws, religion, and property.

THE 26TH MARCH 1789.

On Saturday last, arrived in the river a Dutch East Indiaman named "the Stuart," last from Ceylon; she was fourteen months on her voyage from Amsterdam to Bengal.

THE 26TH MARCH 1789.

Private letters mention a duel having been fought at Pondicherry,† between Mr. W—y, a gentleman well known in this Settlement, and a

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* Perhaps Chuprah.

† NOTE.—Probably the combatants went to Pondicherry as a foreign territory to fight their duel. Serampore, previous to 1845, and Chandernagore, were similarly made use of by residents of Calcutta when duels were in fashion.

Mr. R. A., Surgeon on that Establishment, in which the former received a shot through the head, and the latter had his leg fractured.

No accounts have been received of the particulars which led to this business, or whether Mr. W. be actually dead, though it is not to be supposed he can long survive such a wound.

THE 9TH APRIL 1789.

The south-eastern suburbs of the town have hitherto been little molested by the gangs of robbers, whose depredations have been so frequent in other parts. They have at length, however, made their appearance in this quarter.

On Friday last a large party of them broke into the house of a Native at Bhowanipore, and holding him whilst they plundered the house, robbed him of a large sum of money, said to be upwards of a thousand Rupees. Whilst in the house they used no other violence towards him than pressing his face to the ground, but on his calling out to them as they were retiring, to return some papers, they probably misunderstood him, or apprehended he would alarm the neighbourhood; and fired three pistols at him, from the whole of which, however, he fortunately escaped unhurt.

We have good reason to believe that an extensive traffic has of late been carried on at Kidderpore in the sale of children as slaves, and it is to be feared that many are annually exported from these Provinces to work for the benefit of our political rivals in other regions. So cruel and inhuman a practice cannot be too much reprobated; humanity, justice, and policy call equally for the discontinuance of it, and we have great pleasure in hearing that effectual measures will be speedily taken for the remedy of so disastrous an evil.

The many recent fires in Calcutta appear to justify the common suspicion that they originate in the selfish villainy of the straw merchants, who purposely set houses on fire in order to create a demand for their own property. Such inquiries, however, as we have been able to make into the causes of the late conflagrations, have tended to exculpate the straw merchants from any concern therein. The negligence of other individuals has in general been supposed the cause of them, and in some cases very large quantities of straw have been consumed.

Every well-wisher to the unfortunate must rejoice at the very liberal encouragement given to the subscription for the relief of Insolvent debtors. Several useful Members of Society have been already restored

to their families and to the public; and the benefits of the institution will, doubtless, become daily more extensive. Much praise is due to the gentleman who planned it; and much to the gentlemen of the Committee who support it by their gratuitous assistance.

THE 30TH APRIL 1789.

On Thursday night last, a number of armed decoits broke into the house of Dattaram Chillimilly* at Balanagore. They plundered the house of almost every valuable article and of cash and jewels to the amount of 10,000 Rupees. When the villains were about to retire with their plunder, Chillimilly was imprudent enough to declare to them, he would use every possible means to discover who they were and bring them to justice; upon which four or five of them stabbed him in the body so desperately with large knives and other weapons, that he immediately expired. Chillimilly was a considerable cotton merchant, and his wife burnt herself with his body at Balanagore.

THE 2ND APRIL 1789.

The whole amount of the net revenue expected to be realised by Government on salt for the present year, has been computed at seventy lakhs of Rupees, a prodigious sum to be collected from a single necessity of life: and it is to be hoped it does not bear hard upon the industrious poor, and tend to raise the wages of labor.

The tax on salt in England produces on an average £200,000, or about a fourth of the amount in this country.

We are happy to find that the report of Mr. Shore's intention of visiting Chittagong, as mentioned in the last Saturday Journal, is entirely without foundation, the state of that gentleman's health being at present much better than it has been for some time past.

THE 16TH APRIL 1789

A correspondent recommends to such Europeans as may be inclined to adopt the scheme proposed to them in the "Mirror" of yesterday, *to offer themselves as Talookdars or farmers*, not to give up their present concerns until they shall have ascertained what probability there is of such

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* NOTE.—Probably *Chaturji*: and by Balanagore no doubt is meant Barranuggur, commonly called Barnagore, 6 miles north of Calcutta, on the river bank.

offers being accepted; and suggests they may find it difficult to become Talookdars, unless they have money to purchase Talooks; that they may not be admitted as farmers unless they can give good security for the fulfilment of their contracts; and lastly, that they cannot be one or the other, until they can prevail on the Hon'ble Court of Directors to revoke a positive order against Europeans holding Talooks or farms.

THE 30TH APRIL 1789.

Letters from Madras mention the death of James Woolley, Esq., supposed to be in consequence of the wound he received in the duel with Dr. R——, as mentioned in a former Gazette. Mr. Woolley is said to have died worth one hundred thousand Pounds, forty thousand of which he has left to Lady Campbell's Asylum for female orphans, and the residue in legacies to his relations and friends.

THE 30TH APRIL 1789.

Dispatches overland from the Court of Directors were received last week, dated as late as the 25th September; they bring no public intelligence whatever.

THE 14TH MAY 1789.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Gazette.

SIR,

The design of your useful Paper being occasionally to introduce such suggestions as may appear to be of importance to the community, I therefore beg leave to submit to your consideration a subject, the nature of which, in my humble opinion, deserves attention, and should you think it merits the public perusal, I am in hopes it will not pass unnoticed by those who have power to remedy the evil.

What I allude to is the deplorable situation of the servants of Officers attached to Sepoy Corps, languishing under the pressure of sickness without the means of relief. Although it is natural to conclude that the Regimental Surgeon's aid is extended to those poor wretches, yet on some occasions it cannot conveniently be given; for instance, should the Surgeon have many patients in the Hospital, it is utterly impossible he can attend to them, and go from place to place to visit servants; in other cases, the Surgeon, considering it no part of his duty, may be disinclined

to render his services, even should they be indispensably necessary. This, Mr. Editor, is not meant as the slightest reflection upon the gentlemen in the medical line, for whose characters and abilities I entertain the highest regard and respect, and whose humanity, I am well convinced, would induce them to afford assistance and relief to all, were they not prevented by the difficulties above stated; yet exceptions are to be found in every profession and in every service. Should, therefore, one of this character be appointed to a Sepoy Battalion detached, picture to yourself, Mr. Editor, the sufferings of those helpless creatures, not only for want of medical assistance, but surrounded by a numerous little family affected with the same disease, and with death-like countenances, willing but unable to stretch forth their hands to their dying father's aid, and a wife, perhaps far advanced in pregnancy, alike unable to grant her maternal care as to give her wishful help to her expiring husband; scenes like these are painful to describe; however, such having come within my observation, it would be injustice to those who are the objects of this letter to omit relating them.

Conviction that numbers fall a sacrifice to this evil, and being ignorant of its ever having before been publicly noticed, impels me to trouble you on the present occasion, and I am further induced to it by the wishes of many Officers who are equally anxious with myself to have it removed.

To remedy this grievance to an unlimited degree is not altogether so requisite, because, upon application to the Native Doctor, his assistance for trivial complaints can generally be procured. What I wish to suggest by this letter is, relief for those who are afflicted with dangerous disorders, and I conceive it would fully answer the purpose if Officers were permitted to send such as should be deemed proper objects, to the Hospital, and that it should be considered as part of the Surgeon's duty to attend them.

In order to defray the extraordinary expense incurred, the servants might be put under stoppages, which their respective masters should be held responsible for, or, if those stoppages were inadequate, I think I may venture to assert that few or none of my brother Officers would object to pay for such medicines as might be expended on account of their servants and by this mode no more additional trouble will be occasioned than what the medical gentlemen, I am well assured, would be happy to undertake.

An objection may be urged to the servants being intermixed with Sepoys; but to obviate this, how easily could a division be made in the Hospital, and set apart for their reception, or, if it would not admit of being divided, a place adjoining, at a very inconsiderable expense, might be erected.

It may also be asked why Sepoy Officers' servants should have such a privilege in preference to those of other Officers, in answer to which let it be considered how very liable they are to be stationed in unhealthy parts of the country; for instance, Taugepore, Dacca, Jilda, &c., &c., where during the greatest part of the time their Corps remain, the Officers are not unfrequently without a single servant to attend them, and should a Battalion or any part of it be called forth on active service (a case which often happens at such places) the situation of the Officers will be rendered extremely inconvenient for want of a proper number of servants to accompany their camp equipage, baggage, &c.

I will only add that if what I have here advanced shall in any degree contribute to the accomplishment of my wishes, I shall feel myself truly happy in having been instrumental towards alleviating the distresses of my fellow creatures.

CAWNPORE,
The 1st May 1789.

I am, &c.,
A SEPOY OFFICER.

THE 21ST MAY 1789.

We are happy to hear that the permanent assessment of the revenue is to take place in the Behar Province from the commencement of the ensuing Fussily year, beginning in September next. We are not at liberty to state at large the principles on which the arrangement, in this country called a settlement of the revenues, but in fact involving the most important proprietary rights of the subject, as well as the tax of Government, is to be formed; but we venture to observe that the main principles admit a positive right of property in the landholders, in opposition to a system which has been maintained by some that the Zemindars and Talookdars of these Provinces are public officers only, and that the Sovereign is the only real proprietor of the lands, which he leases out as landlord instead of levying a tax on them as ruler. The most important benefits may be expected from this decision. The proprietor, stimulated by self-interest, will improve his state to the utmost of his ability, without apprehension of losing the fruits of his improvements from an increase in his payments to Government, and without fear of dispossession from the management of another being deemed more likely to augment the produce of his lands to the State.

THE 7TH JUNE 1789.

On Tuesday last a feat of strength was performed in the vicinity of Calcutta, of which the following are the particulars. After dinner two gentlemen laid a wager with a third that he could not run the distance of a mile without stopping. The next morning was at first settled as the time of trial, but the gentleman with whom the bet was laid, convinced of his powers, determined to put them to the proof immediately, and the party accordingly sallied forth to the first mile-stone on the great road to the course, where the champion, without any previous preparation, started *statu quo*, and with great ease ran, at a quick pace, not only a mile, but near a mile and a half, for the second mile-stone had been by some accident removed, and the site of it not being exactly known, he continued to run almost to the foot of the Kidderpore Bridge. Let it not, however, be hence inferred that the exertion was small, and the victory therefore unimportant. Many attempts have been made to do the same, but none succeeded; and Mr. R. had been told of these when he accepted the challenge, but he confided in his own strength, resolved not to give out, and to this resolution perhaps owed his success.

THE 11TH JUNE 1789.

A correspondent compliments the happy taste of the *India Gazette* in suggesting improvements for Calcutta and its environs.

Barracks and bungalows on the Salt Water Lake for health. A miniature of St. James' Wall or Hyde Park on Respondentia* Walk, a Ranelagh, Promenade, &c., &c.

THE 25TH JUNE 1789.

Since our last, eleven prisoners have been tried at the Sessions; nine for petty larceny, all of whom were found guilty; one for receiving stolen goods, acquitted; and Lieutenant William Gore for killing Lieutenant Blacquiere, in the year eighty-three, in a duel, honorably acquitted.

We understand the Cossyahs, who inhabit the hills to the north-westward of Sylhet, have committed some very daring acts of violence of late in consequence of measures taken to apprehend the adherents of one of their Chiefs, who had been guilty of a cruel murder.

* NOTE.—Now the Course, on the river bank.

The Thannah of Pundooah, a large town about twenty-four miles to the north-east of the town of Sylhet, has, we hear, been attacked by them, the buildings in it burnt to the ground, and, it is supposed, the Thannadar and his guard massacred; Mr. Marsh, who lately went on botanical discoveries, was in the fort when besieged by them, but, by what means we have not yet heard, escaped in safety.

THE 26TH JUNE 1789.

We lose no time in announcing to the public the arrival of the "Melville Castle," Captain Dundas, and the "General Goddard," Captain Foxhall. They left England on the 27th February, and bring the joyful tidings of His Majesty's perfect recovery. No changes whatever had taken place in administration, and the state of public affairs was in the most prosperous situation.

The Hon'ble Commodore Cornwallis sailed from Portsmouth the 12th of February, for the East Indies, with one sixty-four gun ship, two frigates, and two sloops of war.

Sir John Macpherson had resigned his seat in the Supreme Council.

THE 9TH JULY 1789.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Gazette.

SIR,

I should esteem it a favor if some of your correspondents would take the trouble of informing me of the manner of cultivating cotton in your provinces, particularly the season most proper for sowing the seed. In Guzerat the cotton, I believe, is gathered in the months of January, February, and March; in this country it is sown in November and December, and reaped in June, July, and August, although the seasons here are nearly similar, the rains generally beginning some time in June, and lasting till the end of October.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
A SUBSCRIBER.

GANJAM,
25th June 1789.

THE 9TH JULY 1789.

Extract of a letter from Futtyghur, 8th June 1789.

"The two Mr. Daniels (Landscape Painters) are returned from their excursion. The drawings they have taken of the hills and snowy mountains above Hurdwar are well worth publishing. Several gentle-

men from Anopsheer went with them, and by all their accounts they have been sixty coss up the course of the Ganges above Hurdwar, and where Europeans were never before. The country people stared at them as if they had been supernatural beings, and insisted on looking particularly at their clothes and touching them. They found some parts of the Ganges forty feet deep, and the stream astonishingly rapid, particularly near a place called Serinaghur, where it is impossible to stem the current. The people cross the river by a curious bridge of ropes. Their passage over the hills was not only tremendous, but dangerous, from narrow, rugged, and almost perpendicular paths over immense mountains, continued in many places by the trunks of trees laid from one large rock to another. The prospect of distant villages on the tops of the hills and the different ranges of snowy mountains formed the most pleasing view. They met with pine, oak, and cherry trees, raspberry, &c., with many other trees and plants, natives of Europe. The weather was so cold that, in the month of May, they could not, with the assistance of great coats, keep themselves comfortably warm.

THE 30TH JULY 1789.

The celebration of His Majesty's recovery from his late unfortunate malady took place on Tuesday, and no means within the power of the inhabitants of this Settlement were withheld to demonstrate their joy on the occasion.

A Royal salute from the new Fort ushered in the rejoicings of the day at sun-rise. At 1 o'clock P. M. salutes were fired by such of the vessels laying off Calcutta as were provided with guns for the purpose. The Right Hon'ble the Governor General gave an entertainment at 3 P. M. attended by the Governors of the French, Dutch, and Danish Settlements, and by the principal gentlemen residing in our own. At sun-set a *feu de joie* was fired on the Esplanade by the Corps of Artillery, two Companies of the 76th Regiment, and the 4th Battalion of European Infantry preceded by a salute of twenty-one guns from the Fort, which was repeated after the first and second fires of the *feu de joie*.

In the evening the Town and Suburbs were illuminated, and the whole concluded with a concert and supper given by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General.

The illuminations, as they were, far exceeded any thing of the kind ever known in this country before, but they would have been much superior had not a heavy fall of rain in the early part of the evening, and repeated showers in the subsequent part of it, damaged and rendered

useless a very large portion of the decorations prepared. The Old Court House, the Government House, the Monument, the great tank, and the two principal streets leading north and south to the Esplanade, were adorned by Mr. Gairard, well known for his skill in this mode of embellishment, and though the causes mentioned prevented, in a great degree, the general effect that would have attended his plans had the weather been favorable, many parts of them, the old Court House and the Government House in particular, afforded an admirable display of beauty and magnificence. Besides these, the illuminations of individuals were abundant, and would, had not the weather proved unfavorable, have exhibited a most extensive if not universal, blaze of splendor over the European part of the Town. *God save the King, long live the King, vive Le Roi, vivant Rex et Regina,* and other loyal mottos shone in all quarters, and the following, in the house of the Accountant General, demanded particular attention: "The King trusteth in the Lord, and in the mercy of the Most High he shall not be moved." "He asked life of Thee, and Thou gavest him it." "Thou knowest that the Lord saveth his anointed." We are unwilling to enumerate the private houses most distinguished, lest we should omit many which, from the changeable state of the evening, we had not an opportunity of seeing in their glory.

The Concert was graced by one of the most numerous, and, we may add, brilliant meetings known in India. The Governor of Chandernagore and his Lady, the Governor of Chinsurah, with several French and Dutch gentlemen, were present.

The following music was chosen for the occasion:—

Grand Overture, Martini,
To Henry the Fourth.

Concerts, the 8th of Corelli.
Duetto Concerto; Bassoon and Flute.
Solo Concerto, Violin, Giardini.
Grand Sinfonia, Hayden, and the
Coronation Anthem.

The Anthem was sung by a considerable number of Ladies and Gentlemen, who kindly lent their assistance in the celebration of this happy festival, and thereby contributed much to the success of it.

The supper rooms were thrown open about a quarter before 12 o'clock, and exhibited a repast which did credit to the person who provided it.

A short display of fire-works succeeded the supper, after which the company seemed inclined to a dance, but, from what cause we know not,

they separated without any. A few jolly loyalists only remained who drank health and happiness to their Gracious Sovereign till the approach of dawn.

We cannot pass over in the occurrences of Tuesday, the liberality of a Lady of the Settlement who presented a thousand Rupees to be distributed by the Committee for the relief of debtors, in such manner as they judged most beneficial.

Another instance of liberality was also exhibited by Mr. Catchick Arrakel, a principal Armenian merchant and old inhabitant of this Settlement, who liberated all the debtors confined by the Court of Requests, to the number of 15, at his own expense. This act of generosity cost Mr. C. as we understand, Rs. 3,000. This gentleman and many other Armenians illuminated their houses and church in the most splendid manner.

THE 20TH AUGUST 1789.

Extract of a letter from Berhampore, August 13th.

A few days ago letters to the following purport were received by the Honorable Company's Civil and Military servants stationed at Moorshedabad and Berhampore from the Nowab Mahomed Reza Khan Mozufur Jung :—

"That he had heard the Right Honorable the Governor General had given an entertainment in consequence of the king of England's recovery; and as he had been long connected with, and cherished under, the shelter of the king of Great Britain, and was a general well-wisher to the English, he very much rejoiced at such agreeable news, and intended to have invited the English gentlemen at this place on the same day that the entertainment was given in Calcutta, but did not, as he considered the gentlemen would be enjoying themselves and giving entertainments amongst each other; he therefore requested the company of all the English gentlemen on the 12th of August.

"On the 12th of August the company began to assemble about 8 o'clock, and at 9 his Highness the Nowab Mobaruck-ul Dowlah, with his son and the principal inhabitants of the city of Moorshedahad, together with most of the English gentlemen, being arrived, the illumination began; and no entertainment of this sort could be conducted with more propriety.

"Opposite to the east front of the Nawab's large upper-roomed house at Nishant Baugh, there was a most beautiful illumination, representing a building which continued to burn with undiminished splendor

till near 2 o'clock P. M. In the intermediate space between the above illumination and the house, there was a little temple with these words written upon it,

" 'LONG LIVE GEORGE THE III.'

"This last (probably from the unskilfulness of the country workmen in making English Letters) was not altogether so well as could have been wished. The avenue leading to the house was hung with variegated lamps, and the edge of the tank situated to the southward of the Nawab's lower-roomed house was also illuminated, which formed altogether a most striking and beautiful *coup d'œil*.

"The supper, which was a very elegant one, was put upon the table about twelve o'clock, and the company began to disperse at two, after a convivial and agreeable repast, which was enlivened by the band of music attached to the European Battalion, which played 'God save the King, &c., &c.'

"It is somewhat remarkable that Nishant Baugh, the house in which this entertainment was given, although it is now seventeen years at least since the foundation stone was laid, has never been made use of till the present occasion, as if reserved for the purpose of this happy celebration; a circumstance that has given no small satisfaction to the Nowab, compensating, in some degree, for his former feelings from his inability to finish it for the purpose originally intended."

THE 20TH AUGUST 1789.

Mr. William Townsend Jones, Attorney at Law, who was committed to Jail on Friday last by the Honorable Mr. Justice Hyde, on a charge of having been the cause of the death of the brother of his Durwan, by giving him a severe flogging, appeared in Court on Tuesday, and was admitted to bail himself in 10,000 Rupees and two securities in 5,000 each. Many depositions were read in Court, which tended to prove the innocence of Mr. Jones.

We cannot, however, avoid reprobating the custom of flogging servants under any provocation as highly dangerous and repugnant to the feelings of a gentleman.

THE 8TH SEPTEMBER 1789.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council has been pleased to establish a weekly Dawk between this Presidency and that of Bombay, which will be dispatched from Calcutta regularly every Monday evening; and His Lordship has been pleased to direct that, until further orders, the letters of individuals shall be received and forwarded free of postage with the Public Dispatch. The Dawk is to proceed viâ Masulipatam and Poona, and it may be expected to reach Bombay in a month or five weeks.

THE 3RD SEPTEMBER 1789.

Extract of a letter from Bauli, dated 1st September* 1789.

"On Sunday morning last I was called out of my budgerow to see a woman going to be burnt alive with the body of her deceased husband. I went, and in the midst of a great multitude of natives, saw a pile prepared, and the dead body near it, with the poor infatuated victim. I was given to understand that, according to custom, she had been powerfully dissuaded from it; but from being determined, she had been put to the previous trial of enduring coals of fire in her hand, &c., which was borne with fortitude, and was the point that determined her death.

"I urged the Bramins to consider the crime of murder, and self-murder, and charged them with great guilt in suffering the common people to err so manifestly, and especially in being at all active in the cruel and bloody scene before them; they pleaded, first, the authority of the Shastra, then the prevalence of custom, and, last of all, since she was gone thus far, that they should lose caste if she failed. I endeavoured to prove the Shastra to be of men and devils, and not of God, the custom abominable and wicked, and caste itself an excuse of no avail. After many earnest persuasions, I insisted on speaking to the woman, which after a little perseverance I accomplished.

"She appeared to be near fifty years of age. I endeavoured to point out to her the great sin and danger of her present determination, the wrath of God, and the reality of hell-fire; I tenderly entreated her to have mercy on herself; she understood me and answered me. Her speech was thick and heavy, while there was a merry cast upon her countenance, so that, I suppose, she had taken opium, bang, or strong

* NOTE IN ORIG.—Bauli is about two coss up the river from Calcutta, and almost opposite Chitpore.

liquor; she said 'she had died six times before with him,' and, pointing upwards, said, 'God had now written this intelligence on her forehead.' I found all I said of no avail, and returned to the dreadful pile, grieved to the very soul.

"The dead body being first laid on the wood, the woman was brought up from the river where she had been bathing, and undergoing the formalities and purifications observed on an occasion of this kind, and with a basket of couries in her hand looked down beside her basket, and actually laughed to see how eagerly the people were to get her couries; she was then led up immediately and laid by her dead husband, with her left foot over his feet, and her right arm under his head; but she had evidently expressed a little reluctance by mentioning some trifling objection about the placing of the wood which, however, was soon over-ruled. Some ropes (a)
very light bamboos which * * * * *
ropes to stakes in the ground * * * * *
all and then, borne down * * * * *
extremely so as to confine * * * * *
struggle and yet not * * * * *
pile was lighted immediately * * * * *
continued shouts * * * * * *

"They drowned her cries and groans; the whole was speedily consumed, and I * left them, charging the Bramins * * with the guilt of innocent blood.

Surely every upright mind must earnestly wish that something could be done to put an end to such a detestable custom; I have heard many natives express themselves to the same effect, and some of them have said that, if a smart fine could be laid on the surviving relations, to be distributed to poor or imprisoned natives, it would induce families to forbid their women from observing the custom, and so gradually and effectually abolish this horrible practice."

The 3rd September 1789.

Sir Robert Chambers is gone to spend the vacation at the pleasant and healthy Settlement of Bandel.

A dawk between this Presidency and that of Bombay, to be dispatched every Monday evening, (wherein private letters are to be passed

(a) Worm-eaten and illegible.

free of postage for the present,) is, we understand, established by the orders of Government.

The Pilot left the Wallajah on the 20th instant. The Wallajah is esteemed the richest country vessel that has ever sailed from this river, her cargo being estimated at nearly thirteen lakhs of Rupees.

The Calharis Frigate, formerly the Earl Cornwallis, was put up to sale by public auction on Saturday last, and bought in by Captain Counsel, in order to be sold by the Supreme Court.

Grain is in greater abundance throughout the extensive provinces of Chittagong and Dacca than it has been known to be for many years past; at Dacca it is so abundant as to sell at nearly two maunds the Sicca Rupee; it affords a pleasing reflection that, by the accounts we have received, the same plenty prevails throughout most of the other provinces.

We hear that the foundations of the Royal Barracks in Fort William do not answer the expectations conceived respecting them, but, on the contrary, that they appear not sufficiently firm to support the weight of such a heavy superstructure.

THE 3RD SEPTEMBER 1789.

An influenza has for some time past been general among the European inhabitants of Calcutta. A medical correspondent recommends to those who can afford it to "drink deep" in rosy-port, not so as "to forget all their care," but so as to guard them against the bad effects of that unwholesome weather which ever attends the breaking up of the rains, by a good and comfortable living.

The old adage "when things are at the worst they must mend" may, with some degree of propriety, be applied to the seasons in Bengal. The rainy season, or the close of it, is justly reckoned the most injurious, not only to the valetudinarians, but to the most healthy persons; the cold season which immediately succeeds it is the direct contrary. It is the delightful season of exercise, plays, balls, concerts, general amusements, and festivity, and the rich harvest of the bright genius of the indefatigable Gairard.

Fashion spreads its infatuating influence by example; examples originate with the leaders of the ton; and the leaders of the ton are always among the people esteemed the highest in distinction. The conductor of the "Mirror" (that he may have leisure to reflect in silence without any bubbling interruption) having discarded and disgraced his hooka,

and all its train of ridiculous attendants, after so distinguished a dismissal, what gentleman soever, or lady either, will hence dare to persevere in retaining them in their service? How instructing and entertaining to peruse a "Mirror," with a full pipe, in a morning, lit by a Bengal journal (which the conductor has so judicially consigned to eternal damnation)! How cool and refreshing is a tobacco pipe to the nose and brain! How wanton and luxurious the sportive columns of its smoke! How lovingly they twine together when puffed from the rosy tip of the fair and taper tube! How economical the use! How grateful the adorous perfume to the delicate organs of our fair country-women! How favourable to taciturnity! That the great example set us by the greater conductor may be universally followed, is the most earnest and fervent prayer of every lover of genuine tobacco, of Dutch customs, of cheese, porter, ale, beer, and taciturnity; and, in conclusion, that it may not (as many of his good examples do) "end in smoke," is their sincerest wish!

The plan for building an Exchange is, we hear, at last likely to be brought forward, and we understand that a lottery will be allowed for this laudable and patriotic purpose. There can be little doubt, after the assistance Bengal has afforded in two lotteries for an Exchange at Madras, but that one for the same purpose here would be immediately filled.

An elegant plan of a hall, we are informed, has been or is to be laid before the ancient and honorable Fraternity of Free Masons, which the Architect, actuated by zeal for the success and glory of the craft, will undertake without any idea of profit. Considering the flourishing state of masonry in this part of the world, such an undertaking would no doubt meet with encouragement. The Hall would be large enough for every lodge to meet at one time, and when properly illuminated, as for a festival, would make a most beautiful and superb appearance. A lottery has been mentioned as one mode of raising the amount, and the Brotherhood are so numerous that it might easily be filled.

It must, no doubt, afford great satisfaction to the Grand Lodge of England to find, from the yearly accounts transmitted home, that the craft is in so flourishing a state, every year having added a great number to the society, and every account having tended to convince them that the spirit of masonry has shone forth with a lustre becoming the institution, owing, in one shape, to the principles it inculcates, and, in no less a degree, to the persevering care of those who preside over the respective Lodges.

The meeting of the ticket holders in the last State lottery (mentioned by the last *India Gazette* in the address to correspondents) ended, as it began, in confusion; partial murmurings were heard for some time, and

then they died away. All their clustering evaporated with the spirit and strength of their oratory. As some of our readers may not have heard of the cause, we beg leave to mention that it originated in something similar to what happened in the drawing of the Madras lottery. After all the tickets had been drawn, one blank remained in the other wheel.

THE 10TH SEPTEMBER 1789.

POET'S CORNER.

Lines on the wreck of a Ship of which the Crew and Passengers were lost.

Dread crush, hark, 'twas the fatal shriek.
The Lightning's gleam confirms affright,
The waters dash, the fragments break;
All else dead as the gloomy night;
Horror, hovering from her rock,
Perch'd on the wreck in raven form;
Enjoyed the foaming billows shock.
Her soul congenial with the storm;
'Twas Nature's most terrific scene.
Each charm, each agony was there;
Superior tragedy had never been,
The fiend e'en brooded o'er despair.

THE 17TH SEPTEMBER 1789.

We understand Monsieur Montigny, Governor of Chandernagore, has lately issued a proclamation prohibiting all persons within the jurisdiction of the French Government from purchasing or transporting any of the natives of these Provinces as slaves, and, in order more effectually to prevent this infamous practice, a reward of forty Rupees is offered to any person who shall give information of the offender, besides the sum of ten Rupees to be given to each slave who shall be released in consequence. Both sums to be paid by the offender.

The Master Attendant of Chandernagore is also directed to see that no native be embarked without an order signed by the Governor, and all Captains of vessels trading to the port of Chandernagore are strictly prohibited from receiving any natives on board.

Nothing can reflect greater honor on the humanity of Monsieur Montigny and the liberal policy of the French Government than the

above order, and we have no doubt this earnest co-operation with the measures already taken by our own Government will put an effectual stop to this odious and detestable traffic.

We understand a gentleman in the Company's service, who has been lately employed on a commission to the eastward, has discovered coals in the beds of the Mahadeo and Sumesarai rivers, at the foot of the Gonaser and Garrow hills, in the Sooshung District, to the northward of Dacca. In the beds of these rivers they were found in large quantities, and in small pieces about a foot below the surface of the ground adjacent. They are not used by the natives as fuel, but an oil extracted from them is esteemed for its medicinal quality in curing cutaneous disorders. We hear also that the oil extracted by the gentleman who discovered the coals, and who has brought a small quantity of them to Calcutta, resembles, in appearance, the tar produced in Europe by Lord Dundonald, and lately brought from England to this country by the Hon'ble Mr. Cochrane.

How far its nature and properties really correspond, remains to be yet determined, but, at all events, if the secret lie in the mode of extracting the oil, the discovery of the materials for it will be of considerable advantage in reducing the price, which must necessarily be high, were the oil to be imported from Europe. As the rivers above mentioned communicate with the Burrumpooter, there is water-carriage the whole way to the Presidency, a convenience which the coals before discovered in the Beerbhoom hills do not, we believe, possess.

The same gentleman, we hear, has procured from the mountaineers who inhabit the Gonaser Hills a specimen of a tree called Kebul, which answers to the description of the sago-tree.

It is not produced in the Company's Provinces, but may be procured in abundance. In growth it is said to be like the Palmyra, and the interior part of the trunk, when pounded and steeped in water, is an article of food, insomuch as to be the common means of sustenance during a scarcity of grain. When boiled, it is of a jelly substance, and tastes, when fresh, like a sugar-cane. Those who can afford it mix rice with it.

We further are informed, this gentleman has found in the beds of the above and other rivers stones which, by a chemical process, yielded several grains of gold.

These discoveries, at the same time that they mark the European spirit of enquiry, may, we hope, be productive hereafter of substantive benefits: and as a gentleman said to be well versed in Natural History is now publicly employed in these pursuits in that part of the country, we may expect further and interesting information.

THE 1ST OCTOBER 1789.

The exchange between this place and Dacca is now at the exorbitant rate of five Rupees eight annas per cent. This evil, whatever may be the cause of it, is very severely felt by merchants and others who are obliged to make remittances to that place, and must, if it continues long, prove injurious to the manufactures.

THE 1ST OCTOBER 1789.

It is with much pleasure we announce to the public that Company's bonds were yesterday sold at par.

We understand that it is the intention of Government to take off the embargo upon rice very shortly.

THE 1ST OCTOBER 1789.

We understand the Reverend Mr. Clarke, one of the passengers who came by the Houghton, is sent by the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge to take charge of their mission in Calcutta.

THE 1ST OCTOBER 1789.

On Saturday last a man who was selling charcoal in the Sootalutty Hatcollah Bazar, being required by the izardar or farmer of the market to pay the duty, refused to comply, and a scuffle ensuing between him and the izardar's peons, he was killed.

The peons were apprehended and carried before Mr. Motte.

On Monday afternoon the ferry boat at Neemtollah Ghaut was overset in crossing the river, and unhappily four persons were drowned.

A very extraordinary instance happened yesterday, which strongly marks the pride and haughty disposition of the Brahmins, and how easily they consider themselves dishonored.

As a Benares Brahmin was returning from bathing in the river, he was met by one of Nemoo Mullick's bearers, who accidentally run against him. The Brahmin immediately struck him, and the blow was returned by the bearer. The Brahmin, upon this, went to Nemoo Mullick's house, and demanded redress, but on hearing the story, Nemoo Mullick ordered his servants to turn him away. In consequence of this affront, the Brahmin went in the morning to Nemoo Mullick's door, and shot himself with a matchlock.

The body was burnt upon the spot by a number of Brahmins, and Nemoo Mullick was in considerable apprehension lest his house should be attacked by the enraged multitude; Mr. Motte's peons were sent to his protection.

The two great holidays of the Mussulmans and Hindoos, the Mohurrum and Doorga Poojah, falling together,* have occasioned the greatest tumults and riots in the Bazars for some days, and been productive of several murders.

On Monday afternoon, as Ramcaunt Chatterjee, a rich Banian and Brahmin, was carrying the Doorga to the river, attended by a large procession, he was met near the Boitakcannah by a party of Mussulmans, who, as we understand, first attacked the Hindoos, destroyed their images, and dangerously wounded several men and women, and, amongst others, the daughter-in-law of Ramcaunt Chatterjee. In consequence of this outrage, Ramcaunt Chatterjee, on Tuesday morning, assembled about fifty or sixty armed peons, and demolished all the Mohametan Durgahs they could find in the neighbourhood of the Boitakcannah.

In the evening the Mussulmans formed in a body of two or three hundred men, and attacked the house of Sookmoyi Takoor in the Bow Bazar, and plundered it of furniture, jewels, 5,000 Gold Mohurs, and Company's bonds and certificates to the amount of 8,000 Rupees, and, to show their contempt of the Hindoo religion, killed two cows.

Sookmoyi Takoor escaped with his life by running away as soon as his house was broke open, but two of his people were killed, and several dangerously wounded. A Mussulman was also killed, and a number wounded.

We understand the ringleaders of this outrage and robbery have been apprehended and carried before Mr. Justice Hyde.

Sookmoyi Takoor made oath that several of his things were carried into the Madrissah, and a search warrant was granted in consequence, and, as we are informed, part of Sookmoyi Takoor's effects have been found there.

The house of Conny Boiragi, in the Mutchy Bazar, was also attacked, but fortunately, before any damage could be done, a Guard of Sepoys arrived and dispersed the rioters.

We understand every precaution has been taken to preserve the peace and security of the Town by stationing a number of Sepoy Guards in different parts.

* NOTE.—They were nearly cotemporaneous in 1857, and the same event will not occur again for many years.

THE 8th OCTOBER 1789.

Character of Hyder Ally.

The late Nabob Ali Khan had evidently no bounds to his ambition, but the steps he took to raise himself were gradual; he weighed his projects with the abilities of a sound politician, and carried his enterprizes into execution with that steadiness of determination, boldness, and intrepidity which ever rendered him a formidable and warlike enemy; the enthusiasm of religion never diverted his thoughts from the attention due to the more material interests of a rich, populous, and flourishing kingdom. It is true he was a Mussulman, but not a bigot; the man who gave attention to the duties of his station, of whatever caste or sect, seldom failed to feel the consequences accruing from his industry; merit, it is said, when known to him, never went without its reward; he assiduously cultivated the good opinion of the Brahmins, being fully convinced how necessary the craft and consequence of those priests were in almost every department of the State; he is said to have been strict in the administration of justice amongst his subjects, but parsimonious in all pecuniary transactions, and insatiably rapacious in accumulating hoards of wealth; in the event of conquest, his love for money has led him to the perpetration of the most unheard-of cruelties; he conducted the intricate business of his Durbar with a perspicuity and profundity of discernment hardly credible, having been an illiterate man; although stern in aspect, he was mild and engaging in his manner, having a large share of that low cunning often found amongst Mussulmen; he professed a friendship for Europeans, ever anxious to learn something from them; he was certainly possessed of more real goodness of heart and more sincere affection for his subjects than his successor and son Tippoo, whose barbarity in circumcising and persecution of all castes to turn proselytes to the Mohametan faith is well known, and who, whilst professing the strongest attachment and friendship, is meditating tortures, murders, and oppression.—(*Courier.*)

THE 8TH OCTOBER 1789.

The salaries of all the Civil Servants for last month have been paid from the Treasury in silver, owing to an import of ten lakhs of Rupees from Burdwan.

This will have an immediate effect on the rate of exchange to Dacca and other places, which fluctuates according to the quantity of silver in the market.

On Monday evening, after a long and melancholy illness, died the lady of Charles Cockerell, Esq. Those who had the pleasure of being acquainted with this lady need not to be told of her worth and amiable character. To others, a conspicuous testimony of the general esteem she had acquired was afforded by the numerous and respectable assemblage of ladies and gentlemen who attended her funeral.

If beauty, youth, and worth could save,
She had not met an early grave.

The account of the death of Lord Macleod, and the disposition of his fortune in our last, was taken from an English paper, which erroneously mentioned that Lord Cromartie was executed in 1745. He was condemned, but received the king's pardon.

THE 15TH OCTOBER 1789.

We understand, upwards of thirty persons have been committed to jail last week on supposition of being concerned in the robbery at Sookmoyi Takoor's house; some of them are said to belong to the Madrissa or Mussulman College.

The reports of the hostile preparations of Tippoo on the Coast are totally without foundation.

We are happy to learn that there is no European at present confined in jail within the limits of relief from the Debtor Fund.

The Indian Drama of Sacontalah, or the Fatal Ring, which has been most liberally given by the learned Translator* for the benefit of insolvent debtors, exhibits a most pleasing and authentic picture of old Hindu manners, and may be considered as one of the greatest curiosities which the literature of Asia has to present.

THE 22ND OCTOBER 1789.

Last Saturday night, about fifty dacoits, Portuguese and Bengallees, broke open the house of one Choitun Dutt, at Colootollah, and plundered it of about 6,000 Rupees in money and goods. Choitun Dutt, in attempting to resist, received several severe blows which had nearly occasioned his death.

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* Sir W. Jones.

The 29th October 1789.

Chowringhee Theatre.

On Tuesday evening were performed at Mrs. Bristow's private Theatre at Chowringee, the Sultan and the Padlock.

To say that these performances equalled the high expectations formed of them would be injustice. The acknowledgments of all present proved every expectation far exceeded. Free from the embarrassment of a first appearance, the fair hostess entertained her guests with all her native ease and vivacity, and never were her various perfections displayed to greater advantage than in the characters of Roxalana and Leonora. After a lively well-spoken prologue welcoming again her friends, professing her end to be to please, and proposing a treaty founded on reciprocity, she went through the whole of the humorous part of the English Slave in the Ottoman Seraglio with a justness of conception and success of execution most admirable. Magnificently decorated by art, and more beautifully adorned by nature, the extravagancies of the amorous Sultan seemed justified by her charms. Her emphatic elocution gave every sentiment unusual energy, and no one could the fair sex have chosen more fit to assert their superiority, their endowments, and their right of dominion. In an epilogue written for the purpose, she again portrayed the outline of the character she had represented, drew inferences applicable to her own countrywomen, and concluded with a moral from Pope :—

"Beauties in vain their pretty eyes may roll,
"Charms strike the sight, but merit wins the soul."

In Leonora, her talents had a different range, and abundantly proved their diversified excellence. The costly vestments of a royal favorite were changed to the simpler habiliments of a rustic maid secluded from the world and its fashions, and the wild gaiety of the former was succeeded by the mild sobriety of the latter. Yet beauty, all powerful beauty, still remained; and, with it, the combined allurements of innocence and harmony; the most interesting expression of look and manner; the most captivating influence of eloquence and modulation. The whole of the dialogue manifested the nicest feeling of the character exhibited, and though we cannot say the same of all the songs, the comic action and figure of the Duenna having in one forced a smile, instead of a tear, behind the white handkerchief of her ward, we can, with truth, assert that the whole of the charming airs assigned to her were sung in a style most masterly.

The Young Lady who made her *premiere entrée* on the stage as Elmira, did all possible justice to the character, and received applause universal; but the little room afforded for the exertion of talents scarcely furnished grounds for judging of her theatrical powers. We hope to enjoy a future opportunity of seeing them displayed in a greater extent.

As to the parts of the Sultan and Osman, it is sufficient to say the former was filled by Mr. Pollard, the latter by Mr. T. Roworth. Their abilities as performers in a wider field have been abundantly established.

In the Padlock the Duenna claims our earliest notice among the remaining personages, not indeed on account of her sex, as Captain Gladwin was on this occasion her proxy, but on account of her transcendent, not charms, but merits, which, as above stated, are superior. Never did Ursula give more complete satisfaction to her observers than on Tuesday evening. Her figure, action, expression, all were incomparable, and her songs delivered with all possible humour and propriety. We have already alluded to one instance of the effect of her comic manner, and we may add, without exaggeration, that the same effect was general. A constant smile marked constant approbation.

Don Diego and Mungo both press next for attention, and claim the greatest encomiums for their representatives, Captain Golding and Mr. Bird; we must, however, to avoid prolixity, content ourselves with saying, they played and sung with taste and humour, and conclude with an application of nearly the same terms to Captain Bird, who filled the part of Leander.

On the whole, this exhibition, we may truly say, was nearly perfect in its kind. The Orchestra, under the direction of a gentleman of known abilities, was of the first degree of excellence. The evening cool; the accommodations good, improved, since the last performance, by additions; and the scenery extremely well painted. The favored company were in number somewhat more than a hundred, the whole of whom appeared completely gratified, and, in the further words of Pope, to enjoy sensibly,

"A feast of reason and a flow of soul."

The 5th November 1789.

The "Rose" will carry home the most favorable accounts that have been received for many years from this country: peace in every part of the Company's dominions; the greatest plenty and abundant crops that have

been known in the memory of man; bonds and certificates bearing a premium, which may be considered as the most unequivocal proof of the high state of the Company's credit.

Letters from Bombay mention that the exportation of cotton from that place to China, during the last season, amounted to ninety thousand bales, which, on the following rough calculation, may be computed to be worth at China ninety-one lakhs of Bombay Rupees:—

90,000 bales or 45,000 candy,	at Rs	100 ...	Rs. 45,00,000
Freight on ditto	at „	84 ...	„ 37,80,000
Insurance and commission, at Rs. 10 per cent.			„ 8,28,000
Total Bombay,			Rs. 91,08,000

Two country ships from Pegu, the "Adventure," Captain Hannah, and the "Durham," Captain Kipling, perished in the late gale in the roads. The following is an extract of a letter from Captain Kipling, dated Balasore, 23rd ultimo:—

"I arrived here at 12 o'clock this day from Canker; the ship foundered on the 16th, about twenty leagues from Point Palmiras, in a gale of wind; the ship's company, all but seven, were saved in the boats; we had not time to get the smallest thing into them, neither water nor even a mast or sail; we were in them in that situation for three days, and got on shore near Canker, where we were all plundered and stript and made prisoners, and kept without victuals for three days, and afterwards sent away without a grain of rice, and obliged to walk to this place; I am in the most shocking condition. The boats floated off the deck with all the people in them, except seven, who are drowned. I was the last on board."

THE 14TH JANUARY 1790.

The destination of the "Cheerful," a ship of Mr. Lambert's, was changed from this port to Bombay, where she was carrying fifty thousand Dollars.

We believe this to be the first instance of specie being exported from thence.

The tide of wealth has been long setting from all parts of the world to China; we may now hope to see it flow back in a contrary direction.

The cotton trade is become one of the most important branches of commerce; we mentioned in a former paper that the amount of last year's exportation from Bombay was ninety thousand bales, valued at ninety-one lakhs of Bombay Rupees, and there can be no doubt that the quantity will be equal, if not increased, in the present season.

THE 21ST JANUARY 1790.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Subscribers to the Fund of the Free School Society, at a General Meeting held at the Old Court House, on Friday, the 15th day of January 1790.

THE REVEREND MR. BLANSHARD IN THE CHAIR.

The Committee appointed at a meeting of subscribers to the plan settled on the 21st of December 1789, for the institution of a Free School Society in Bengal, lay before the General Meeting a list of the present subscribers to the charity, whether by donation or monthly contribution, amounting, in the former class, to Sicca Rupees 26,082, and in the latter to Rupees 1,067.

NOTE.—Then follows a long list of subscribers. The donations vary from 16 and 32 Rupees, to 500 and 2,000 a month. The rate of monthly subscriptions is from 6 to 10 Rupees.

THE 28TH JANUARY 1790.

Madras Intelligence.

On Tuesday evening letters were received from the Coast, which mention that Tippoo Sultan, who for some time past had been encamped in the neighbourhood of Travancore, with intention of invading the territories of the Rajah, had attacked his Lines on the 29th December. He at first made a breach, but the Rajah's troops afterwards returning to the attack, drove the enemy back with considerable slaughter.

Two hundred men were killed on the side of the Rajah, and it is supposed a thousand on the side of Tippoo, who had retreated and withdrawn his forces from opposite the Rajah's Lines.

The Rajah being an ally, and under the protection of the Company, had applied to the Madras Government for assistance.

THE 28TH JANUARY 1790.

Madras intelligence.

The 1st Battalion of Artillery, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Geils, and cantoned at the Mount, was this morning reviewed by Colonel Musgrave, Commander-in-Chief. To a corps so distinguished for excellence of discipline and for actual service, it is as difficult to do justice in description of their appearance as it would be unnecessary to attempt any new compliment or eulogium, except in one very striking instance, equally novel and difficult, which was executed with surprising success and activity. The guns all lay on the ground near the carriages; and in the short space of two minutes and a half, they were all mounted, and gave their first fire. There can hardly be a more decisive proof of the ready perfection which this excellent corps has attained than the ease and regularity with which this manœuvre was performed. All the others were no less perfect and rapid; and the whole appeared to give the highest satisfaction to the Commander-in-Chief and the respectable corps of military spectators who attended.—*Madras Courier, January 6th*, 1790.

THE 4TH FEBRUARY 1790.

Letters from Travancore, of the 4th instant, mention that, since the affair of the 29th December, Tippoo had remained inactive, but it was supposed he was waiting for heavy cannon and more troops in order to make a fresh attack on the Rajah's Lines.

The following is a more particular account of the action of the 29th December:—

Tippoo, knowing that the Company's forces were at Paroor, and not expecting to meet with much opposition at the Lines from the Rajah's troops, brought with him only ten pieces of cannon, 12,000 Regulars, 16,000 Match-lock men, and 6,000 Cavalry.

He was conducted to the weakest part of the Lines by some of the people of Cochin, and advancing under cover of a thick jungle, his troops were scarcely discovered before they began the attack. The battery was immediately carried, and seven thousand of Tippoo's best troops entered the breach, and were at one time in possession of near three miles of the Lines. The Rajah's troops, coming from the right and left, placed them between two fires, and the conflict lasted four hours before the enemy were repulsed with great slaughter. Tippoo himself was present, and had a horse shot under him. Jemaul-ul-Beg, Commander of a Coossum, and another person of rank, supposed to be Meer Cowar Odeen Cawn, son to Meer Sahib, were killed, with 1,300 of his best men. The check seems to have been very severe.

The Company's troops were not engaged, but are encamped on the south bank of the Chinnumúngulum River, about three miles from Paroor, under the command of Captain Knox.

The detachment are in high spirits, and, small as their present force is, have no doubt that, with the Rajah's people and the Nairs, who are determined to dispute every inch of ground, they will make the enemy repent any attack he may hazard.

Orders have been issued to the troops in general to hold themselves in readiness to march at immediate warning, and particular orders for a detachment to move southward from the grand Cantonment at Walahjabad; the detachment to consist of His Majesty's 36th Regiment, two Battalions of Infantry, and the Artillery now there, who are to move without guns. The 5th Regiment of Cavalry, commanded by Major Darley, to join them on their march.

The troops of the Warriore Cantonment are encamped in Trichinopoly plain.

The 76th Regiment is come into garrison in Fort St. George to relieve the 73rd whenever the latter shall be ordered on service.

THE 11TH FEBRUARY 1790.

From the Coast.

Colonel Lennox had fought another duel with a Mr. Swift, who was shot through the body.

THE 18TH FEBRUARY 1790.

The rumour of Tippoo's death seems to be without foundation, as we understand he has written a second letter to the Government in terms much less pacific than the former.

The account of his palanqueen, seals, and pistols having been found in the Lines may be depended on as true, and is a fresh confirmation of his having been wounded.

The Bombay Dâk of the 20th ultimo arrived yesterday, and we understand the Europe Packet for this Settlement was sent round to Madras on the "Vestal."

General Meadows and Colonel Harris were to embark on the "Vestal" for Madras on the 21st ultimo, where they may be expected to arrive by the end of this month.

All the letters from Bombay concur in mentioning the universal regret of the Settlement at the departure of General Meadows.

No Government could be more popular or more esteemed, and the General has given a happy earnest of what the Settlement of Madras have to expect; indeed, we consider it as a most fortunate circumstance for the interests of the British Nation that our affairs on the Coast, during a period of war and Military exertion, are to be conducted by an Officer of such approved character.

Private letters by the "Vestal" mention that the decree of the Supreme Court in the cause of the United Company against Major Balfour, for the recovery of the Begeghur Prize-money, which was given in favor of the Company, had been reversed by the King in Council.

The public amusements of the season closed on Friday last, with an excellent Masquerade, at the Old Court House; the most distinguished characters were a group of Indostany Natch Girls, with their attendants, who entertained the company during great part of the evening; a recruiting party, a tailor riding on his goose, &c., &c.

The fancy dresses of the Ladies were uncommonly elegant, but the celebrated Belles of the Settlement were dressed in Gentlemen's Dominos, and their charms never appeared to greater advantage.

About two hundred masks were present. The supper and wines, which were furnished by LeGallais, were very good, and it was four o'clock before the company separated, all, we believe, highly pleased with the entertainment.

The 18th February 1790.

All letters from the southward and through every channel concur in describing the inaction of Tippoo's troops ever since their repulse on the 29th ultimo, as a strongly presumptive circumstance that the Sultaun

himself is disabled from active hostility, by having been at least severely wounded in the lines of Travancore. Some accounts speak with confident certainty and adduce positive proof of his being dead. One very respectable authority writes that he was wounded in the leg by the ball that killed his horse, which was afterwards found; and that as he was carried off, he received the mortal wound of an arrow in the back, and expired next day. Certain it is, from the articles afterwards found in the ditch, the presumption of his extreme personal danger is highly confirmed; his Rings, of great value; a small French Inkstand which he used; his large and small Persian Seals and Beads; his Paun-daun, or Beetle-box; his Fusee and Pistols, with his name engraved; Sword and Palankeen, &c., &c. And it is also certain that his camp and people are in great apparent dejection.

THE 25TH FEBRUARY 1790.

As the cultivation of Indigo has become very general in these Provinces, we conceive the following account of the manner of manufacturing it at Cambay will be acceptable to many of our readers:—

Process of sowing and preparing Indigo at Cambay.

SOWING.

In the first place, it may be necessary to observe that Indigo seed will not retain its virtue long, for if kept twelve months, half the quantity sown will not spring up, nor will even that which does, afford so fine a colour or Indigo in such quantity as when fresh sown, for which reason the seeds of the last crop are only used here. Particular care must be taken in the choice of your ground, a black sandy best agrees with the nature of this plant; in rich mould it will not rise.

If the land has been impoverished by one or two crops and not manured, the Indigo will rise the better, nor will it, for two years after it is rooted, succeed in the same soil; for this reason, the leaves which fall from the shrub are so excellent a manure, and enrich the ground so much, that it must be drained of its juices by other grain for two seasons before Indigo is planted again in the same spot.

Sow your Indigo a day after rain has fallen, or else the seed will not spring well; the earth must not be ploughed. Ten seers of seed is sufficient to sow a square whose sides are 120 feet, the person must strew the seed with an even hand that they fall regular, after which a harrow with teeth not more than one inch long is to be drawn well over it, and next smoothed with a wooden roller.

As soon as the plant appears with the leaves above the ground, begin weeding, which is done by the hand, and take care to rid the ground of weeds daily, and every day visit your Indigo when it is near full growth, and be very cautious to observe when the bottom leaves of the generality of the plants are turning from their natural green and juicy to a yellowish colour and dry; that day cut your whole field, leaving the stalk about one inch above ground, or cutting one inch below the lowest leaf, and next year you will have another crop, but of inferior quality, without any trouble; after which they bear no more, and must be rooted up and other grain sowed as in observation of the first, if you choose to plant on the same spot again.

Dry Indigo

Cut your Indigo when ripe about two and half hours before day, make a plain clean place near your field; on this strew your Indigo, when you perceive that its leaves are sufficiently dry to come easily from the stalk, which will be about twelve o'clock the same day; separate the Indigo in ridges in the same plain place, and force it well with sticks by shuffling it, which will separate the leaf from the stalk; if any leaves remain on the branches, place those branches on another plain spot, and do as above in the afternoon. The leaves being all taken off, put them together, and keep them exposed so long as the sun is hot, but prevent the evening air touching them by cocking them, and covering them well with thatch. If in going thus far any rain falls, or the green colour of the leaf is turned by the moisture of the air, your Indigo is spoiled. Second day, uncock your leaves, and expose them to the sun, beating them to break them till twelve o'clock; and when perfectly dry, keep it where you please, but carefully from the moisture of the air and earth, for which purpose it must be well covered and raised from the ground.

N. B.—Indigo must be carefully preserved from moisture till consigned to the water which is to receive its colour; thus prepared and preserved, which must be in a dry air, it will keep so long as may be wanted, but if the air is moist and cool, keeping it a very few days will greatly damage its quality. Turning its colour from green to blackish, is a certain sign that your Indigo is hurt. Having proceeded thus far, it is supposed you have three wells, or cisterns; in the first, twenty guz round, and a guz deep, fill good clean water over-night, after sun-set; about three hours before day, throw about seven cwt. of leaves into this well; by this rule you may increase your well, and your quantity of Indigo. If the leaves float, sink them, and as the sun rises, stir the water well, which repeat three times with an interval of one hour; by this time

the leaf will become purple. When this is the case, the water is to be drained from this well by a hole which communicates with the second well about breast deep, but of equal circumference; a cloth must be kept on the orifice to receive the dregs, which must be thrown back into the first well; and if in this operation you observe that any colour remains unexpressed from the leaves, throw clean water, which is to be preserved in the third well for this purpose; but this must be done with moderation. After having drained the water entirely, separate the dregs, and mix them up, throwing clean water as you may judge there is dye left, and draw this off likewise into the second cistern or well. After this, throw the dregs away, taking care to scatter them to prevent the bad effects of their corruption. The whole of the Indigo centering now in the second well, let it be beaten, and stirred with great force for four hours, when take some of the mixture in a pot, and if the sediment subsiding leaves the water of a clear reddish colour, conclude your Indigo is ready. If it does not answer on trial as described, repeat your beating till it does. In the bottom of this second cistern is a chamber about a guz deep and four round, sloped from the sides of the cistern, beneath the surface of the earth; the bottom of the cistern being even with the surface. Let your Indigo and water remain after beating till twelve o'clock the night of the day of the preparation, when, opening a small hole, which is at the bottom of the cistern at the commencement of the slope, the water runs off, and the dye is left in the chamber, or on the slope to it. The art in this preparation is to secure the dye in the chamber, which is done by properly fixing the hole and properly expressing the colour. If any water remains in the chamber, separate it from the dye and throw it away. After this stir up the dregs or dye well, and straining them through an open textured cloth; after once or twice washing them, throw them away; this is to be done at sun-rise; keep what you have strained through the cloth, till about an hour before sun-set of the same day, when you must throw away what water remains on the surface, which will be of a green colour, observing to stop when it begins to gain a dark colour. Immediately after this, spread a wet thick cloth on a clean smooth piece of ground, prepared for the purpose, over which you must walk, straining evenly through another cloth the Indigo preserved from the last draining; being thus strained through a cloth, it falls wet on the cloth spread on the ground, but the earth soon absorbs its moisture, and the pure Indigo is left. You may judge it sufficiently dry and separated from its last moisture when it begins to cake and crack; it must then be taken up and put together, and having spread ashes of cow-dung on another clean spot of ground,

you will make the substance (just collected) into small balls, and placing them on the ashes distinctly, leave them in the sun till they are hard and dry, but they must not be calcined, when remove them to your warehouse, which must be dry. This is the whole process of the preparation of Indigo.

Undried Indigo.

Cut your Indigo as mentioned in the dry preparation, carry it to your cistern, and keep it there in the shade till the evening, at which time throw the branches, leaves, and all, as cut from the shrub, into the second cistern, as described above; this cistern must not receive more Indigo than will half fill it, and it must be laid smooth. Let it be well pressed down by men walking on it, and afterwards put on it a sufficient weight to keep it down. On the Indigo thus placed, pour water till it comes on a level with the Indigo branches; by this time the sun may be supposed to be set. In this state let it remain till two o'clock in the morning, at which time remove your weights and take out the branches, placing them round the brink of the cistern, walking round the cistern, and pouring water on the branches, as judgment may direct, to carry off the dye. The whole of the branches must not be taken out together, but as many as the circumference of the cistern will conveniently receive.

The dye being now extracted and left in the cistern, place stands round the cistern, on which place men, who, standing on the stand with one leg, and holding the side of the cistern with their hands, cause them to splash the water and dye with the leg that is at leisure, for about three hours. But, to be sure you have beaten enough, make the experiment mentioned in the dry preparation, the water will then become black; this done, let it remain till about two and a half before sun-rise next morning, which will be about twelve hours, when draw the water off, and observe the directions mentioned in the dry process, which is precisely applicable to this.

N. B.—These rules observed, will produce pure Indigo. I do not mention the various methods of adulteration. If your Indigo is rich and good, you may expect one maund of the dry leaves to produce from three-fourths to one seer; and from an equal quantity of fresh or green Indigo but one quarter of a seer. The green preparation, however, produces a dye infinitely superior. The dry method is most usually adopted here, and is most profitable. The Hindoos of this part have a motive of superstition which prevents their using much the fresh preparation; their dread of destroying insects with which the shrub abounds.

THE 4TH MARCH 1790.

House of Commons, Wednesday, July 1st, 1789.

INDIA BUDGET.

Mr. Dundas moved that the House should resolve itself into a Committee to take into consideration certain papers and accounts received from Messrs. Morton and Ramsay.

Lord Frederick Campbell in the chair.

Mr. Dundas arose and congratulated the House on the flourishing state of affairs in the East, to demonstrate which, he referred the House to the documents and accounts which lay on the table. These, he said, contained the full amount of the revenue, as also of the gross charges. The annual account from the year 1788 to 1789, he was concerned to say, could not be laid before the Committee for those reasons which were expressed in a letter which had been received from the Accountant General; having read the letter, he proceeded to state that he had no doubt, though he was deprived of the advantages which, he had every reason to believe, must be derived from this account, that he would convince the Committee that the state of their finances in India was in the most flourishing and respectable situation. That it was so, he flattered himself he should prove in the most clear and satisfactory manner, and would deduce his reason from estimating the accounts of the last year, and contrasting them by an equitable comparison with the accounts of the revenue and expenditure of former years. To make the estimates the more comprehensible and familiar, he would, instead of stating their amount in India coin, mention them in British money. There was another circumstance to which he wished particularly to call the attention of the Committee, which was, that it was usual with the Company to state the value of the Bengal Rupee as equal in value to 2*s*. 3*d*. British money. He would, however, the last year state its value as no more than 2*s*., and yet, notwithstanding this deficiency, the amount of the gross revenue, the last year, of Bengal, amounted to the sum of £5,064,884. This turned out, he said, to be a sum of more than he prophesied, by £117,821. The actual revenue as realized, and not exaggerated, produced with the other collateral branches of the revenue £5,182,711. The abolition of the Government Customs had produced a decrease of 18 lakhs, but he had however strong reasons to hope that the revenue hereafter would undergo no considerable diminution from this regulation. Comparing the actual account for 1787-88 with the estimate as laid before the House the last year, it appeared, he said, that the revenues were estimated at £5,066,890.' But that it having turned out to produce the

sum of £5,182,711, it left a balance exceeding the estimate of £117,811. The charges estimated in No. 2 were £336,240. These had increased to two lakhs, or about £3,046,776, so that, on the whole, the actual account exceeded the estimate by £1,372,484, which left a net surplus, after defraying all expenses, except paying the debts, of £2,135,935.*

He next adverted to the revenue of Fort St. George. He called the attention of the Committee to the account No. 4, to show the average amount of the receipts for the year 1785-86, where, though a considerable deficiency must appear in the Appendix No. 6, it amounted to £1,052,438. In the Appendix it would show, from the letter of Sir Archibald Campbell, the reason why the deficiency occurred; that letter stated, he observed, that a principal deficiency occurred in consequence of the Nawab of Arcot not having paid in the usual charges of chiefship. In the comparative accounts of the receipts and payments as estimated for 1787-88 as they actually turned out to be, it appears that the receipts, estimated at £997,280, proved to be deficient £207,838. The expenses, estimated at £1,167,016, turned out to be £1,247,281, so that the general difference between the estimates and actual amount, agreeable to the estimates of 1787-88, was £288,103. The actual deficiency, £250,000. At this period a great armament was fitted out, and took the field ready to invest Pondicherry, and yet the excess of the charges did not amount to more than £80,000.

	£
The amount of the revenues of Bombay at an average of three years, from 1785 to 1788	147,044
In the account No. 9 it would appear that the actual produce was...	144,191
Deficiency ...	5,853
After summing up the account, it appeared the actual amount was...	475,015
Exceeding the estimates by ...	18,640
The actual amount less than the estimate ...	24,824
The actual charges, valuing the Rupee at 2*s.* 6*d.*, exceeding the actual receipts by	33,854
The estimates of 1788 and 1789 state the revenue at...	631,902
Leaving a deficiency of ...	485,135

The estimates at Bombay, he said, were liable to fluctuation with regard to changes, as the military establishment in that quarter must be kept in good order. If the ambition of Tippoo Sultan should lead him to

NOTE.—All this is somewhat confused. The speech was, no doubt, incorrectly reported.

war, they considered the Military charges as part of the Government expenses of India. It was necessary, for the protection of the Bengal provinces, to have a great army in readiness. This was a circumstance to which he should pay unabating attention. He knew its necessity, and the House would join, he had no doubt, in approving of the principle. In 1785 an order went out to add another Regiment to the native establishment; of course the Committee was to add one lakh more to the expense incurred by this measure. The whole charge at Bombay, for the support of the military establishment, he stated at £631,902.

Bencoollen and the Prince of Wales' Island he would take as high as the average of last year, though Bencoollen is estimated to be reduced to £29,816.

	£
The revenue of all India as collected together appeared to have been, in the year 1787-88 ...	4,835,506
Leaving a net revenue of ...	1,560,493
From which deduct Bencoollen and Prince of Wales' Island	60,000
There remains ...	1,500,493
As the net revenues of India, exclusive of the interest on the Indian debts, amount, as per account No. 16, to	480,702
This, deducted from the above, leaves a net revenue in India, in the year 1787-88, of ...	1,020,791

After a great variety of statements, Mr. Dundas proceeded to show that the payment of the debts in India should be their first object; the debts at Bengal being only brought down to the 31st of January 1788 for want of the necessary vouchers, which is only three months later than the account of last year, for which reason but little variation can be expected. The amount of the whole debt in the present statement appears to be nearly that of the last year, viz., £7,604,754, but the account of the debts bearing interest is brought down to a later date, from which it appears that a decrease has taken place equal to £634,745. He thought, where the Company was at all indebted, that the purchasing of investments ought to be but a secondary object. The discharge of debts and investments virtually aid each other. The discount on Bonds and Certificates brought many of their debts to this country. At present there is not that quantity of money remitted to this country that was at a former period. The reason was evident; the flourishing situation of the

affairs of the Company, the security they had for their money, the confidence they had in Government, and the temptation of their deriving eight per cent. in India instead of five per cent. here, were excitements too strong to be resisted. The debts of the Company were, however, gradually diminishing. The diminution of the debt on account of the decrease in value of the Rupee from 2*s.* 3*d.* to 2*s.*, made a difference of about £12,000, as it amounted to an eighth in respect to the accounts of Bengal. The expenses of the Southern Army, during the Rohilla war, had increased the Company's debt eight lakhs. But since that period the debt had decreased it equal to that sum. Every collateral circumstance concurred in stating the accounts this year to show that every unprosperous circumstance has vanished, and that we have to look forward to future prosperity. The vigorous state of the finances warranted the most flattering predictions. The exertions made to encourage an export trade to India was another source of wealth to this kingdom. The exports at present amount to about £1,000,000 annually; in the bare article of copper, within these few years we have increased upwards of 18,000 tons, which amounts to about £600,000 sterling. The country now in the full enjoyment of profound peace, and no likelihood, either at home or abroad, to disturb its tranquillity, it must be a matter of great pride as well as satisfaction to contemplate her situation and her prospects. He had laid before the House the genuine situation of the state of India, and he flattered himself that they would, with him, feel highly gratified at the picture which it presents. Mr. Dundas concluded with moving the usual resolutions.

Mr. Hussey would not contend that the Company's situation abroad was not in a flourishing state, because he was not a sufficient master of the subject; he would only make a few observations on the state of their affairs at home, which he could not but suppose were not in a very prosperous condition, since they wanted to borrow money for the payment of their debts this year. He wished gentlemen to remark what had been the increase of their debts since last year. At that period they were £6,698,000; this year they amounted to £8,135,000; what that increase had been owing to, he would not say, but he thought it very material that the East India Company should state to the House that they hoped to discharge all this debt.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that the domestic affairs of the Company did not properly belong to the Committee to discuss. When the petition for leave to borrow more money came before the House, gentlemen might enter more at large into the situation of the Company's debts, and the means they had to discharge them.

Mr. Francis owned that he was not convinced, by the arguments of the Right Hon'ble gentleman opposite to him, that there was so much reason to rejoice at the situation of the Company's affairs abroad, and begged leave to state his reason why he was not convinced. A paper of very great consequence, the annual estimate of the expenses of Bengal, had not been, as in former years, transmitted to England, and for which the following reason was given, that Mr. Larkins, the Accountant General, had been ill, and had been prevented from making it out. He would venture to affirm that the clerk under that gentleman, on a very little instruction, would have been able to have made it out, even if he had continued ill; but he begged gentlemen to observe that, on the 9th of November 1788, Mr. Larkins stated to the Governor General and Council of Bengal that six weeks had been wrested from him by illness, which he gave as a reason for not making out that paper. He wished gentlemen to recollect that there was sufficient time for making out that paper even after the 9th of November. He might have made it out in December or January, and still it would have come to England in time. There was mystery in this affair which certainly gentlemen would not say was very creditable, and which he thought deserved severe reprehension. He would now advert to the account of the expenses of 1787 to 1788, as laid before the House. He had been looking over them attentively, and could not find that the four new Regiments were included in that account, consequently the expenses attending the maintenance of them must be deducted from the surplus of the revenue, which would considerably decrease it

In the East India Budget of last year, the Right Hon'ble gentleman had taken the current Rupee at 2*s.* 3*d.* It certainly was very absurd; the Right Hon'ble gentleman saw it, and this year he has taken it only at 2*s.* But this, he would contend, was above its real value, for all persons conversant on the subject must know it was not worth more than 1*s.* 10*d.* The Right Hon'ble gentleman had mentioned that the abolition of the Government Customs had not decreased the revenue. He did not know how that could be proved; the abolition of the Government Customs had made a decrease of eighteen lakhs of Rupees. That it was an unwise measure, he would not say; it might benefit the country, but it certainly must decrease the revenue. Gentlemen, he hoped from this, would not be led to suppose that he meant to throw any stigma on the abolition; but when it was so positively asserted that it did not lessen the revenue, the assertion struck him as so palpable an absurdity, that he could not help mentioning it, in order to expose it to the House.

It was next stated that there was a failure in the revenue of the last year, owing to the removal of the Chief at Masulapatam. This failure was very well accounted for; but he thought it a measure that merited reprehension, to remove any Chief before he had collected the annual rents. It was a rule that was never departed from, that was always strictly adhered to, except in this instance, because it was known, that, to displace a Chief before the annual rents were collected, would be a sufficient handle for the renters to delay or refuse paying such sum as they owed.

In the account of the Bombay establishment expenses, the Right Hon'ble gentleman had not stated the whole of the expenses. The excess of disbursements were, he said, £620,000, besides fourteen lakhs for other expenses.

He would now ask this plain question, whether the debt in India was lessened? He would reply, No. The decrease of the debt had not been owing to the surplus of the revenue, but to the transfer of the debt from India to England. By an account of the 1st March 1788, the English debt amounted to seven millions and a half; it had increased now to eight millions and a half; could it, therefore, be said that much congratulation ought to ensue when the debt in India was not diminished, and the debt in England was increased? With regard to the increase of exports and of tonnage, he would affirm that there was not any reason for the increase, but that by a late advertizement from Lord Cornwallis', it plainly appeared there was not a sufficient investment of the Company's goods for their ships, because all people are requested to ship their goods on board the Company's ships homeward bound, their cargoes wanting a good deal of being full. If the Company had a sufficient investment of their own, they surely would not have left it behind to take the goods of private persons. But there was another expense which the Right Hon'ble gentleman had omitted in his account, the charge of a Commercial Establishment, which at Bengal amounted to £100,000, and must be deducted from the surplus. In Fort St. George and Bombay there were also similar establishments which were not provided for in the statement of the Right Hon'ble gentleman. He concluded by saying that he had seen so much of estimates, and knew so well the fallacy of them, that he must beg to be excused from placing the least reliance on them; actual receipts and expenses were alone able to convince him.

Sir Gray Cooper said a few words—

Mr. Dundas informed the Hon'ble gentleman (Mr. Francis) that he had nothing to do with the accounts of the Company at home.

The removal of the Chief of Masulapatam rested with the Directors, who, he dare say, acted on sufficient grounds. With respect to the commercial charges, they were always included in the investment. He thought it a wise measure, to engage more tonnage than the Company had occasion for, because it was certainly more prudent to convey the goods of private persons home in their own ships, than to suffer them to be brought home in foreign vessels.

Major Scott entered into a long panegyric on the Minister and his friends, which it would be tedious and unentertaining to detail to our readers.

After which the House adjourned till to-morrow.—*Morning Herald.*

The 18th March 1790.

On Thursday last arrived in the river from the Coast of Sumatra the "Snow Bridget," Captain Jackson, which was taken and plundered by the Malays. The following is the narrative of Captain Jackson:—

"On the 8th of February 1790 I anchored off the River Passangan, on the Coast of Sumatra, prior to which, some time in January, I contracted with some principal people of Passangan, who are under the jurisdiction of the King of Acheen, for a quantity of pepper and betle-nut.

"On the 9th instant I went on shore at Passangan, and continued to receive betle-nut and pepper until the 13th, when I went on shore at Passangan, with the boat's crew consisting of four lascars and a tindal, and arrived at the town about 7 A. M. After conversing some time with the Malay merchants, I was suddenly attacked by thirty or forty of them, and bound hand and feet, and after treating me in a most brutal and inhuman manner, they put both my legs in irons; after they had thus bound me, I enquired of them for what reason and at whose request they had treated me so, when they answered me that it was by order of the King of Acheen and Commodore Thrauld, a person in the King of Acheen's service, that they were to secure me and to take the "Snow Bridget" at all events, and in case of failure, that Commodore Thrauld would come with a force and destroy the town of Passangan.

"After having thus bound my hands and put both my legs in irons, they manned and armed their boats, and went and made an attack on the "Snow Bridget," and at 11 A. M. on the 13th instant, I had accounts

brought me that they had taken the vessel and murdered the first Officer, and after getting possession of the vessel, they began to plunder her cargoe and stores.

"At 4 P. M. Mr. Liphart, the second Officer, was brought on shore a prisoner, and confined with me, but not put in irons. He informed me that the Malays had murdered Mr. Witherill, the first Officer, and cut several of the people in a most cruel manner, and that they were then plundering the vessel and taking out the cargoe and stores. They continued to keep me confined and in irons until the 15th instant, when I had a respite for a few hours, and then was ordered into irons again and kept so for eight hours more, when the irons were taken off, and I was kept under a guard only, with the second Officer. We continued thus till the 16th, when accounts were brought that Commodore Thrauld was in sight with his vessel. The Commodore anchored in Passangan roads, and on observing the situation of the "Snow Bridget," then in possession of the Malays, he dispatched his boat on board the "Bridget," and ordered the Malays to desist from taking any more articles out of the vessel. In consequence of this order from Commodore Thrauld, the Malays immediately evacuated the vessel, and all went on shore. At 4 P. M. on the 16th instant, I received a letter from Commodore Thrauld, requiring the particulars of the "Bridget's" having been taken by the Malays.

"After expostulating some time with them, I was permitted to go on board the Commodore's vessel, where I found the Malays who first bound me and afterwards captured the "Snow."

"I enquired of Commodore Thrauld if he had authorized the plundering and taking the "Snow Bridget," who answered in the negative; I then observed to him that if the Malays on board were delivered to me, it would be the means of my recovering the property which had been plundered from the ship. Commodore Thrauld's answer was, that if I would be accountable to him for the amount of 80,000 Rupees, which the people of Passangan owed him, that he would deliver up the Malays; but that he was a trader on the Coast, and must be responsible to the King of Acheen for that sum; but he would do all he could to recover the property of the "Bridget" from the Malays; however, they were dispatched on shore under a promise of returning the next day, the 17th instant, but finding they did not return, Commodore Thrauld sent a boat to know the reason of their not coming off, when they sent an answer that none would come whilst I remained at Passangan. Finding there was no prospect of recovering the property, accompanied by Captain Linsday and Commodore Thrauld's first Officer, I took possession of the vessel in her plundered state, and sailed for Bengal on the 30th instant."

A very fine ship, burthen between four and five hundred tons, will be launched to-day at 3 o'clock P. M. at Mr. Glass's yard.

Lieutenant Colonel Cockerell was to leave Midnapore on Sunday to join the detachment at Jellasore. The detachment was going on all well, and in high spirits.

A duel was lately fought at Berhampore, between Lieutenant H——* and Lieutenant S——, in which the latter was wounded in the head, but, we are happy to hear, not dangerously.

A very shocking murder was committed on Monday night near Tiretta's Bazar, on the person of a young man, a European, whose name is not known; he was found expiring in the street with his throat cut through; several persons belonging to houses of ill-fame in the neighbourhood have been apprehended on suspicion, but the perpetrators have not yet been discovered.

The young man was a foreigner, and appeared to be a seafaring man.

The Coroner's Inquest sat on the body on Tuesday morning, and brought in their verdict wilful murder against a person or persons unknown.

The 25th March 1790.

On the 25th ultimo a most deliberate and cruel murder is supposed to have been committed by John Peak and John West, two Privates of His Majesty's 73rd Regiment, on their way from Cawnpore to the Presidency; it appears, from depositions taken before Sir Robert Chambers, that in passing the shore they wantonly, and without provocation, fired their muskets at some natives who were sitting on the bank, one of whom was killed and others wounded.

Sir Robert Chambers has committed them to jail to take their trial at the ensuing Sessions.

The 1st April 1790.

We are very happy to find the establishment of the Free School has been attended with the greatest benefit. Nine and twenty children have been already admitted on the Charity, viz., seventeen boys and twelve girls.

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* Asterisks in the original.

Mr. Reuben Burrow has been lately sent by Government to Kristnaghur* for the purpose of measuring a Degree of Longitude which has never been performed in this country, and will be very useful to navigation, &c.

THE 1ST APRIL 1790.

Extract of a letter from Madras, March 22nd.

(Per "Houghton.")

"I have little to say of politicks in addition to what I wrote you by the "Chesterfield"; Tippoo still continues to fire random shot whenever any one appears on the lines, and his batteries are erected parallel with the lines for a very considerable extent. It should seem that he is resolved to carry them, in spite of all opposition; it is said a large body of horse are laying waste the Dindigul country, and driving the inhabitants to the interior parts of his dominions; we may therefore daily and hourly expect accounts of a very desperate attack; our troops are making the most vigorous preparations to oppose his progress, or I rather hope to strike him on the most vital part with all their combined force.

"The Draught and Carriage Bullocks are ordered to be in readiness, so that the word of command will be only requisite to proceed to the field of battle, and there is every reason to hope that victory must follow. The grand attack is expected to be made on the side of the Coimbatore country."

THE 1ST APRIL 1790.

From the Madras Courier.

Intelligence from the southward.

The enemy have erected several batteries in front of the Travancore Lines. It is not easy, from the thickness of the jungle, to ascertain their number; but the distance is not more than 450 or 500 yards, and some of them are seen very distinctly. On the morning of the 6th instant, four guns opened from one of the batteries, and kept up a very heavy fire. It was exactly opposite to Mellore, the place from whence Tippoo had been repulsed in his first attack. The same scene of action, chosen to redeem his former disgrace, was not more favorable to him on this occasion. The Travancorians briskly returned the fire; and, with the loss of

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* Kishnagur

only one gun dismounted, and some of their people killed in the lines, silenced the battery of the enemy in a few hours. It appears that the guns of the Rajah's troops were now better served, and did much more execution than in some random cannonading which had been kept up some days before to drive the enemy from the works they were carrying on. It is remarkable, on the other hand, that the fire from the battery of twenty-four pounders could effect no breach in the wall, which is slight in the part where it was attacked. By the great increase of Tippoo's camp, which is said to extend at least seven or eight miles in front of the lines, and the strength of the batteries he has erected, it appears that he is determined to use every effort to carry them. But, though he should succeed, which is by no means improbable, from the difficulty of defending an extent of more than twenty miles, his progress may be extremely retarded, if not effectually impeded, if the Rajah's people avail themselves of the strength of their country, and defend the strong posts they may occupy, with as much perseverance as they maintain their present situation. Some respectable accounts are received that Tippoo has moved towards Dindigul with a large body of horse; others say that he is himself gone to Seringapatam; his motions are very rapid; and for his absence from the scene of action, if he has been absent at all, it would probably have been very short. On the whole, it appears not likely that he was in person at the attack of the lines on the 6th.

The 8th April 1790.

The wind was so violent in the storm on Friday afternoon that the Pillar erecting at Dum-Dum by the Artillery Officers, to the memory of Colonel Pearse, was entirely blown down.

A sloop returning from the "Houghton" Indiaman was caught in the above squall a little below Budge-Budge, in which she was upset, and immediately went down; there were two or three men belonging to the "Houghton" on board, who, with the lascars and others, secured their safety by leaping over-board, and they all gained the shore without any of them being materially hurt.

The 15th April 1790

We are much obliged to our correspondent who has favored us with the following very interesting account of the magnificent Musselman Ruins in the neighbourhood of Rynabad, near the Boirub River, in

the Sunderbunds, which, we believe, have hitherto escaped the curiosity of travellers, and been little known. They afford an incontestable proof that these parts have been formerly well inhabited, *and are still capable of great* cultivation.

"On the 16th at noon, I reached Munnee Gunge, from whence there has been a causeway, in breadth about seven feet, and in length, as near as I can guess, between three and four miles, where it terminates at the Durgahs; though this is now much out of repair, in many parts it is yet perfect, and may clearly be traced the whole way; from its durability you may judge of the excellence of the materials which are the most perfect brick, whether in point of solidity or neatness, that I ever beheld, with which on edge the whole road has been paved, and this, in many parts, has acquired (what I never saw in a brick before) a considerable degree of polish from the feet of passengers. Many of these of course are broken, but among them I could not discover any signs of decay, and this observation will hold good respecting those of which the Durgahs are built. The bricks of this causeway are about nine inches long and two inches thick; those of the buildings are larger, some eleven inches long, proportionably broad, and two and a half inches thick; some between ten and eleven inches square and two inches thick; some again square blocks or cubes where carved work has required them; the whole most perfect, and of a bright red colour; I believe them to be as durable as stone. The cement, too, continues so strong as not to be broken by hand, even where it may be taken hold of, and in general, I think, does not occupy more than one-third of an inch between the bricks.

I expected to have found a college of Dervise, but on my arrival saw only a few (perhaps 20) Musselmans, more resembling Munshees than any other order, and five or six Fakeers, who appeared to be the fixed inhabitants of the place; besides these a number of beggars, chiefly women, who, I was informed, were only visitors of the day, and of whom a daily succession come for the sake of a meal which is regularly distributed to such mendicants at the Durgah or Mausoleum of Kunjeehan Wallee Khan, commonly called Kunjee Wallee Durgah.

The chief person of this establishment (who, by the bye, had some difficulty in maintaining his consequence, though the rest were very clearly subservient) much resembled a Bengallee Munshee, or petty Mussulman renter; I found him civilly attentive and communicative as far as he knew; modestly acknowledging where his information was uncertain.

From him I learnt that the place is called Pergunnah Havelee, is situated in Chuklah Jessore, Sircar Kuleephatabad, and that there is

every reason to credit the assertion that this has been the site of an extensive, and, no doubt, very wealthy city co-existent with the famous city of Gowr, from whence all the stones in these edifices are said to have been brought.

One strong corroboration of this story is the great number of mosques and artificial reservoirs for water in this Pergunnah; my informant said, there were one hundred and fourteen Musjeeds and three hundred and eighty-four Diggees and Tullaughs;* of those I saw many scattered about the neighbourhood, but what I am to describe are the only ones worthy of notice remaining. I shall begin with an account of the founder, which will naturally lead me to describe his monument, &c. &c.; respecting this man there is a legendary tale to amuse the credulous part of the faithful; but as it does not elucidate this subject further than to inform us that he was one of the elect who changed his name, and assumed a religious character by the special command of God communicated in a vision, &c., it may suffice to say that, in the time of Hossein Shah, Badsha of Gowr, Kishoor Khan was his Morechulburdar (the bearer of the Peacocks' tail) and being in great favor, was sent to superintend the collections of this then opulent district, having amassed great wealth, and being inclined to a religious life and an easy retirement in his latter days, he was favored by a vision wherein the Lord appeared to him, commanding that he should perform certain works and assume the more honorable name of Kunjee Wallee in future.

He fixed his residence on this favored spot, dug a Diggee of three hundred and sixty beegahs' extent, and raising a mound at the northern extreme of it, thereon founded his own tomb, enclosed in a mosque having walls about eight feet thick, the foundation of solid blocks of free-stone, they say, eighteen feet under ground (which I think may reach the natural surface of the soil), and this is continued three feet above ground, of the same solid masonry, neatly chiseled in what I believe stone-cutters term smooth ashlar-work; above this, the wall is continued of the same thickness in brick-work, about twenty feet more; the building is a square of about fifty feet each front, and over all has one stately dome; the exterior of this building is cased with a thin coat of firm white cement, nothing impaired worthy of notice; the inside is lined and paved with what they call China tiles;† they say they were brought from thence, but I doubt the fact, for, though glazed and painted like coarse

* Large and small tanks.

† NOTE.—The Editor has one of these tiles in his possession, brought from a mosque in the Sunderbunds in 1857, which confirms the above account.

China, where this coat is cast off, as at least one-third of the whole has been, there appears a red earthy tile softer than the bricks, and more like Delft than China; the effect is pleasing enough, conveying the idea of a tesselated pavement. The tomb in the centre has nothing remarkable, but being placed north and south in its length; it is constructed of stone, and, as usual, ornamented with extracts of the Koran in gilt letters. I wished much to have a copy of the inscription, and was promised it. But every one present was so keen to share my money, that they thought of little else; and, at last, all I could get was the enclosed imperfect scroll.* This mosque is in the middle of an area about twenty feet broad all round it, enclosed with a brick wall, and paved like the mosque; within this, on the west side, is a stone building, in form of a tomb, over a cellar which contains the clothes and other *asbab* † of this holy man, which they say was opened about eighty years ago; this building is endorsed at the south end "Mudjliss Tayhr," and by the commonalty is supposed to be, and is called, the tomb of Pir Allee, the favorite and Dewan of Kunjeehan Wallee Khan; but this story relates his having been killed to the westward, in some war with the Moguls of Delhi. Without this area, on either hand, are two brick buildings, in form of mosques, unworthy of notice; one being applied to the purpose of dressing the victuals distributed to the poor, the other having fallen to decay. In front of the whole is a puckah ghât of brick-work leading to the Diggee, where there are five alligators from nine to eleven cubits in length, which come when called by the resident Fakeers; the day I was there, it blew so strong a wind from the tank that the voice was, with much exertion, scarcely to be heard on the waters, yet one of these amphibious animals came from the very opposite shore, and received from the hand of a Fakeer (who went into the water to give it) a fowl devoted to my conviction. I wished to have passed an hour more here to ascertain the dimensions of this building with greater accuracy, but was so beset with the increasing crowd of vociferous claimants on my exhausted purse, that I apprehended their civility might fail them; I, therefore, gave myself to the guidance of my intelligent conductor, who promised to lead me to another less frequented mosque, but equally worthy the attention of the curious or inquisitive traveller, about a mile further, and indebted to the same founder for its origin. On the road, I learnt from my conductor that these had been liberally endowed with lands for the maintenance of the priests, Fakeers, and poor; but in course of time and various troubles in the country, they had been lost to the charity and usurped by the

* Note.—Arabic, Unintelligible. † Chattels.

powerful, excepting a few remaining beegahs, now mostly jungle, or, by neglect, allowed to remain long in the hands of small renters, who now claimed them as their own, and would be reduced to absolute want and beggary were the lands to be resumed; on this subject he observed a caution, which impressed me with an idea that he was not fully candid in this account.

This conversation served until we arrived at the Sait Gumbaz Musjeed, or Mosque of Sixty Domes; in fact, it has seventy-seven, supported on sixty pillars.

Of these, ten are built of bricks, and something larger than the remaining fifty, which are all of free-stone, and mostly contain only two stones, having an octagon shaft, on a base one foot eleven inches square, but little above the ground; the pillars are one foot four inches in diameter, nine feet high from the base to a small capital of one foot, from whence they are connected by Gothic arches, which support small conic domes, the apex of which I guess to be twice the height of the pillar, or twenty feet from the ground; in the length of the building are six rows of pillars, forming seven aisles, ten feet nine inches in breadth, and cross-wise are ten rows, forming eleven aisles, fourteen feet three inches in breadth, so that the space between any four pillars is not an exact square; thus is this singular roof formed of seventy-seven small conic domes, one of which has fallen in, being by the destructive jungle, which is now more than man's height over all the roof, and consequently will soon destroy it.

The different recesses (of which there are several for the priests) resemble large and handsome door-ways, being neatly ornamented with carved work either in brick or stone; of these, to the best of my recollection, only the centre one is stone, and there is a pulpit near it, built of bricks, with a stair to ascend. The outer wall has Gothic arches opposed to each aisle formed by the pillars within; the abutments between are six feet apart and six feet perpendicular, and the crown of the arch about four feet more from the ground; the wall being eight feet thick, and built of square tiles eleven by ten inches and two inches thick, very neatly ground, and having very little cement between them, neither have they the smallest appearance of decay. The construction of this outer wall gives a gloom, not unpleasing, to the whole interior space. From hence you ascend to the roof by two spiral stairs built of the same brick at the two corners of the mosque opposed to the recesses for the priest; these have been covered in by domes which have now fallen, and the two remaining corners have small burjes or towers with domes resembling little temples; the whole area of this roof being occupied

by the small domes, leaves no space to walk, but all round over the principal wall; from hence I observed that there never had been a parapet wall, and that only some of the domes had been terraced, with a coat of about one foot thick; this leads me to think that the finishing hand has never been given to this building, which idea is confirmed by observing also that the inside of these domes are only of rough brick, as if intended to retain a coat of plaster, which has never been applied; for surely so much pains would not have been bestowed on the outer wall, and these domes, which evidently were to be an ornament to the interior building, left intentionally in so rude a state; moreover, had the outside ever been finished, it is probable the terrace, though broken up by the jungle which now occupies the whole roof, would still have remained in rubbish; but there is no appearance of the kind, nor is it at all probable that any body would have been at the necessary pains and expense to remove it: I should therefore suppose it never had existence, and that the building has never been finished.

There is here also a very large Diggee, which compared with the other, said to contain 360 beegahs, I should suppose equal to three hundred, that is, nearly one-fourth less; but of the two buildings, I esteem this latter infinitely more worthy of attention.

Thus, having seen all the sights, I turned my thought and steps towards my boat, which I did not reach until near four o'clock in the afternoon, having been on foot from half past eleven in the forenoon, and most of the time exposed to a hot sun and brick pavement.

I arrived at the ghaut just time enough to bathe before the tide made, and have the pleasure to tell you, that I have neither lost time nor health by the excursion; I regretted not having a companion, not so much on account of the solitude, as that, among such a variety of objects worthy of attention, and questions which naturally arise from them, an individual does not embrace the whole; and though I hope I have left nothing material unnoticed, I am, nevertheless, apprehensive that much may have escaped me.

The 22nd April 1790.

The only account we have been able to procure of affairs at Madras since our last is contained in the following:—

Extract of a letter from Madras, April 3rd, 1790.

"Tippoo is still going on with his formidable and mysterious preparations for an attack on the Travancore lines; he is now within fifty

yards of the ditch, with five large batteries, one of which would be sufficient to make a breach in twenty-four hours.

"His Majesty's Ship the 'Phœnix,' Captain Byron, has taken some of Tippoo's cruisers, and, what may be of material injury to his operations, a vessel laden with gunpowder. He has sent his prizes into Tellicherry.

"The 'Crown' and 'Perseverance' were expected to arrive there daily with the 'London' and 'Indiamen' with stores, but we have not heard whether any troops are on board, though it is reported that the Bombay Army is coming down as soon as possible.

"The number of bullocks that were lately perceived grazing near Tippoo's tents are no longer discernible, which has strengthened the suspicion that he had moved off with great part of his army to some other quarter, originating in a report to that effect; but a deserter had come into the Rajah's, who declares that Tippoo visits the batteries daily; it is, however, suspected he may have been sent purposely to deceive us into that opinion.

"The dilatory manœuvres of Tippoo before the Travancore lines, and his having laid waste the Dindigul country, strongly mark the present agitation of his mind, and the dread which he must necessarily feel from reflecting on his situation, surrounded on every side with enemies, unallied, and on the point of being attacked in the heart of his dominions by the most powerful European force ever known in India."

The 22nd April 1790.

Theatre.

We are very happy to perceive the Revenge announced for Thursday next for the benefit of Mr. Battle, who well deserves the patronage of the public. Captain S. has, we understand, with great good nature, undertaken to play the character of Zanga, a part which will afford that gentleman ample opportunity of displaying his theatrical abilities.

The Revenge very justly ranks amongst the first of our Tragedies, and from the excellent manner in which, we venture to pronounce, it will be acted on the present occasion, cannot fail to attract a numerous audience, independently of the liberality of the Settlement, which is never solicited in vain.

THE 6TH MAY 1790.

The Madras Dawk of the 20th ultimo arrived in town yesterday, in fourteen days and a half, which is uncommonly expeditious.

THE 6TH MAY 1790.

Extract of a letter from Trichinopoly, dated April 16th, 1790.

"Letters came in from the Travancore Lines late last night, which report the happy tidings of a successful sally upon Tippoo's works by the Nairs in the pay of the Rajah; these desperate people fell upon the Mysorians with their sharp knives, and committed great slaughter; upon retreating, a large body of Tippoo's troops closely pursued them up to the ditch, when the Nairs to a man turned upon them of a sudden, and again occasioned great havock; near a thousand of the enemy were killed upon the spot, and Tippoo sent a flag of truce with a requisition to bury the dead. For some days past, the Mysorians have been busily employed in filling up the ditch with fascines, but the Travancorians, fearless of all danger, removed the materials as fast as they were thrown in. Tippoo cannot prevail upon his people to storm, and so much is he exasperated that, a few days ago, he put to the most cruel death some of his own people venturing to give an opinion upon the impracticability of subduing the Rajah."

The above account, which we believe to be authentick, confirms the opinion we entertained in our last *Gazette*, that the conflict between Tippoo and the brave Nairs would be bloody and doubtful. The superiority is now decidedly with the latter, and, what may seem of greater importance, there appear evident marks of disgust and revolt amongst Tippoo's troops. We shall not now be thought too sanguine in concluding that the present campaign will put a successful termination to the war, for, if Tippoo has spent near four months in fruitless attempts against the Rajah of Travancore singly, what resistance can he be supposed capable of making to the combined forces of the English, the Mahrattas, and the Nizam?

THE 6TH MAY 1790.

The Madras Government has drawn on Bengal for twenty lakhs of Rupees, at the exchange of 410 Arcot Rupees for 100 pagodas, at thirty days' sight; considering the largeness of the sum, the terms are favorable to Government.

The 6th May 1790.

The Governor General in Council has, we understand, come to the very important resolution of taking into the immediate charge of Government, the collection of the Gunge, Bazar, Haut, and other duties, generally denominated Sayer, throughout the Provinces as well in the Zemindaries, Talooks, and other lands termed Malgoozaree, or paying revenue to Government, as in the Altumghas, Aymas,* Jageers, and other Lakhiraj lands exempted from the payment of the publick revenue. The many vexatious and oppressive exactions experienced whilst these collections were made by the land-holders, and the proved insufficiency of prohibitory regulations to prevent the same whilst the power of levying any duties was left to the land-holders, rendered the resumption of this privilege of Government indispensably necessary, and the most important advantages may be expected from it.

The 6th May 1790.

Theatre.

The Calcutta Theatre is not an object of equal criticism. When excellence calls for praise, we are bound, in justice as well as gratitude, to give it; but when there is no ground for praise, though justice may demand impartiality, gratitude, for the disinterested endeavour to please, forbids the avowal of dissatisfaction. In the late performance of the Revenge, the representative of Alonzo appeared to us alone entitled to the eulogium due to eminence, and the well known talents of Mr. P. render it unnecessary to say more regarding him than that he played as usual, and exhibited the character he now assumed with the same success as he did that of Zanga on a former occasion, when the public were gratified by seeing the two conspicuous parts of this play filled by him, and our Indian Roscius now absent.

The piece of music after the play was well received, as was also the song from Hafiz,† translated by Sir William Jones, though it certainly derived no advantage from the tune to which it was sung.

In the Irish Widow, the lady, who before gave so much satisfaction, was again eminently successful. Her vivacity, just conception of the character, and exact representation of it, deserved and received general

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* Note.—Most Indian residents are aware that the latter part of these projects, or the resumption of Lakhiraj lands, was delayed, from one cause or another, for nearly 10 years from the above date.

† The song was no doubt the well known Taza-ba-Taza.

applause. Of her coadjutors, old Keeksey, Bates, and Thomas can alone be distinguished for success in any degree equal. To the remainder, we can only return our thanks for their desire to entertain us.

THE 3RD JUNE 1790.

To Mr. Nemo alias Old Servant the Second.

SIR,—Your remarks in the Journal of the 15th instant being dispassionate, and appearing to have been written in defence of a friend and fellow-servant, I owe a short reply to you as well as myself; but much having been already said on the subject, you must excuse my being concise.

I declare to you I am no Collector; that I am, as I state myself, a Junior Servant; and that I have no knowledge of any author, living or dead, having used the passage which you are pleased to point out, as a proof that I ramble into the fields of quotation ridiculed by the Old Boy. The random shot (as you justly term it) of your ally has not therefore hit the butt; and the whimsical circumstance you have been at the trouble of relating is totally inapplicable.

You may profess it appears to you, good Mr. Nobody, there was no satire in your friend's remark, that "the Directors were induced to the impolitic measure of relinquishing an annual revenue of fifteen lakhs deceived by fashionable dreams," and that he was innocently merry with some Collectors when he observed "they spoil much paper, waste much time, &c.," ascribed to them "Utopian wanderings, the sad effects of an itch to write, and a sickly imagination replete to indigestion, &c.," and added "thus much of their own time is consumed, which might be far more beneficially spent in doing something;" and you have given some proof that your professions are sincere, for a paragraph of my letter, wherein I expressly distinguished a prejudiced from a very old servant, has appeared to you to imply that all the old servants (your facetious designation of them, Old Boys, might be misconstrued if used by me) "are a parcel of dunces, who left England without education, and have remained in India till they have acquired all the absurdity and worse prejudices of the natives," which evinces the degree of your discernment; and by exhibiting clearly what is within the compass of your discriminating powers, shows how far things may appear to you different from their general appearance to others, without any impeachment of your candour. No one condemns the weak-sighted man for not seeing objects plainly; nor the blind man for not seeing them at all.

Some, however, I fear, may be disposed to doubt your sincerity, and apply to you the old saying, "none are so blind as those who won't see," when you assert that, to the best of your capacity, the mercantile gentlemen of Bengal were not included, nor even hinted at, in the following passage in your friend's letter. "So few in number are the merchants in Bengal, that they have not the stimulus of rivalship to induce industry and execution. All is conducted by collusion; all is monopoly; and to counteract their baneful effects coercion is accessary," as well as, when you affirm the Hindoos enjoyed "more of every thing coveted by man under the Mogul Government than they have, or can have under ours." If the term merchants include mercantile gentlemen, and if a charge of collusion be a stigma, it must, I conceive, appear to every capacity that I construed your friend's words in their obvious sense, when I understood them to fix a stigma on the mercantile gentlemen of Bengal: and it would, at all events, have been but candid in him or you, if he did not mean to impose such, to point out what he did mean, and thereby prevent misconception. If personal liberty, security of property, and freedom in religion be among the things coveted by man, I deny the affirmation, above quoted from you, of the greater enjoyments of the Hindoos under the Mogul Government, than they have or can have under the English, and this from causes too evident to require one word in explanation. Yet I will explain, if necessary for your conviction, when you give us the fair statement you promise, which shall carry proof that the Native of India is more free, hath more privileges and fewer oppressions than the Briton. You will not forget, however, that, to be consistent, you must state the privileges of the Natives of India as they were under the Mogul Government, and to be candid, must admit that, as the subjects of a despot, they have been slaves; that they could not securely enjoy their own where the seal of the sovereign, his representative, or his powerful vassals could seize them at discretion; and that their superstition has not continued unmolested under the control of their bigotted rulers of a contrary persuasion. If you want instances, look into the "Narrative of the Transactions in Bengal during the Soobahdaries of Azem-us Shaw, Jaffer Khan, Shooja Khan, Serafraz Khan, and Alyverdy Khan," or into any other book which has treated of the Government of Asia. Advert to the condition of the people as we found them, tyranical and oppressive, or abject and fraudulent; with rights so little established, that, to this day, the enquiries of the ablest men have not ascertained them; and lastly, view the defaced images and broken temples where the Mussalman has raised, in honor of his sanguinary Prophet, a

conspicuous monument, to decide whether the Hindoos enjoyed more immunities under the Mogul Government than they have, or can, under ours.

Qui capit, ille facit is a maxim often proved to be true; and from the offence which my sentiments on certain old servants appear to have given you, had not other parts of your letter made it certain, I should have known you to be one of those alluded to by me, "Who from long residence in this country and little experience of the beneficial institutions of their own, have imbibed the prejudices of Bengal." The galled jade winces. The unprejudiced old servants have not felt themselves affected.

To conclude, let me advise you to caution your friend, when he wishes to be merry again, to recollect the fable of the boys and frogs, and to be careful, before he sports with his random shot, that he is really innocently merry, which, though in your partial eye he seemed to be in the present instance, he has, to others, appeared evidently not to be; and let me advise you, ere you again take up a cause deserted by him, to weigh well whether you possess the means of supporting it; for, otherwise, depend upon it, your fruitless attempts to justify him will but cry *peccavi*, as natural (to use your own elegant simile) as squeaking is to a pig.

You go too far when you say, "Tis the king, the minister, the judge, &c., we respect and pay homage to, not to the man," unless by we, you mean yourself and your friend; for we (meaning myself and another) think,

"Worth makes the man, and want of it the fellow,
"The rest is all but leather, or prunello."

But as you bow to the Sceptre, Robe, and Long Wig, judging these only entitled to respect, and as I am unadorned with either of these insignia, you will not probably regard the advice I have given you. I hope, however, as the Company do not allow any Prunello to their senior servants, and consequently "the measure of respect due to them is just the measure due to every individual in whatever rank," you will for once condescend to look on me as your equal; hearken to good advice, though offered to an old man by a young one; and though accidentally his senior, see your advantage in following it, notwithstanding it happens to come against all the rules and regulations prescribing deference to superiors from

CALCUTTA,
The 18th May 1790. } A JUNIOR SERVANT.

THE 17TH JUNE 1790.

The average rate at the Hon'ble Company's salt sales, last week, was two hundred and forty-five Rupees and two annas per 100 maunds.

THE 8TH JULY 1790.

The Company's factory and ground at Pultah, Fort Glocester, and the old powder works, were sold at public auction on Thursday last, at the following prices :—

Pultah Factory	Sicca Rs.	5,800,	Messrs. Lee and Ullman.
Do. Bleaching Ground	„	5,800,	Mr. Ullman.
Old Powder Works	„	3,000,	Mr. Tyler.
Fort Glocester	„	2,450,	Lieutenant Moggach.

We understand that grain is so cheap in the province of Behar, that the land-holders and farmers are apprehensive of distress from the inability of the ryots to dispose of it.

THE 15TH JULY 1790.

Extract of a letter from Caroor, June 26th, 1790.

"We are at length in Tippoo's country and in possession of Caroor. On our arrival, the Deputy Adjutant General was sent with a trumpet to summon the Fort, but he might have blown his horn until this moment without being received. After some time a straggling native came up and informed him that the garrison went off that morning, which consisted of two hundred peons and matchlock men, with thirty horse. Three dismounted guns were found on the walls, one of which was English, some musket ammunition, and a large quantity of grain; the surrounding villages abound with the same article.

"A number of Brahmins came to General Medows to solicit protection, which was readily granted, and safe-guards sent to the villages to prevent them from being plundered. It appears that the cottagers received orders from Tippoo to quit their habitations, and to take their grain and valuable effects with them, but they never attempted to stir until our advanced guard was in sight.

"The Fort requires little repair to put it in a good state of defence; we are to garrison it with six Companies of the Company's Troops, the first European Regiment, and to leave all our Iron guns there, which will enable us to move briskly forward. Hitherto our opera-

tions have been very slow, owing to the want of carriage cattle, but this is not likely to be the case in future. Tippoo is at Coimbatore, and it is said we are to go towards his camp.

"This part of his country seems to be in a high state of cultivation, and we have suffered a good deal, as the wind has been high for some days past, and the loose soil has been exceedingly disagreeable. We marched along the banks of the Cavery; the country on each side of the river is covered with paddy and cocoanut topes, and of course afforded a very pleasant prospect.

THE 22ND JULY 1790.

On Monday night, a number of dacoits, consisting of thirty or forty, armed with *talwars* and spears, attacked a bungalow belonging to Mr. Turner, of Allypore, and plundered it of effects to a considerable amount. The alarm was given, but they made their escape without any of them being taken.

THE 22ND JULY 1790.

Extract of a letter from Major de Boigne, dated Camp at Patun, June 24th,* 1790.

"Our various little skirmishes since the severe cannonades of the 8th and 9th of Ramzan, are not, I hope, unknown to you. I had often tried to harrass and surprise the enemy, but their natural, strong, and almost impregnable situation, added to their very great superiority of numbers both in troops and in artillery, rendered all my exertions fruitless. At last, tired out with vexation, I determined to march from our ground in three columns, so as to form the line from the centre of each, with ease and celerity; in that way I advanced at a little more than gun-shot distance from the enemy, where I found our little army consisting of two lines and a reserve, the Marhatta Horse a little in the rear and on our flanks. After waiting the best part of the day with impatient hopes to see them marching against us, as they had threatened, at last about three o'clock, a few Marhatta Horse began to skirmish with the enemy's right wing, consisting of horse, which shortly increased from five to six thousand; but they were soon beat off. I was now encouraged to try if something better could not be done on our side; and in order to induce

* NOTE.—Must not be confounded with Patna in Behar.

them to come out from their stronghold, I ordered the first line to advance, after a warm cannonade of about an hour from both sides; the enemy not appearing to come out, I still advanced till we came within the reach of grape-shot; then halting, we gave and received from each gun nearly forty rounds of grape, which made it a warm business, we being in the plain, and they in their trenches. The evening was now far advanced, and seeing at the same time such numerous bodies of the enemy's cavalry in motion, and ready to fall on us if they could find an opening, I thought it prudent to move on rather quicker, which we did till the firing of platoons began; but we had already lost such number of people, principally clashies, that those remaining were unable to drag the guns on any further; I therefore gave immediate orders to storm their lines sword in hand, which was as soon executed, upon which the enemy, not relishing at all this close fighting, gave way on all sides, infantry as well as cavalry, leaving us in possession of all their guns, baggage, bazar, elephants, and every thing else. The day being now closed, put an end to the slaughter of the enemy, which must have been very considerable if we had had an hour's more day-light. However, it was a complete victory. Their cavalry, after losing about 2,000 men and horses, saved themselves by flight, the infantry, who could not run so fast, took refuge in the town of Patun, strongly fortified, but in the morning they thought proper to give themselves up, and surrendered to me all their arms, colours, &c. Nine battalions and irregular troops, making above 12,000 men, are now prisoners of war; I have promised to allow them a safe-guard to conduct them to the other side of the Jumna.

"The enemy's force consisted of 12,000 Rhatoor cavalry, 6,000 from Jeipore, 5,000 Moguls under Ismael Beg, and 2,000 under Allyhar Beg Khan; of foot, they had 12,000 men and 100 pieces of artillery, and with Ismael Beg, 5,000 Tellingas and matchlockmen with 21 pieces of artillery, 4,000 Rohillas, 5,000 Fakeers called Attyles and Brakys, and Rajepoot Sybundees with eight pieces of cannon, and 4,000 Menahs who were of great service to the enemy, as the battle was given at the foot of the hills.

"My brigade was 10,000 strong. The Marhatta cavalry stood on our flanks as spectators; they began the skirmish, in which they had only six men killed and forty wounded; had it not been for two battalions of mine who changed front, when the enemy's cavalry was charging ours, the Marhattas would have seen fine play. Our victory is astonishing! A complete victory gained by an handful of men over such a number in such a strong position! It may surprise you when I say that, in less

than three hours' time, 12,000 round and 1,500 grape shots were fired by us, and thirty rounds from each musket, and by the enemy much more, as they had two guns to one of ours. During all the engagement I was on horseback, encouraging our men; thank God I have realized all the sanguine expectations of Scindia; my Officers in general have behaved well; to them I am a great deal indebted for the fortune of the day.

"We have had 129 men killed and 472 wounded; the enemy not more, perhaps not so much, as they were entrenched, but they have lost a vast number of cavalry.

"I have taken 107 pieces of artillery, 6,000 stands of arms, 252 colours, fifteen elephants (amongst whom are Ismael's five elephants), 200 camels, 513 horses, and above 3,000 oxen; I intend to send the whole to Scindia as soon as it may be practicable. All their camp was burnt and destroyed, they have absolutely saved nothing but their lives.

"The terror of our arms alone put us in possession of the town of Patun, in which the troops found a good deal of plunder, and near two thousand horses; it would have required at any other time a month to take it, its fortifications being very strong, and defended by three hills close to each other. The place was never taken before."

THE 29TH JULY 1790.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Gazette.

SIR,—The following remarkable instance of female resolution and courage being of a peculiar kind, and not having hitherto been made public, well deserves a place in your paper.

Near to Rajabulhaut, in Burdwan, I observed two spots of ground railed in with bamboos, which at first I conceived to be the places of funeral piles; one turned out so, a woman having burnt herself with her deceased husband about two months ago, the other spot, upon enquiry, I found to be the enclosure of a grave, in which a Jogee Tantee had been buried, with his wife alive accompanying him, in the month of April last.

The ceremony commences by the corpse being brought to the place of interment with musick playing, attended by the wife, children, relations, and all those of the same caste residing on the spot; a grave is dug about four feet deep, the eldest son (or nearest relation) taking a kodallie* and first breaking the ground; the wife, after bathing herself, prays over the corpse of her deceased husband, which is then deposited

* A sort of mattock.

in the grave; she walks round it three times, distributing small remembrances to her friends, she then jumps in, and four earthen lamps with lights are given to her to place at the four corners of the grave; she sits down and takes her husband in her arms, when the eldest son goes into the grave, and puts some lighted *oolla* grass in the mouths of his father and mother, after doing which, he ascends, taking a last adieu, and throws in some earth upon them, which is the signal for the people to do the same, and in a short time the grave is closed up completely.

This account of this ceremony was given to me by the eldest son of the man buried, who appeared to be about twenty-five years of age; he said that the four lamps were placed by his mother as offerings, one to the Supreme Being, one for her husband, one for her husband's friends, and one for her own friends.

The customs of women burning themselves with their deceased husbands, though thought to be in a great measure exploded, still exists, and is, I am apt to believe, very prevalent in Bengal from the many spots that I have seen railed in with bamboos, and brick buildings called Suttee Munder, which are remarkable from being small and open on the four sides; these buildings and the fence of bamboos always denote the fatal spots on which unhappy women have devoted themselves to the flames accompanying their deceased husbands.

If any of your numerous correspondents have ever heard of the practice* which I have mentioned relating to the Jogee Tantee, and can give further particulars, I have not a doubt but they will prove very acceptable to many, besides a constant reader.

BURDWAN,
The 12th July 1790. } T. M.

THE 29TH JULY 1790.

On Sunday last, in the morning of the 25th instant, departed this life, that truly respectable and worthy character Mr. Catchcke Arrekel, an Armenian merchant of the first rank and eminence in Calcutta, and the head and principal of the Armenian nation in Bengal.

The goodness, humanity, and benevolence of this man towards all mankind, his liberal spirit in contributing to the public welfare on every occasion, the affability of his deportment and friendly disposition to all,

* NOTE.—The practice is called *Samadh*.

were distinguished traits in his character; he was so warmly and gratefully attached to the English nation that he was continually heard to express his happiness and a sense of his fortunate lot in living under their Government. He possessed the regard of the whole Settlement, unsullied by the enmity of a single individual; among his own beloved nation, the Armenians, he was looked up to as a guide and director in all their difficulties and disputes, which he was ever studious to settle with paternal affection.

The inward satisfaction of doing good, and love to God, were the sole motives which governed this virtuous man in the exercise of his charity and benevolence, without any mixture of vanity or ostentation.

He has left a disconsolate widow, and a numerous family of seven children whom he most tenderly loved. He died, lamented not only by his own nation, but by all the different sects in Bengal, and especially by the Greeks, to whom he rendered the most essential services. In short, no individual ever died more universally regretted, or whose loss will be longer and more sincerely felt.

To this good man, without the smallest deviation from truth, may be applied the scriptural character given to Job, chap. 29.

"I was a father to the poor, and the cause which I knew not, I "searched out,

"I was eyes to the blind, and feet to the lame;
"I put on righteousness, and it clothed me;
"My judgment was as a robe and a diadem.
"Then I said, I shall die in my nest;
"And I shall multiply my days as the stars of the firmament."

Mr. Catcheke Arrekel was born in Upper Armenia, and died in the forty-eighth year of his age; he was descended from a very respectable family; one of his immediate ancestors was Cogee Phanoos Calendar, who was greatly distinguished for his zeal and attachment to the English, about a century ago, and by whose conduct and management, the English East India Company were induced to grant several beneficial commercial privileges to the Armenians either trading in or to India.

His remains were interred on Sunday morning, between ten and eleven o'clock, in the Armenian Church, after the celebration of High Mass. The funeral was attended by a very numerous and respectable company; the Armenian Bishop with all the Clergy of the same Church; Colonel Fullarton and two Aide-de-Camps of the Right Honorable the Governor General, with many other gentlemen, Civil and Military.

THE 5TH AUGUST 1790.

The Court of Directors, in their general letter, mention having appointed thirty-two writers to this establishment. The list of their names has not yet been received.

Mr. Hastings, who was very handsomely allowed to nominate one, has chosen Mr. Imhoff.

THE 19TH AUGUST 1790.

We are credibly informed that a party of sportsmen, in the neighbourhood of Berhampore, speared, without the assistance of dogs, in thirteen days, forty hog deer and eighty-six wild hogs.

THE 2ND SEPTEMBER 1790.

From the Madras Courier.

SECOND INCURSION OF THE LOOTIES.*

Extract of a letter from a friend, dated Permacoil, 8th August 1790.

On Monday the 2nd instant, a rumour reached this post that the enemy's horse had again entered the Carnatic from the Changamah Pass. During that night great numbers of country people took shelter here, and upwards of 10,000 head of cattle were driven under the Pettah Wall. Next day, one of those merciless plunderers was taken with his horse, and brought in to the Commanding Officer, to whom he reported that the party to which he belonged was from 1,000 to 1,500 strong, commanded by Balwant Row, Brahmin; that they had orders to burn and plunder several large villages from 10 to 15 miles east of this post, and then to make the best of their way to Porto Novo and Chillumbrum. This former part of those instructions, the Looties said they had followed in part; that they had tortured many people by putting strong chilli-water up their noses; that they had cut a few, but had burnt nothing. We here hear that Porto has been sacked and laid waste, and that the party continue near Cuddalore; other accounts say that Balwant Row, the Commandant, has taken up his quarters some where between Pondicherry and Cuddalore with 50 horse, fearing to run the risk of regaining the Pass, having, it is said, heard of the movement of the west army that way. The inhabitants of the district have received no hurt, neither sustained any losses.

* NOTE.—Sir Walter Scott correctly makes Bertram talk of his imprisonment in the Madras Territory by the Looties,—Guy Mannering.

A reinforcement of Company's Europeans is ordered from Ellore to join Major Montgomery's detachment with the Troops of the Nizam; by accounts from Ellore of the 10th instant, Major Montgomery was then at Rashore.

THE 2ND SEPTEMBER 1790.

Died on Monday evening, Mr. Webb who was unfortunately wounded in a duel a few days ago.

THE 30TH SEPTEMBER 1790.

A gentleman on Sunday evening, going out of town in a palanqueen towards Allypore, was assaulted by two Europeans on the road nearly opposite the new Fort, who robbed him of a gold watch. The two men have not yet been detected; from their dress and appearance they seemed to be sailors.

THE 30TH SEPTEMBER 1790.

Mr. Hastings' trial was expected to be soon concluded, and the general opinion was that he would be acquitted, and have the honor of a Peerage conferred on him.

THE 9TH OCTOBER 1790.

By an Express which arrived yesterday evening from Madras, advices have been received from the Army under General Medows, dated the 17th ultimo, at Valady. By these it appears that the advanced detachment of the Grand Army, notwithstanding the enterprize of Colonel Floyd, assisted by great judgment, has met with a check from the enemy; the particulars of which, having come thus early to our knowledge through an authentic channel, we communicate them to the public with an assurance that they will learn from us its utmost extent.

The detachment which was encamped on the south side of the Bowanni River for the purpose of collecting grain at Settamungalum consisted of three Regiments of Dragoons, the 36th Regiment of Foot, and four Battalions of Sepoys, with the Artillery attached to these corps. Tippoo having, as we announced in our last paper, descended the ghauts with great celerity on the 13th, in the morning crossed the river in such

force that, during the most gallant contest for two days, in which the enemy, it is conjectured, must have suffered very considerably, the detachment was obliged to retire, leaving behind some grain, six guns, (owing to the bullocks being killed), and some baggage.

The killed and most of the wounded, in so long and continued a contest, were unavoidably left on the field; they amounted together to about two hundred. Among the killed were Captain Hartley and Lieutenant Armstrong, of the 36th Regiment, with Assistant Surgeon Morris; and we are particularly sorry to add to this list the name of Lieutenant Colonel Deare, of the Bengal Artillery, who, from his rank, situation, and abilities, must be considered as an irreparable loss to the Army he served with, and who, from his personal good qualities and acknowledged worth, must be universally lamented, as well by his brother Officers of this establishment, as by a numerous circle of friends which his character had secured him in this Settlement.

Upon the first intelligence that General Medows received of the descent of Tippoo down the ghauts, he made a forward move towards Colonel Floyd, and although a junction was not effected sufficiently early to ensure that success which would probably have ensued from their united force, we are happy to add that the two detachments had actually joined before these accounts came away.

The 14th October 1790.

We are very happy to be able to give our readers the following very full and particular account of the actions on the 13th and 14th, between Colonel Floyd and Tippoo Sahib, which we believe will be found to be generally correct.

We have already mentioned in our late Gazettes that certain intelligence had been received on the 12th ultimo by Colonel Floyd, who was encamped at Settamungalum, that Tippoo had descended the ghauts in person in great force, with a very formidable train of Artillery.

On the morning of the 13th, the Picquets went out to reconnoitre, and about ten miles from camp fell in with a Patrole from Tippoo's Grand Guard, who had crossed the river with a large body of Cavalry in the night. The Picquets attacked the Patrole, and drove them into the river.

Major Darley, with his Regiment of Cavalry, had been ordered to support the Picquets, but, from the close ground and high hedges, he was surrounded by 3,000 of Tippoo's Horse before he was aware of their

numbers. He took post in the angle of an enclosure which covered his rear and flanks with impenetrable hedges; in that situation he received and repelled repeated attacks for two hours, without the enemy being able to gain any material advantage, and whenever they attempted to break in upon him, they fell in such numbers as to prevent their own rear from advancing; the Line was now under arms, and Colonel Floyd, with the 19th Regiment, and Major Stephenson, with the 3rd Regiment of Native Cavalry, came up to Darley's support. Major S. resolutely cut his way through to the angle, whilst Colonel Floyd, with the Dragoons, under cover of the dust, got round unperceived, and charged the enemy's rear, who immediately fled, but were cut down in great numbers. The country was so close that it was impossible for our Cavalry to follow in line; two Troops were however detached after them into the lanes, where they made a great slaughter, according to the most moderate calculation, amounting to 400; several horses, and two standards marked with the name of the Prophet, were taken.

After this rout of the enemy's cavalry, Colonel Floyd returned to camp, but he had scarcely dismounted before the enemy's line appeared close to our Grand Guard, and about 10 o'clock they began firing across the river with two guns, and very soon after eleven guns were opened on our line, and immense bodies of Cavalry were seen in the rear of the guns.

The cannonade was returned on our side, and continued till four o'clock P. M., when, finding our fire of little effect, the six-pounders not being able to reach the enemy, and two of our twelve-pounders being disabled, we ceased. The enemy continued a very heavy fire till dark, and contrived to bring their guns to bear in a half circle, which, commanding our ground, obliged the Cavalry continually to change their position. Colonel Floyd exposed himself during the whole day with the Infantry; three Orderly Horses were killed by his side, and Quarter Master Crooke, who attended the Colonel, had his horse's head shot off close to him.

Lieutenant Colonel Deare and Lieutenant Armstrong were killed, Captain Sampson dangerously wounded, and some other Officers slightly.

Tippoo's Force consisted of 14,000 of his best Cavalry, 20,000 Infantry, and a formidable train of Artillery of thirty guns. As it was impossible for so small a detachment, not exceeding 4,000 men, to contend with such numbers with the smallest hopes of success, Colonel Floyd resolved to retreat during the night, and ordered the Fort of Settamungalum, which was untenable, to be evacuated at 10 o'clock, but from some delay, owing, as it is reported, to the misconduct of the Officer Commanding, it was not effected till 2 o'clock.

At day-break, the detachment marched; the Colonel was obliged to spike and leave behind the eighteen-pounder, two twelve, and three six-pounders, the axle-trees being broke, and a number of bullocks killed; the detachment had got on about nine miles when the enemy came up with great rapidity, and at two o'clock they got three guns to open on the rear.

The enemy now thought the destruction of the detachment certain, and about four o'clock, their Cavalry, headed by a very gallant leader, came down with shouts of victory in large columns, and made a furious attack on our Infantry. They were, however, received by the 36th Regiment and Sepoys with the greatest coolness, who reserved their fire till they came within ten yards of the line, and then gave their discharge, which brought the front rank to the ground, and the dying men and horses came rolling on the points of the bayonets; the slaughter which followed from the grape and musquetry was immense. Their Sirdar, said to be Banar-ud-deen, brother-in-law to Tippoo, was killed, and a great number of Officers.

Captain Hartley, with the Light Infantry of the 36th, now attempted to take possession of one of the enemy's guns that was within two hundred yards of our lines. In this gallant attempt he unfortunately lost his life, and the Company was obliged to fall back.

The detachment continued advancing, till the country becoming more open, Colonel Floyd formed the Cavalry, as the enemy were again coming down to charge the Infantry. The 19th and 5th Regiments charged them down the line to the right whilst the 3rd Regiment did the same to the left. The fate of the day was now decided, the enemy fled on every side, and never again appeared. Tippoo was himself in the action, but not distinguished by any mark of distinction. The detachment marched in perfect order into the village of Shaone in the evening, and on the 16th were joined by General Medows at Valaddy, who had been marching without interruption to their support. The fatigue the detachment underwent was excessive; for three days the men and officers had nothing but two biscuits each, and the horses remained saddled for four days, and mounted upwards of sixteen hours each day.

It is impossible for us to do justice to Colonel Floyd, who has gained the highest credit by the skill, enterprize, and judgment with which he conducted the retreat of the detachment. From the smallness of his force, the bravery and number of his opponents, and their formidable Artillery, the preservation of the detachment will be considered as a most brilliant action. The Officers were distinguished for their admirable

conduct, and the Troops, Europeans as well as Sepoys, behaved during both days with the greatest intrepidity and courage.

The detachment lost the greatest part of their baggage, and the following is the return of the killed and wounded:—

List of the killed and wounded in the actions of the 13*th and* 14*th instant.*

Colonel Deare, Bengal Artillery Captain Hartley, 36th. Lieutenant Armstrong, do. Mr. Morris, Surgeon, 2nd Regiment, Native Cavalry. Mr. Southerland, Surgeon, 19th Dragoons.	Killed.
Captain Sampson, Bengal Artillery. Lieutenant Valaney, 36th Regiment. Lieutenant A. Macauley, 1st Battalion, Native Infantry.	Wounded.
Lieutenant Winbolt, Bengal Artillery. Lieutenant Purefoy, of the 36th Regiment. Lieutenant Horseborough, of do.	Wounded slightly.
Lieutenant Floyer and Cornet Forbes.	

About 36 European, Rank and File, killed, and 86 wounded.

One hundred and twenty Native Rank and File killed, and 140 wounded.

The General marched on the 18th along Colonel Floyd's track to Longea Rollian, and the Grand Guard saw the enemy's lights on the 19th in the morning, who were supposed to be near the Bowanny.

We wait with earnest expectation for further intelligence. "The above detail renders it unnecessary to give any answer to the ill-founded remarks of the Editors of the Monday's paper, on the account published by us in our *Gazette Extraordinary* of the 9th instant."

THE 18TH NOVEMBER 1790.

We understand His Excellency the Nabob Vizier has very handsomely lent the Company twelve lakhs of Rupees, for the exigencies of the war.

The intercourse between the Grand Army and Madras which had been intercepted by flying parties of the enemy's horse for some time is again open, and accounts have been received in town of as late a date as 23rd ultimo, when the Army was encamped near Coimbatore; as we conjectured, however, in our last, no event of any importance has taken place.

Tippoo, by the celerity of his motions, completely eluded the pursuit of our Army. At Errode he took a different route from what was expected, and struck off to Daraporam, whilst our Army was advancing towards Caroor. He came before it on the 7th with his whole force, and the Garrison, consisting of two Companies of Europeans, capitulated, as the place was without guns or the means of defence. The terms of capitulation were signed by Kurreem Deen Khan, Tippoo's General, and honorably kept.

The officers and men were sent under an escort, who treated them with great attention, to General Medows' camp, where they arrived on the 17th.

Tippoo himself, it is confidently reported, is gone to Seringapatam, but his Army still remained in the Coimbatore country; though there can be little doubt that they will retreat as fast as possible up the Ghauts.

M. Lally died of the wounds which he received in the action of 14th September, at Daraporam.

The loss of this Officer must be severely felt by Tippoo, as he is supposed to have the merit of bringing his Artillery to the perfection in which it now is.

The cattle of our Army have necessarily suffered a great deal from such long and harassing marches over bad roads, and the General will probably be obliged to remain for some time at Coimbatore.

Tippoo's Army had been very sickly, as they have very few tents with them, and no Bazar.

The centre Army marched from Arcot on the 18th ultimo, arrived near Vellore on 19th, and in three marches more reached the Amboor Pass on the 23rd, and on 25th proceeded to the fort of Venniambaddy.

On the Army entering Tippoo's country, the following order was issued by Lieutenant Colonel Maxwell, the Commanding Officer:—

"Lieutenant Colonel Maxwell congratulates the Army, which he "has the honor to command, on its having this day entered the enemy's "country, where the troops will have an opportunity of acquiring honour, by the exertions of that bravery and discipline which he is convinced they possess. The conduct of the troops in the districts through which they have already passed merits the highest encomiums, and the Commanding Officer trusts that the same moderation will continue to mark their progress, for it is his wish to attach the inhabitants of these countries to the British Government, as well from a confidence in its justice and humanity, as from the dread of its superior power, and he is confident the Army will readily second his views.

By advices from camp at Coimbatore, dated 19th ultimo, we are happy to learn that Captain Sampson, of the Bengal Artillery, who was dangerously wounded at Shaore on the 14th September, is likely to recover.

The accounts which we have received from Bombay, of the scarcity of grain, are of the most alarming nature. Rice was selling from nine to twelve Sicca Rupees per bag, and a famine expected. The very liberal supply contracted for by this Government, with the exertions of private merchants, will, it is to be hoped, in some measure alleviate the distress.

The failure of the crops has not been confined to Guzerat and the Concan, but has extended across the Peninsula to the Northern Sircars, where the scarcity is now very great. Fortunately the Bengal crops have been uncommonly plentiful this season, and the exportation of grain cannot fail to bring in considerable wealth to this country.

The 9th December 1790.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General left Calcutta early on Monday morning, and proceeded to the old Powder Mills, from whence he embarked, accompanied by his suit, on board the Government Yacht, and immediately proceeded down the river to embark on board the "Vestal Frigate," at Diamond Point.

The Yacht came to an anchor off the James and Mary Sand on Monday evening, and weighing in a few hours afterwards, reached Diamond Point early on Tuesday morning.

His Lordship arrived safe on board the "Vestal Frigate" at eight o'clock on Tuesday morning; she weighed anchor at twelve o'clock.

The following gentlemen compose his Lordship's suite: Lieutenant Colonel Ross, Major Scott, Deputy Adjutant General, Captains Haldane and Apsley, Aide-de-Camps, Mr. Cherry, Persian Interpreter, and Mr. Laird, Surgeon.

The 16th December 1790.

Rum Contract.

Proposals for supplying Government with 120,000 gallons of Rum, deliverable in Calcutta, having been made, the following gentlemen were found to have offered the lowest terms, and were consequently concluded with:—

			Rs.	A.	P.
Mr. Hook, to supply	20,000 gallons,	at per gallon ...	1	0	0
Mr. Barretto	ditto,	ditto ...	1	3	6
Mr. King	ditto	ditto ...	1	4	0

The state of the criminal justice in this country has been long a subject of complaint and regret. The abuses which have prevailed were notorious, and whilst the uncertainty of punishment has encouraged the commission of crimes, the cruelty of some punishments has been shocking to humanity. We are happy to hear that a plan has now been adopted which promises an effectual reform in this important department. European Judges are in future to controul the Mussulman Magistrates, and a general jail delivery is to take place twice in every year.

When we consider the numerous advantages which Great Britain derives from this country, it is a duty at least which we owe the natives, to protect them in their lives and property, and to administer impartial justice.

Nothing material has occurred respecting the military operations on the Coast, since the junction of the two Armies, which we mentioned in our last; letters from Madras of 28th ultimo say that it was the positive intention of General Medows to advance with all expedition to Seringapatam.

His Army is now sufficiently numerous to admit of strong escorts to bring up supplies of provision as well as to cover the siege if necessary, and it can hardly be supposed that Seringapatam will long hold out.

No accounts have yet been received of the capture of Derwar by the Marhattas.

THE 6TH JANUARY 1791.

Delhi News.

Scindia, who has been some time on his march to join Gopaul Row at Ajmere, was, by the latest accounts, within a very short distance of Jyenagur. The Raja of the district, Pertaub Sing, alarmed at his approach, seems inclined to come to a compromise, but refuses to agree to the exorbitant terms required by Scindia. It is probable, however, that a compromise will shortly take place. Scindia has collected money in all the districts through which he has passed. Ali Bahader and Holkar have commenced their operations in the country of the late Row Rajah, whose son Koonwar Buktawar Sing is reported to be desirous of an accommodation, and, it is said, intends to depute a vakeel to them to adjust the terms. Pertaub Sing has made them an offer of ten lakhs to put him in possession of the territories formerly alienated from him by the Row Rajah, to which no decisive answer has yet been given. Ishmael Beg has joined Bejye Sing, the Rajah of Jodepore, who, with this increased force, has it in agitation to attack Gopaul. Row and De Boigne, before the junction of Scindia.

THE 6TH JANUARY 1791.

All the three and four months' Promissory Notes, bearing twelve per cent. interest, have been punctually discharged at the Treasury the day they became due; and we are not surprised that the Company have procured large sums on loan on these terms, which certainly afford one of the most advantageous means for investing private property. On Monday evening, a little before sunset, Rang Geer Gosain was executed a little below the new Fort for the wilful murder of an adopted child.

THE 13TH JANUARY 1791.

Extract of a letter from Tiagar, 19th December 1790.

"We have been closely invested by Cumaruddeen Cawn, who has two encampments here, since the 16th, one about two miles to the eastward, and one about the same distance to the north-west, both joined said to consist of 16,000 Infantry and 10,000 Horse, with twenty-two guns and plenty of ammunition, at least tumbrils. This morning, about an hour before day-light, he made an attack on our out-posts, which he drove in, and attempted the pettah, but his plan

was a bad one, and worse executed; he drew his people off about daylight, said to be (by some prisoners we have taken) very much disgusted with their dastardly behaviour. Our people behaved well, and Lieutenant M'Kinas joined us on the 11th with his two Companies from Calcourchy, which place fell to the enemy on the 17th instant, after the Amuldar, with a few Sibundies, making some resistance against a detachment from Cumaruddeen's camp with two guns. We understand the General is now at Trichinopoly. Tippoo is somewhere between this and Warringore, commonly called the White Choultry, about eighteen miles from here." Since the above letter was written, two attacks have been made by Tippoo in person against Tiagar with his whole Army, in both of which he was repulsed with considerable loss. No apprehensions whatever are entertained for the safety of Taigar: besides the natural strength of the fort, which is situated on a rock, the Commander, Captain Flint, is an Officer of the most approved merit and courage, and disinterested conduct. He defended Wandewash last war against Hyder's whole force, and borrowed money on his own credit to assist the garrison at Vellore."

The 13th January 1791.

From the Madras Courier, 22nd December 1790.

Yesterday evening His Majesty's Sloop of War "Atalanta," Captain Halstead, arrived in the roads from the Andamans.

The Honorable Commodore Cornwallis was at the Andamans, on Board the Crown, when the "Atalanta" came away; and it appears by the accounts she has brought that a new harbour had been discovered in one of the small islands to the north-east, extremely capacious and comodious, much more so than even the former one, which has been hitherto occupied and known by the name of Port Cornwallis. The name, therefore, will probably be now transferred where it is best deserved, and the new harbour established.

The 20th January 1791.

Lieutenant Colonel Hartley having learnt that Mahtab Khan, one of Tippoo's leaders, had advanced as far as Jougal Pass Fort, threatened the Trishore District, and interrupted the communication with Cochin; he marched on 17th November from Palicaudcherry and reached Tirtalla on the 19th. The enemy having moved to Pannyanny, the Colonel proceeded there, but on his arrival there on 26th November, found they had rapidly retreated to Perokabad.

On the 6th December the Colonel marched toward Palicaudcherry, but the enemy having advanced so near as Vinticottah, he inclined to the left, and arrived there on the 7th December, but found only a few horse. Certain information, however, having been conveyed to the Colonel that Hussen Ally Khan, Tippoo's Chief Commander in the Calicut or Zamorin country, had joined his forces to Mahtab Khan, forming an army of nine thousand disciplined men and four thousand Moplas, and that he was encamped at Tervanengary, ten miles distant, with a determination to risk an action, the Colonel resolved to attack him, and marched from Vinticottah on the 10th December at sun-rise; about eleven o'clock, his advance fell in with the enemy's Infantry, strongly posted in thick jungles and high banks of earth, from which they were driven to the village, which they warmly maintained for some time, but our troops pressing forward, they fell back to the Fort of Tricatore for a mile, and with the assistance of the Fort, re-doubled their fire of guns, rockets, and small arms.

The country being here open, and the enemy in full view, the exertions of our troops became more united; and the Colonel ordered the 75th Highland Regiment and Grenadier Battalion of Native Infantry to push for their right, the Artillery to play on their centre and the Fort, and the 7th Battalion of Native Infantry to move to their left. These operations were done with rapidity and met with success. Mahtab Khan, with the horse and most of his Infantry, fled across the river to Ferokabad.

Hussen Ally Khan with the regular Troops being hard pressed, and his retreat cut off by the Highlanders and Grenadiers, ran to the Fort, but the 7th Battalion overtaking him in the covered way, cut off about four hundred of his men from entering the place with him. All the Troops now poured in a heavy fire of Musquetry on all sides of the Fort, and having completely surrounded it, Hussen Ally and his men called loudly for quarter, which was granted them. One of their principal Sirdars and above one hundred men were found dead in the ditch at the gateway, and numbers wounded.

Hussen Ally Khan, and two Sirdars, and about nine hundred men were taken, and their loss upwards of a thousand. Ours very inconsiderable. No Officers killed.

Captain Lawman, Artillery
Lieutenant Fire-worker Powell, Artillery
Captain Blackford, Engineers
Lieutenant Stuart, 7th Battalion Native Infantry
} Wounded.

Privates killed; four of 75th Highland Regiment; one of 7th Battalion Native Infantry.

Wounded, three Sergeants and about forty Privates.

Mahtab Khan had retreated to Ferokabad, and the Colonel resolved to pursue him, and accordingly marched next morning, 11th December, but as he approached the place, he heard that Mahtab Khan had fled the night before with 200 men, and all the treasure loaded on elephants, towards Tambercherry Pass.

Fifteen hundred men laid down their arms as our Troops entered Ferokabad, Beypore, and all the vessels in the Calicut Harbour submitted, and six thousand inhabitants. Colonel Hartley's success will be followed with the most important advantages. The whole country is now reduced from Tellicherry to Cochin, and the Zamorin again put in possession of his hereditary dominions. He has sent out his Nayrs to clear the country of Tippoo's adherents.

THE 3RD FEBRUARY 1791.

From the Bombay Gazette.

There are now nearly complete on the stocks at Mangalore two ships of war, the one pierced for fifty-four guns, and the other for thirty-six; they have been constructed under the direction of European Shipwrights, retained in the service of Tippoo, and are spoken of as being perfect in model as well as workmanship; the taking or destroying of these ships would be an object of no small import, and merits regard.

THE 10TH FEBRUARY 1791.

Letters from Madras mention that Mr. Edward Holland, formerly of Council there, and a few days Acting Governor, was apprehended, in consequence of an order from Government, by an Officer and a party of Sepoys, and sent on board the "Rodney Indiaman," to be conveyed as a prisoner to England.

Colonel Claude* Martine has lately arrived in town from Lucknow, and will proceed to Madras with one of the ships for that port.

[* NOTE.—The founder of the Martiniere Colleges at Calcutta and Lucknow.]

THE 28TH APRIL 1791.

Intelligence from the Army.

In our last *Gazette* we mentioned that the Grand Army marched from Bangalore on the 28th to the northward, and captured Deo-Nella; advices have since been received at Madras, of the 2nd instant, when the Army was at Chinna Balaporam.

Tippoo's rear had been so hard pressed on the 28th that he had been obliged to leave behind him a brass six-pounder, and he retreated with great precipitation towards Shiva-Gunga; his object seems to have been to have endeavoured to throw himself between our Army and the Nizam's Cavalry, so as to have prevented the junction, in which he has been completely defeated. A great number of bullocks, laden with rice, dhall, ghee, and other articles, had come into our camp, which evidently bespeaks the country friendly to our interest. The cattle of our Army, since their march from Bangalore, had been very plentifully supplied with forage. Tiedge Wunt, by the last accounts, was at a place called Wimpelly, and his junction with our Army might be expected in a very short time; indeed, private letters from Amboor mention its having been effected, which seems highly probable. Letters from Amboor of the 8th mention that the detachment marched from thence on the 7th, and that two Battalions had ascended the Ghaut, and it was expected that the remainder of the detachment, with the guns and baggage, would be up the next day. Colonel Oldham was to march to Vincatagherry, where he was directed to take post till further orders. Colonel Oldham's detachment was to march the 7th instant from Amboor, and was to reach Vincatagherry on the 9th, where he was directed to take post until he should receive further orders.

It was expected that Lord Cornwallis, after having formed a junction with the Nizam's Cavalry, would meet Colonel Oldham's detachment, and proceed immediately to Seringapatam.

It is not possible to suppose that Tippoo is not excessively distressed for means to keep his numerous Army together. The damp that has been thrown on his Troops by the capture of Bangalore, the strongest fort in his dominions and the depôt for his armaments, the revolt of his Malabar subjects, the loss of Coimbatore, Dindigul, Sanore, and Canoul, no hopes of foreign aid, with the knowledge of the immense force proceeding against his Capital, must make him look with fear to the speedy dissolution of an empire acquired by usurpation, and supported by despotism. Letters from Poonah of the 4th instant mention that Major Sartorius, on whom the command of the detachment at Derwar

had devolved since the death of Colonel Frederick, had commenced his approaches against the fort on the 1st instant, with great hopes of success, and on the first night the trenches had been advanced 170 yards without any loss.

It was also said that the Bhow had declared his intention of proceeding in a few days with his Cavalry to penetrate the enemy's country, and to co-operate with General Abercrombie.

By advices from the Nizam's Court of the 7th instant, we understand that Hurry Punt, the Mahratta General, had taken leave of the Nizam on the 6th, and proceeded to his Army.

THE 28TH APRIL 1791.

Five thousand Sicca Rupees, or twenty-five per cent. on the shares of the General Bank, was paid on Monday last, and it reflects no small credit on the management of the concern that, after five years, and the very large sums continually discounted, one bill only of 2,000 Rupees has been lost.

THE 30TH APRIL 1791.

On the 27th, six days after the capture of Bangalore, Tippoo sent a letter to Lord Cornwallis, containing a request that he might be allowed to nominate a confidential person of high rank to wait on his Lordship, in order to renew the friendship that had formerly subsisted between the Company and his Circar, to which proposition Lord Cornwallis returned an answer highly honorable to himself, and relative to the alliance subsisting between the Company, Nizam Ally Khan, and the Peshwa, which did not admit of His Lordship's accepting the overture as it was made.

THE 30TH APRIL 1791.

(*From the Madras Courier.*)

Intelligence from the Army.

We have been favored since our last with the following particulars of the first move of the Army from Bangalore:—

The Army marched on the morning of the 28th ultimo. The advanced guard, who were far in front, saw the enemy's line crossing before them, and observed that, as soon as they were discovered by the enemy's troops, their cavalry formed on a height, while their infantry,

baggage, and guns, moved off with all possible expedition. One line came up as quickly as possible, but found there was a swamp between them and the enemy.

A twelve-pounder was brought up, and under its fire, the Army crossed the swamp, and the left wing formed in line. The cavalry of the enemy instantly retired from the height they had occupied, and our Army, after giving them a few shots, again advanced in column, while they retreated in confusion, and so rapidly that our cannonade on their rear killed only a few of their horse. . . .

It was a long and hot pursuit, so great distance as ten miles; the enemy's whole Army fairly flying before ours, and so closely pressed that they were obliged to abandon a fine long brass nine-pounder, and two tumbrils of six-pounder shot. Five hundred bullocks also, and a large quantity of sheep, fell into our hands. The Army had moved at 5 in the morning, and the pursuit lasted till Sun-set, when, from the extraordinary fatigue of the bullocks from so long a forced march of near 20 miles, it was found necessary to halt. The enemy had been driven so precipitately from all their ground, that they had no time to destroy the forage, abundance of which was found, and was an essential relief to the cattle. The Army halted the 29th, and on the 30th, marched to the Fort of Deonelly, which surrendered without resistance. (The bearings of this Fort from Bangalore were by mistake, in the last Courier, made N. W. instead of N. E.). Forage was found there also in plenty. Tippoo was rebuilding the Fort nearly on the plan of Bangalore, and the repairs were about half completed.

On the 31st the Army halted; and on the 1st of April marched to Chinnabalabaram; a strong large Fort on the same plan, and nearly in the same state as Deonelly, but more considerable. It had a large magazine, great quantity of powder and stone shot, and good Malabar guns. Our friendly Polygars were already in possession of the Fort before our arrival.

Near Chinnabalabaram are two strong Hill Forts, Nundycundah and Chramconhah, which, if well defended, appear impregnable. A detachment was sent on the evening of the 1st, and took the Pettah under the Fort of Nundycundah. Little was found in the Pettah, though it is considerable. The garrison were driven up the rock; here, it is said, Lieutenant Fonblanque and Cornet Hoare are prisoners.

On the 3rd, great quantities of grain of all kinds were brought in to the Army by the people of the country, and the travelling military merchants known by the name of Lombardies; about 5,000 bullock loads.

The enemy's horse in the mean time had marched on the 1st from Shivagunga in a north-east direction, and on the 2nd returned the same way. Their object appears to have been to intercept the supply of provision we have mentioned, but they were fortunately too late.

On the 5th the Army marched eastward or nearly south-east to Sillghotty, favoring the junction which was soon expected of the detachment under Colonel Oldham, and covering also the approach of the Nizam's Horse, who were at Gurrem Conda on the 2nd, little more than 60 miles from Sillghotty.

On the 7th a long march of 18 or 19 miles was effected without difficulty or obstacle to Chintommany, where the Army remained encamped in hourly expectation of the junction of the Nizam's Troops, who were certainly within a few miles of the camp; their numbers said to be 20,000, but fairly to be estimated 15,000, and very good Cavalry.

THE 5TH MAY 1791.

Camp at the Head of the Pedynaigdurgum Pass, 12th April 1791.

On the 7th the detachment marched to the foot of the Pass about seven miles distant from Amboor, and on the 8th, 9th, and 10th, were employed in ascending it. The Pass was shut up by Hyder in the year 1771, and since that time, has been generally considered as impracticable; Captain Read, of whom it may be justly said that he knows not difficulties, or knows them only to surmount them, undertook to clear it, and repaired the road so perfectly that the detachment had no obstacle to contend with, except what arose from the natural steepness of the hill. The ascent was very difficult the first mile and half of the road, and it was found necessary to take the bullocks out of the guns and tumbrils, and drag them up by Sepoys. All the arrack carts and private baggage carts were dragged up in same manner; and the sepoys had three days very hard work, which, however, they performed with the utmost cheerfulness. The detachment experienced a great difference in the temperature of the air at the foot and head of the pass. At the foot of the pass, the heat from 9 A. M. to four in the afternoon was excessive. In our present encampment we are not incommoded by it at any hour of the day. The mornings and evenings are delightfully cool and pleasant, and the nights cold enough to make an additional palampore not disagreeable.

THE 11TH MAY 1791.

Gazette Extraordinary.

We lose no time in communicating to the public that a convention has taken place with Spain; intelligence of this important event was received this morning from Poonah in the following extracts of a letter from Lieutenant Henry Fox Caleraft to the Pro-consul at Aleppo, dated Latakea, 12th January 1791, received at Bombay *viâ* Busora, the 18th April following, and at Poonah the 19th.

"I left London the 12th November, was detained two days at Venice waiting for a vessel, and have been on my passage thence ever since (forty days).

"A convention, of which I shall bring you a copy, has terminated for the present all our disputes with Spain.

"Lord Howe struck his flag on the 18th November, and orders were given for disarming the fleet, the largest and best provided we ever had at sea.

"Mr. Ritchie, the Consul at Venice, died a few days before my departure."

The moment any further particulars are received, we shall not fail to communicate them to the publick.

THE 12TH MAY 1791.

No intelligence of any consequence has been received from the Grand Army since our last. Lord Cornwallis expected to be at Bangalore by the 27th, and at Seringapatam by the 9th or 10th instant.

When the troops under General Abercrombie have joined the Grand Army, the force under Lord Cornwallis, independent of the allied cavalry, will consist of ten battalions of European infantry, twenty-seven battalions of Native infantry, one regiment of European, and six of Native cavalry, besides the corps of artillery with the most formidable field and battering trains that have ever been collected in India. Of the above force, eighteen battalions will form an Army fully competent to conduct the operations of the siege, while the remaining nineteen battalions, with the cavalry, will probably be employed as a covering Army, for the purpose of keeping the enemy in check, and to protect supplies of provision and forage.

Tippoo was obliged to make two breaches in the Fort of Chinabalabram, and was three hours before he got possession of it, and not without very considerable loss; the garrison consisted of three hundred Polygars who defended it very gallantly, all of whom, except five men, he put to the sword.

The Balapore Raja Tage Wunt Sing, with many of his followers, had come into our camp; his father was dispossessed of his territories by Hyder twenty-eight years ago, and he has since been living with the different Polygars bordering on the Carnatic, until within these few months, his friends have taken up arms in his favor, and the whole of his country, yielding a very considerable revenue, is now in his possession.

The Rajah has been very useful to our Army, and is likely to be more so.

Tippoo's horse have committed the most horrible cruelties amongst the inhabitants of his country, in consequence of their favoring us.

By letters from Benares, we understand that the news of the late success of our arms on the Coast, and the capture of Bangalore, was received at that place with every demonstration of joy. A Feu-de-Joye was fired on the occasion by Captain Dennis, Commander of the Battalion on duty, and a very splendid entertainment given by the Resident to all the European Inhabitants, at which the Prince Maazum Shah, Saâdut Ally Khan, Ally Ibrahim Khan, and other principal Natives, assisted and partook in the festivity of the day.

THE 2ND JUNE 1791.

From the late excellent regulations of this Government, and the co-operation of the foreign Settlements, we were induced to hope that the detestable traffic of transporting children from provinces as slaves had been entirely abolished; we have been the more concerned, therefore, to hear that a Telingah vessel was stopped near Ingellee last week by the activity of Mr. Hewitt, who went on board the vessel himself, and liberated seven and twenty unfortunate wretches, boys and girls of different ages, who had been kidnapped and put on board; no doubt the most vigorous measures will be taken to discover the dealers in this commerce so shocking to humanity, and to punish them with the utmost severity.

THE 9TH JUNE 1791.

Extract from London Paper.

HIS MAJESTY'S SPEECH.

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,—You will have observed with concern the interruption which has taken place in the tranquillity of our

Indian possessions, in consequence of the unprovoked attack on an ally of the British Nation. The respectable state, however, of the forces under the direction of the Government there, and the confidence in the British name, which the system prescribed by Parliament has established among the Native Powers in India, afford the most favorable prospect of bringing the contest to a speedy and successful conclusion.

THE 16TH JUNE 1791.

The appointment of Sir Robert Chambers to be Chief Justice, and Mr. William Dunkin to be Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court, is announced in the *London Gazette* of the 22nd January.

THE 16TH JUNE 1791.

Extract of a letter from London, 30th December 1790.

"The subject of Mr. Hastings' trial has given rise to a question which has occupied a great deal of debate in the House of Commons, whether a dissolution of Parliament abated, as it is called, an impeachment of the House.

"Every lawyer in the House argued that it did abate, and consequently that Mr. Hastings' trial was actually at an end, while, on the other hand, the Minister and principal members on both sides the House, agreed in supporting this privilege of the Commons. You will find the debates on this subject highly entertaining, and a great deal of legal and constitutional knowledge may be drawn from the collision of opinions so great and so various.

"The lawyers found themselves in a lamentable minority, but you may, perhaps, think it surprizing that a question of such magnitude should be decided against the judgment of all that is of consequence and authority in the law."

All the English newspapers mention the wonderful curiosity with which Mr. Burke's pamphlet* was expected, and the avidity with which it was read. Dodsley alone is said to have sold twelve thousand impressions of it, and the author to have received three thousand pounds.

It has been translated into all the modern languages of Europe, and it appears to have engaged the public attention, if possible, in a greater degree than the events on which it comments.

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* NOTE.—Reflections on the French Revolution.

THE 23RD JUNE 1791.

Extract of a letter from Seringapatam, dated camp four miles north of Seringapatam, 26th of May 1791, 4 P. M., *received at Madras, 7th June.*

"Accounts are just received that Purseram Bhow's nephew, with 16,000 men, two Bombay battalions with 150 Europeans, are encamped behind a hill two miles off. This will change our system. It is particularly fortunate they have great quantities of grain, and they took yesterday an escort of 5,000 bags close to Seringapatam.

"The whole country from hence to Derwar is open to us. The great road to Bednore blocked up by Purseram Bhow. His whole force, 8 guns, 30,000 infantry, and 50,000 horse. Major Scott, of the Earl's family, is just gone with the body-guard to the young Bhow's camp; if we can get but twelve days' grain, Tippoo must be ruined with his family and Army, all of whom are now encamped on Seringapatam island. We halt to-morrow in consequence of this junction, and perhaps may be able to commence a blockade."

We understand two or three vessels were in Madras roads, which expected to sail for Bengal between the 10th and 20th instant; we may, therefore, hourly hope to receive very late and important accounts of the operation of the Army before Seringapatam.

THE 30TH JUNE 1791.

We are happy to have an opportunity of communicating to our readers a few heads of the most important intelligence received at Madras by the Cornwallis.

The Parliament met on the 3rd of February.

The East India Company had determined to send out to India five hundred thousand pounds in specie to support the war with Tippoo, and one hundred men are to be added to each of the King's Regiments in India.

All the Bengal ships were ordered to touch at Madras to deliver the above treasure and men. Three more ships are said to be taken up.

THE 7TH JULY 1791.

Several private letters, however, have been received by Dawk from the camp, dated between the 1st and 5th ultimo.

It appears from them that the Army was in high spirits, and tolerably well supplied with grain and provisions by the Mahrattas; every article was in great abundance in their bazars, but exceedingly dear.

It was expected that the Army would keep the field during the monsoon, and return to Seringapatam as soon as the season would allow.

The greatest distress is said to prevail in Tippoo's Army, and his cattle are dying by hundreds.

The Mahratta Armies under Hurry Punt and Purseram Bhow, which joined Lord Cornwallis on 27th May; consist of 40,000 men, chiefly cavalry, with six and thirty guns.

All the private letters from camp concur in speaking in the highest terms of the bravery of the Mahratta Cavalry, who are on all occasions an overmatch for the enemy's horse; they have taken a great number of Forts, and overspread the country with their horse from Derwar to Seringapatam.

Letters from Bangalore of the 10th mention that the heavy rains had abated both there and at Seringapatam; the weather was cool and cloudy with occasional showers; the thermometer in the morning seldom exceeding 65, and not above 80 or 81 in the day.

Mutton, fowls, and vegetables were selling in the bazar at very reasonable rates, and good bread at three fanams per loaf, rice at seven and eight seers per Rupee.

The most vigorous preparations have been made by this Government to furnish the most ample supplies from hence for the use of the Army.

We understand two thousand bullocks are ordered to be got ready with all possible expedition, and the Indiamen of the season, on their arrival, will be immediately employed in transporting them to the Coast, with grain, stores, &c.

One hundred and twenty bullocks are at Diamond Point, and will embark in a day or two on the "Hercules," Captain Galloway, for Madras.

The 7th July 1791.

Extract from a letter written to the French Marine Minister by M. de Macnamara, Chief of the Division and Commandant of the Naval Force of France beyond the Cape of Good Hope, dated on board the Thetis, in the roads of the Isle of France, 15th July 1790.

I left Mascatta the 17th of march, and arrived at Goa on the 30th. I found in the road Commodore Cornwallis in his vessel, the "Crown." The English Commander, upon my arrival in the road, sent me his compliments and offers of service. I visited him, he returned my visit, and

in the night he set sail. On the morrow I did the same, on my course to Mahe; about noon, I passed the "Crown" upon the same course; and the third day I anchored at Mahe.

The morrow evening, M. Cornwallis arrived with his Division, and anchored in the English road of Tellicherry, about a league from that of Mahe, where, on the morning following, Captain Byron paid me a visit. I had been informed by various letters from Tippoo Sultan that he earnestly wished to see me, and finding myself near his Camp, I determined to wait upon him in person. I spoke of the project to Captain Byron, and acquainted him that I had a commission in charge for the ear of that Prince, which would flatter me infinitely by its success, and which further interested particularly his nation; that I was charged to demand of that Prince, in the name of the king my master, the liberties of those English detained prisoners in his dominions since the last war. I wrote to M. Cornwallis at this time, begging him to furnish me with the names of such prisoners as he could procure. The Commodore politely thanked me in the name of the British Nation, confessed himself unable to furnish the required names, and expressed his doubts of my success in obtaining the liberties of his countrymen. I lost not a moment in acquainting Tippoo that I would be in a few days at Chetona, about nine leagues from his Camp. My letter was carried by an Officer of the frigate. The 15th of April I anchored before Chetona. The Officer I had sent came immediately to acquaint me that the escort was arrived. At day-break following, with about fifty persons of the Vessel, officers, soldiers, and attendants, I left my ship. On my landing, I was received by a nobleman whom Tippoo had sent thither to conduct me, with a variety of palanquins, elephants, and saddled horses, for all my people. A party of Indians carried a number of flags. I also found there a corps of cavalry and infantry, and a suite of domestics which has been attached to my person during my stay about the camp.

Upon my arrival I was lodged in a tent belonging to the Prince. The officers who accompanied me had a similar tent allotted for the whole of them, and four other large tents accommodated the residue of my people. They had, moreover, the attention to fix me on a rising ground, and near the *dory* of the *Sultan*. Tippoo being informed by my letter that the season forced me to quit the Coast, appointed my first audience the morrow after my arrival, at 10 o'clock in the evening, according to the custom of that country.

I found the *Sultan* sitting in the middle of his tent; one nobleman only was seated on his right hand, at a considerable distance however. A numerous orchestra executed some military music, and the attendants from time to time reared their hands to heaven, and repeated the

praises of the Sultan. At an hundred paces from this tent, a legion of Schoubedars, with staves of gold and silver, having announced my presence, thrice I raised my hand to my hat, and bowed myself in the European manner. The Sultan saluted me by putting his hand to his turban, I then advanced, and presented him my letters of credit. He made a sign to me with his hand to take my place by the side of the nobleman; I remarked sitting on his right hand. The audience was long. His Majesty remarked with sensible pleasure upon the respect with which the King, my master, had treated his ambassadors, &c.; I then demanded of Tippoo a particular audience, which he granted me on the morrow. In the morning he sent to inform me that he was going to celebrate my arrival by firing 21 guns, and the King's letter with 121 guns.

I gave the Sultan for answer that I was extremely chagrined at not being able to return his salute to the king my master's letter. However, after having made his own, he sent before my tent 10 pieces of ordnance with the ammunition necessary, with this expression, that what was his, the king my master might command. I then returned his salute.

In my particular audience I demanded, in the name of that friendship subsisting between the king my master and the Sultan, the liberty of the English prisoners in his kingdom. He assured me that he then had none in his power detained by force, otherwise he should have infinite pleasure in delivering them upon the declaration of that interest His Majesty took in their fate.

At my departure, he loaded me with presents from himself to my king and queen, to myself, my officers, &c., &c.

The 14th July 1791.

By the latest accounts from the Army, it appears that Lord Cornwallis intended to cantoon the Army at or near Bangalore during the monsoon, and that it would be the beginning of October, before the season would allow of active operations.

By late letters from England, we understand the Court of Directors have determined to send a million sterling to India for the support of the war, £90,000 of which has arrived on the "Cornwallis" and "Boddam," and the remainder is expected by the ships of the season.

The House of Commons have voted to continue the impeachment against Mr. Hastings, and appointed the former managers to conduct it; it was intended to bring forward only one charge more, that of the presents, which Mr. Burke declared would take up only seven days.

THE 21ST JULY 1791.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated December 28th, 1790.

" The circumstances of this Empire are flourishing in a very high degree. The funded debt of the Union has risen nearly to par, our exports increasing daily in number and value, and our ship-building carrying on to a prodigious extent.

" The manufactures of Bengal are in great demand, and will, through this channel, make the very best remittances to Great Britain."

THE 28TH JULY 1791.

From the Madras Courier.

ARMY.—The rain which continues on the Malabar Coast, and renders the rivers in the Mysore country impassible, will put a stop to the operations of our Army for some time. The camp, therefore, moves about from one ground to another, in order to preserve the health of the troops and procure forage, which is now in great abundance.

JUNE 30TH.—The Army encamped at Magri, from whence a strong reconnoitring party under the Chief Engineer was sent to Severndroog, but it appeared too strong by nature to be taken by other means than a regular siege, and of too little consequence to compensate for the loss of time necessary to reduce it. The idea, therefore, of attacking it, if such an idea had ever been entertained, was relinquished. The Fort fired at the party, and a few men were killed.

The Killedar of Oudarahdurgum was ordered to surrender, he answered that he had eaten the salt of Hyder and of Tippoo for twenty years, and they had been good masters to him, and he meant to show his gratitude by defending the Fort which Tippoo had confided to his care.

JULY 2ND.—The Army marched this day to Saloon, about nineteen miles to the westward of Bangalore, where it was to halt one day. Captain Alexander Read, who has been some time employed in the most arduous and laborious part of his profession, that of collecting grain and cattle for the use of the Army, and in which he has succeeded beyond every expectation formed in his favor, has safely arrived at Bangalore. Captain Read's local knowledge of the country, and of the language of its inhabitants, united to a liberty of disposition, which makes every allowance for the prejudices, and accommodates itself to the manners and customs of the people with whom he may have to negociate,

rendered him particularly calculated for this service, but the extent of its importance, and the great ability displayed by Captain Read in performing it, is best illustrated by the following General Order:—

HEAD QUARTER'S CAMP AT SEVERNDROOG.

The 1st July 1791.

G. O.—Lord Cornwallis has directed the Adjutant General to transmit to Captain Read his warmest acknowledgments for the indefatigable zeal for the public service, which that Officer has shown in collecting a considerable quantity of grain and cattle for the use of the Army, and for the good conduct which he observed in escorting it in safety to Bangalore.

THE 28TH JULY 1791.

Bengal Lottery.

The third day's drawing of this lottery took place on Tuesday. No. 1158 was drawn a prize of Rupees 20,000, and No. 3706 a prize of Rupees 10,000; the first was a ticket jointly purchased by Howell Williams, Esq., of Tumlook, and Mr. R. Stuart, Coachmaker, Calcutta; the latter belongs to Henry Ramus, Esq.

THE 4TH AUGUST 1791.

SESSIONS.—On Friday last, Donnovan and Russel, two Soldiers belonging to the 6th European Battalion, were tried on an indictment for the murder of a native named Chater,* at the village of Shekarpore, in the neighbourhood of Dinapore. The trial lasted till late at night, and it was pretty clearly ascertained that the prisoners had been in an affray, and were proved to have been very active in beating and wounding a native at the time specified in the indictment; but as it could not be established by evidence that Chater, the man stated in the indictment to have been killed by the prisoners, was killed by them, the jury, after a few minutes' deliberation, brought in their verdict not guilty.

The Court have been engaged for some days in the trial of the natives who were some time ago indicted for the forgery of one of the Certificates of the Honorable Company. The trial was not concluded to-day.

[* NOTE.—Name evidently incorrectly given. Chater might be an English, or more probably, an Armenian name. It is neither Hindoo nor Mahomedan.]

On Monday morning, about two o'clock, the house of Bheem Podar, near Rajah Nubkissun's, was broke open by a gang of eighteen men and robbed. The Tannadar of the 20th Division, hearing they had passed his way, got some of the Bergundosses to assist him, and followed them over Cow Cross Bridge, beyond Dum-Dum, where he overtook them, and seized seven of them with the head of the gang and part of their plunder. They were headed by a notorious robber named Cunnoy.

THE 11TH AUGUST 1791.

Seringapatam Politics.

Tippoo still remains at his Capital, which he is strengthening by every means in his power; here, it is said, he is to make his last effort, it is here therefore all his hopes centre, and it is here that despair must very soon surround him. Tippoo's situation is become very critical; those measures which in the commencement of the war he pursued as apparently best calculated for his defence, will, in all probability, contribute greatly to his destruction. When one army approached Bangalore, he saw his affairs beginning to wear a very unfavorable aspect, and to avert as long as possible the ruin that hung impending over him, he laid waste many parts of his country, particularly round Seringapatam, and he is now suffering severely under the consequences; difficulty and distress in accumulation crowd upon him daily, and famine must inevitably bring up the gloomy rear.

THE 18TH AUGUST 1791.

Sessions.

On Monday last the sessions ended, and the several culprits received sentence. Upwards of fourteen were burnt in the hand and imprisoned, several were sentenced to stand in the pillory, and the rest acquitted.

The Portugueze who was convicted of stealing a valuable diamond ring from the shop of Tulloh and Co., was sentenced to be burnt in the hand, to be imprisoned for the term of one month, and then discharged, on finding sufficient security that he will quit the provinces.

Mr. Cuthbert Fenwick, who was found guilty of a misdemeanor by sending a challenge to William Larkins, Esq., was likewise brought up on Monday to receive judgment, when he was fined 2,000 Rupees, to be imprisoned one month, and to give security for his good behaviour for two years; himself in the sum of 10,000 Rupees, and two securities each 5,000.

THE 1ST SEPTEMBER 1791.

Grand Army.

The latest advices from the army are dated the 15th, when they were in the neighbourhood of Ossore.

A letter from Ossore, dated the 10th instant, says, "Tippoo has been exercising many cruelties upon his prisoners; no less than ten Europeans have escaped to our lines with the loss of their noses and ears. On the 5th a large body of the enemy's horse passed near Bangalore, 60 of whom deserted to the fort, and were pursued by 400, who overtook four, the rest got into the fort and surrendered their horses. They give an accurate account of Tippoo's distresses, his horses all dead, and only two seers of rice for a Rupee in his bazars."

Letters from the Army also mention that a large convoy from Amboor, under Captain Williamson, had arrived in camp.

Tippoo had sent Vakeels from Seringapatam to Lord Cornwallis, but they had not arrived in camp on the 13th.

THE 8TH SEPTEMBER 1791.

Five foreign Europeans ran away with the jolly-boat of the "Milford," Captain Agan, the same night. The Captain sending up two of their Officers, two Sergeants and a party of Sepoys were given them by the Police Office to look for the refugees. They were traced to the house of Spiro Potamis, a native of Corfu, who, seeing the Sergeants, put out the lights, by which they all escaped, except Antonio Joseph, a Maltese. The Sergeants went then to a house of bad fame, from whence some of the thieves got into the house of Beeroo Taghur, and from thence rushing into the street, Teetoo, a bearer, standing unfortunately in their way, they stabbed him with a bayonet mortally, and made their escape. Three of them have since been taken.

It is supposed to be the same gang which committed so many robberies at Bombay.

THE 8TH SEPTEMBER 1791.

From the Madras Courier, August 18th, 1791.

Extract of a letter from Roya Cottah, dated the 14th August.

"The long surmised fact relative to the murder of the unfortunate gentlemen who were confined in Ossore is now ascertained, and demonstrates the more than savage barbarity of the unprincipled tyrant, the

Nero of Mysore.' A short time previous to the capture of the place, he sent an order to the Amildar to perpetrate the infernal deed, and in consequence, those unhappy victims were led hand-cuffed into a jungle, and there their heads were severed from their bodies. The Amildar of Ossore, and some of the principal Officers then of the garrison, and who have been at this place for some time, related to me the melancholy tale, and expressed the greatest regret at the event, assuring me that they felt themselves much interested, as the gentlemen had, by their excellent conduct during a confinement of eight years, gained the esteem and friendship of the principal people of the place."

The above intelligence is from the best authority, and may be depended on.

THE 22ND SEPTEMBER 1791.

Letters from Bangalore mention that as Mr. Hume, Surgeon of the 36th Regiment, was proceeding from thence to the Army in his palanquin, he was unfortunately overtaken by some straggling Looties, who made him prisoner, and sent him, as it is believed, to Seringapatam.

THE 22ND SEPTEMBER 1791.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Gazette.

SIR,

By preserving in your paper the following short account of one who has merited well of the public, you will oblige

Your obedient servant,

X.

Laurence Mercer was the eldest son of a respectable family in the town of Perth, and entered into the Company's service in the year 1773. The few first years of his residence in India were passed (as was usual at that period) at the Presidency, whence he was appointed an Assistant under the Provincial Council of Dinagepore, and thereafter successively advanced to the very respectable stations of Judge and Magistrate of the Courts of Justice of Rajahat and Patna, in both of which he distinguished himself by the most uniform rectitude in the discharge of the trusts

reposed in him, insomuch that his name and memory are and will be long remembered and revered by the natives who were then under his jurisdiction.

This sterling virtue of his public, and the known honor and probity of his personal and private, character, induced the present Government unsolicitedly, and to him and his friends unexpectedly, to call him to fill the still more important station of Collector, Judge, and Magistrate of the district of Burdwan, in which, to the last period of his life, he labored indefatigably to be a father to the people entrusted to his care; and it is well known that the district in question never was in a higher state of cultivation, nor the property of its inhabitants better secured, than during the too short period of his management.

THE 29TH SEPTEMBER 1791.

We are very happy to learn by private letters from camp that six Officers of the "Hannibal," who had been confined in Chittledroog, have been fortunate enough to make their escape, and had joined Captain Little's detachment.

Tippoo had given orders to have them put to death in the same manner as those unfortunate prisoners who were confined in Ossore.

THE 6TH OCTOBER 1791.

Dacoits.

On Wednesday the 28th ultimo, between the hours of one and two in the morning, a gang of desperate villains, well armed, and with lighted mushals (torches), attacked the house of a native called Tingar Chowdry, at Allypore. Upon the alarm being given, Mr. Allen came out of his Bungalow and was fired at by one of the villains, but fortunately escaped; another shot passed over his head and shattered a large looking-glass that was immediately behind him in the Bungalow. They then killed two servants, inhumanly wounded about eight persons, and wrenched some gold ornaments from the arms of a little girl, besides plundering the house of upwards of 1,000 Rupees.

THE 6TH OCTOBER 1791.

From the Madras Courier, 15th September.

By letters from Bangalore of the 9th instant, we learn that the battering train noticed in a former paper has left that place for Gurum Coondah: it consists of two twenty-six-pounders, two twenty-pounders, and

two howitzers, under the command of Lieutenant Donaldson, of the Coast Artillery. Colonel Duff is using every means in making up gun-carriages, and will have a sufficient number for service before they can be wanted.

We have again the pleasure to announce the successful exertions of Captain A. Read; he is arrived in camp with twenty thousand bullock loads of grain. The Army is now amply supplied, and every article of provision in great abundance.

THE 13TH OCTOBER 1791.

From the Madras Courier, 22nd September.

(COIMBATORE.)

We are happy in the opportunity of speaking to the merits of Captain La Combe, an Officer in the service of the Rajah of Travancore, and stationed at Coimbatore, on the day on which that fort was assaulted by the enemies, mentioned in a former paper; and we lament we had it not in our power to do so earlier, as we have only this moment received the particulars in a letter from a valuable correspondent, of which the following is an extract:—

"The enemy's cannon were not abandoned, but were taken from them by Captain La Combe, who, at the head of eighty men, sallied upon the enemy in their trenches under a heavy fire of musketry from the houses of the Pettah, which wounded some of his party; he charged successfully those whom he met with in the battery, and took possession of the two guns which he found there ready limbered. At the moment, a small party of the enemy's horse and about 200 infantry made a show of an attempt to drag away the guns, but by a well-directed fire from Captain La Combe's party, they were driven back, and then retreated with the utmost precipitation."

THE 20TH OCTOBER 1791.

(From the Madras Courier.)

Extract of a letter from Raymondgurh.

"If we are to judge of success from consequences, the capture of this place has been the most fortunate: the next day, after having obtained possession of it, two other forts in the neighbourhood, and of considerable strength, surrendered without the necessity of firing a shot, and by that means every end proposed by His Lordship in sending us thither has been effected. The whole country from Bangalore to

Gurum Coondah is now in our possession, and the Brinjaries may bring in their supplies to the Grand Army without an apprehension of being molested or interrupted.

"On the 20th, Major Gowdie had intended to march westward as far as Chinnybalaberam, but was prevented by a letter which he received from Captain Andrew Read, acquainting him that there was reason to believe Cummerodin Khan was on his march towards Gurum Coondah; however, it is presumed that, whatever might have been Tippoo's intention, he will scarcely detach any party into that quarter when he hears of the fall of Raymond Cottah, knowing that Major Gowdie's detachment could arrive there before it, and so effectually counteract his plans.

"The Killadar has all the appearance of a gallant old Soldier, worn out with toils and hardships; he is seventy years of age, and was wounded at Bangalore at the time we stormed the place; he informed us that when we came before Raymond Cottah, his garrison consisted of two hundred and fifty men, but that eighty only were there with him, the rest had deserted; and having had some cause to doubt the fidelity of those who remained, he thought it a folly to make any further resistance. He assured us that he was reduced to one fanam, which he said was the whole of his fortune. Major Gowdie was much affected with this part of his story, and gave him fifty Rupees, which was all he had with him. It is impossible to describe the momentary scene that followed; the poor old captive, receiving relief from the hands of his generous enemy, gratitude and surprise were strongly marked in his countenance, whilst the worthy Major, in thus obeying the dictates of his excellent heart, seemed to feel he had done no more than his duty, remembering that he himself had been a prisoner loaded with irons, and wanting the common necessaries of life in a dungeon, at only a few miles distance."

We this moment received a letter from Nundydroog, dated the 22nd and 23rd instant, of which the following are extracts:—

"Major Gowdie, with the grenadiers of his detachment, left Sellgullah last night, and after a march of twenty miles, arrived here this morning, and just as the day began to dawn, rushed into the Pettah, which he completely surprized; the inhabitants, about 2,000 in number, ran up the rock, and were pursued by the Major eager in the expectation of entering the gates of the fort with them, but as he arrived within one hundred yards of it, the enemy, by great exertions on their part, closed it, and shut out the greatest part of those who had fled

thither for shelter, and who were permitted by our party to retire unmolested. We have to lament that, in ascending the hill, and in order to get through the crowd before us, we were obliged to make use of our arms, by which means many people fell.

"Our arrival was so totally unexpected, and our subsequent motions so very rapid, that we got under the guns of the Fort before they could be used against us. Only a few of our people have been wounded by the enemy's musketry, and we are now in possession of three-fourths of the hill, and in situations where their shot cannot touch us."

"The main body of the detachment under Major Montague, who marched at two o'clock this morning, is also arrived. Major Gowdie did not take with him a single fieldpiece, depending on the bayonet, which he judged would be the most useful in the execution of his plan.

"Our people have obtained considerable plunder, and a part of it consists of some very valuable articles: to give you an idea of the surprise of this place, it will be necessary to mention that we took forty horses and two camels, a part of an advanced picket, without giving any alarm, and but for the apprehension of defeating our purposes against the Pettah and Fort, we might have taken the whole."

THE 27TH OCTOBER 1791.

(*Nizam's Army.*)

Before Gurrum Coondah.

On the 20th ultimo, the four battering guns arrived from Bangalore, and on the 22nd they were opened on the Fort; but after two or three hours' fire, it was found that the battery was at too great a distance for breaching; another battery of two guns was therefore erected at the distance of three hundred yards from the Fort, and opened against it on the 23rd, but as yet no considerable impression has been made on the walls.

This Fort is strong from situation, and it has received every assistance from art, so that it will in all probability require a better train and some further arrangements before it can be taken.

Letters from Surat mention that the pestilential distemper still continues to rage there, and that no less than one thousand dead bodies had been burnt in three days at Palparrah. These advices add that this disorder has proved equally destructive in the Guzerat country, where whole villages have been depopulated.

THE 10TH NOVEMBER 1791.

Bangalore, 14th October.

This place exhibits the most busy scene perhaps of any in India; people in different departments constantly employed in preparation for the siege of Seringapatam, which, notwithstanding the contrary opinions that have been given to the public, must feel the weight of our shot, before we can look to a termination of the war.

The gun-carriages that have been made here are excellent, and the guns found when we captured the place are tolerably good; there has been no instance of their failure upon proof, except in two of those sent to Gurrum Coondah, one of which burst, and the other became unserviceable after a few rounds firing against that place, and which probably may hereafter be accounted for in a way that will not show a fault in the guns themselves.

A considerable quantity of grain has been thrown into this place by the Army, and more is expected, which shows the abundance of the Camp, where the necessaries of life are selling more cheaply than here.

The face of the country round Bangalore displays the most delightful appearance; the weather is mild and serene, and resembles the summer season in England. In the middle of the day, indeed, it is rather hot, but the mornings and evenings are very pleasant and refreshing.

THE 10TH NOVEMBER 1791.

Grand Army, 14th October.

We have now no longer reason to complain of scarcity, our bazars are plentifully supplied with every thing, and of the best kind, for which we are in a great measure indebted to our friends the Brenjaries, and other travelling merchants, who, from the liberal encouragement they have received, and the conciliatory manner in which they have been treated, place the greatest confidence in us, and our successes against the hill forts have opened a free communication for them with the Camp, so that they pass and repass without molestation or apprehension from the enemy.

The country people become more and more familiar with us, and as they find a good market and good payment for the articles they have to dispose of, they cheerfully bring them in; these consist of sheep, poultry, eggs, milk and butter, and contribute much to the luxuries as well as to the conveniences of life. We have now provisions of every denomination more than sufficient for the immense body of people assembled here, and which, to those who are upon the spot and have the scene in their

view, appears wonderful. It is a well known fact that an Army of an hundred thousand men in Europe does not move in numbers equal to an Army of thirty thousand in this country; and when the difficulty of procuring provisions in the country of an enemy is duly considered, the excellent regulations and measures that have been framed and pursued by those at the head of affairs must appear in a most striking point of view.

It is expected that the Army will move to the eastward, about the seventeenth or eighteenth, for the purpose of covering the convoys now on their march to join it; not but that these are strong enough to oppose with success, or in other words to beat any body of men that Tippoo could send against them, but it is intended to leave nothing to chance.

THE 10TH NOVEMBER 1791.

On opening a store-room in the New Fort some days ago, it was observed that a bottle of linseed oil had been thrown from a table, and had been broken by its fall upon a chest which stood near it. The chest having been opened, it was discovered that a checked cotton dress which had been left in it by a lascar was nearly reduced to tinder, and was then on fire. A circumstance so extraordinary occasioned an alarm, and the lascar was confined on suspicion of having set fire to his clothes with an intent to burn the building, and of having broke the bottle of oil upon the chest to assist the conflagration; however, after some time, an idea was suggested that the oil (which was drying linseed oil) might possibly have occasioned the fire. Several experiments were immediately tried, and it was found that, by partially wetting a piece of cloth with the same kind of oil, rolling it up and putting it into a small box, it began to smoak in three hours, and on the box being opened, it immediately burst into flames.

This discovery was very satisfactory, as it cleared the lascar from suspicion, and in some measure accounts for the conflagration in Fort William in March 1789, particularly as that fire is said to have broke out in the painter's shop.

(India Gazette.)

THE 19TH NOVEMBER 1791.

We are indebted to the Madras Courier for the following particulars of the capture of Nundy Droog:—

Nundy Droog.

After an obstinate defence, having sustained a siege of twenty days, this important place has at length changed its masters.

On the 17th, two breaches, one in the curtain and one in the re-entering angle of a work which the enemy had advanced from the Fort, were reported practicable. On the 18th, written orders were given by Major Gowdie to the Officers who were to command the attacks, and about two o'clock in the morning, the flank Companies of His Majesty's 36th and 73rd, and the grenadiers of the Hon'ble Company's 4th Madras Regiment, marched to the advanced parallel which had been carried on to within one hundred yards of the wall, where they arrived without any loss, and remained there until 11 o'clock at night. The rising of the moon was the time fixed on for the storm, and two guns fired from the batteries as the signal for the attack. The guns fired about a quarter of an hour before twelve, and our troops marched out in the most regular order to their different destinations, and mounted the breach with trailed arms.

They were soon discovered by the garrison, and the wall was immediately illuminated with blue lights. A very heavy fire then commenced from the Fort, both of cannon and musketry; but as it was ill-directed, it did no material execution. Showers of stones, rockets, and fire-balls were also discharged, but to no better effect.

Having mounted the breach, our people encountered a trifling resistance, and then, and not till then, fired some shot at their enemy who fled with the utmost precipitation to the inner Fort, the walls of which were about fifty feet from those in which the breach had been made, but were so closely pursued that those who found means to get in had only just time to shut the gate after them, and fasten it with a single bolt which the grenadiers soon forced, and the whole then rushed in; however, during this short interval, the major part of the garrison made their escape by means of ropes and ladders over a low part of the wall on the opposite side of the Fort. The storming parties were led by Lieutenants Mackenzie and More, of His Majesty's 71st Regiment; Captain Robertson, of His Majesty's 71st Regiment, at the head of the grenadiers of the 36th, 74th, and the 4th Madras Regiment, commanded the attack in the curtain, and Captain Hart, of His Majesty's 36th Regiment, with the Light Infantry, commanded that in the re-encountering angle of the out work. On getting possession of the Fort, Captain Robertson, with a benevolence that does honor to his feelings as a man, and a promptitude of exertion which gives a lustre to his military character as an Officer, to prevent irregularity and confusion, and avoid that indiscriminate slaughter which too frequently, and often unavoidably, marks the consequences of a storm at all times, but particularly in the night, directed his first attention to the establishment of order amongst

the gallant troops under his command; and such was the wonderful success that attended his endeavours that, although there were two hundred women in the Fort, not one of them received the least injury. It was owing to this excellent conduct that the life of the brave Killedar was preserved. Captain Robertson found him in his house, with his second in command, and a Buckshee. Now within his power, he was no longer considered as an enemy, and he and his companions received protection from the hands of their generous captor.

About fifty of the enemy were killed, and nearly the same number was wounded. The loss on our side, circumstances considered, was very trifling, about thirty men were wounded, two of whom have since died of their wounds, and who, with twenty-three of the surviving wounded, belonged to His Majesty's 36th and 71st Regiments. General Medows, who had arrived in Camp on the 17th from the Grand Army, actuated by the noblest ardour of a soldier, and the most lively zeal for the interest of his country, was in the advanced parallel attended by Major Gowdie, at the time of the assault, and from thence directed its operations; taking the right from whence the grenadiers marched out, whilst Major Gowdie superintended the movement of the Light Infantry to the left. The orders for the attack were submitted to General Medows previous to their being issued, and he was pleased to give them his highest approbation.

Return of the killed and wounded during the Siege at Nundy Droog.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Died of their wounds.
Officers	0	6	2
Europeans, rank and file	4	35	4
Sepoys	4	33	
Lascars	4	7	
Pioneers	4	20	
Total ...	16	101	6

Nundy Droog is described to be a mountain upwards of a mile in perpendicular height; it is of a very steep and rugged ascent. But we have already spoken of its situation and strength in a former paper; we shall content ourselves for the present with the relation of a circumstance that has been communicated to us since its reduction, and which, as it may be depended upon as a fact, will give the best idea of its height and strength. A gentleman whose curiosity led him to pay a visit to the Upper Fort, declares he was nearly three hours in ascending and descending. And it may also be observed that Hyder once thought it of the utmost importance, and therefore determined to possess it; he persevered in his resolution, and accomplished his purpose after a siege of three years.

THE 24TH NOVEMBER 1791.

Extract of a letter from Benares, dated 17th November 1791.

"This day Jonathan Duncan, Esq., the English Resident, accompanied by Nawab Aly Ibrahim Khan, the two Assistants, and other gentlemen, amidst an innumerable concourse of the Native inhabitants of all denominations, paid the first visit to the new Hindoo College founded in this city. This institution, which cannot fail to reflect lasting honor on our nation and age, is founded by the British Government under the auspices of the present resident, by whose taste it was first suggested, and by whose attention and zeal it has been effectually carried into execution. The Pundit Cassinat Indre, commonly called Cassinat, who is constituted the Head or Principal of the College, waited upon Mr. Duncan at his town house about 9 o'clock in the morning, whence he conducted him and the rest of the company to the building at which the institution is at present held. This is a square at no great distance from the Resident's house, consisting of a ground floor, and two upper stories built round a small open area. The room which the President had prepared for the reception of the Resident's visit was a large hall on the north side of the square on the floor, and is, I believe, one of the public schools. To this the company was conducted, and on entering it, Mr. Duncan was saluted by the President in elegant Sanscrit verses, composed by him for the occasion, and in return to which Mr. Duncan presented him with a kelat in a distinguished manner. This act of grace was immediately proclaimed aloud in the square in the usual form. The resident and company sat down for a few minutes with the President, during which time they received offerings of garlands of flowers from some of the ushers and students, who were in waiting to present them. Mr. Duncan received a particular and solemn address from Anund Ghun Gosayn, Professor of the

Purana Shastra, who first delivered it in the original Sanscrit metre, in which it had been composed for the occasion, and afterwards in Persian, into which language the learned author had made an elegant poetical version of it.

"Mr. Duncan visited the eight public schools of which this foundation consists, separately, in each of which he found the respective Master or Professor, sitting in the midst of his pupils; but, on the Resident's entrance, the master immediately rose up, spoke a complimentary address suitable to the occasion, and received the honorary dress, of which mark of distinction proclamation was made as above mentioned. Some of the Masters had prepared their pupils to join with them in repeating the address, which had a most pleasing effect, and in all of the schools the garlands of flowers were offered. I shall send you copies of some, if not of all, the addresses as soon as I can procure them. From these you will see the object of this institution, or the different branches of literature for the cultivation of which it is founded. No language, however, can express the eloquence and pathos with which the addresses were delivered by the respective learned authors, whose accents and gestures indicated the liveliest sense of the public favor and attention shown in this foundation to their nation collectively, and to themselves individually."

THE 8TH DECEMBER 1791.

INDIA NEWS.

Interesting Narrative.

Narrative of Mr. William Drake, formerly Midshipman of the "Hannibal," and other prisoners taken last war, who have lately made their escape from Tippoo.

On the 31st of July 1791, arrived at Hurry Heir, a Fortress on the southern banks of the Tumbuddra, acquired by the Mahrattas during the present war, Mr. W. Drake, formerly Midshipman of the "Hannibal," J. Skurry, drummer of marines, and John Jordan, seaman of the same ship, and William Whiteway, gunner's boy of the "Fortitude." The prisoners taken by the French in the "Hannibal," "Chaser," "Fortitude," "Yarmouth," "Raikes," and "Resolution," to the number of near five hundred, were landed at Cuddalore the 30th June 1782, sent from thence to Chillumbrum the beginning of July, where they remained prisoners with the French till August 12th, when they were delivered over to Hyder Ally Khan, and marched to Bangalore, the privates in irons; they arrived at Bangalore the 2nd September. The Officers were sent into the Fort the next day, and three days after were put in irons, with an allowance

of one country Fanam, (something less than the $\frac{1}{3}$rd of a Rupee,) and a seer of rice each a day. Some of the privates were forced into Tippoo's service as mechanics at Bangalore (as per list No. 1*), and others confined in Bangalore, Ossore, Ballapore, Dewanelly, &c. On the 19th October, the youngest of the whole, to the number of fifty-one (No. 2), were sent to Seringapatam, where they arrived the 31st October; they remained there till the 7th November, when their heads were shaved, and, on the 11th, all their things were taken from them, and they were circumcised; soon after Musselman names and dresses were given them, and they were marched about the parade. The Midshipmen had an allowance of two country Fanams per day, and the others one, with victuals cooked for the whole; thus they remained till November 1783, when, on a trifling misdemeanour of some of them, all were confined; and being rather clamorous with the Killedar for this treatment, some were beat, and all were bound on the parade, and rings (boly), the badge of slavery, were put into their ears; they were then incorporated into a battalion of Cheylas, where they remained till the 19th December 1783. They were then sent to Mysore with some other Europeans amounting to about 85 (list No. 3), where they remained in close confinement till April 1784 in two prisons, when they were brought back to Seringapatam, passed in review before Tippoo, and questioned as to their knowledge and qualifications as mechanics. The command of a company of Cheyla boys, with exercising musquets without locks, was given to Messrs. Speediman and Rutlidge, and the others were made Havildars, having the command of six, with an allowance of about nine Rupees per month, of thirty-five or thirty-six days; they were all distributed into two Battalions, and were sent to Chineroypatam, about twelve coss westerly of Seringapatam; they stayed there till February 1785, when they were again sent for to Seringapatam, and reviewed by Tippoo. He gave Battalions of Cheylas with fire locks to Messrs. Speediman and Rutlidge, and a Battalion of boys with exercising muskets, to Sergeant Dempster, and made the others Havildars in those and other Cheyla Battalions. Mr. Speediman, who had ever been very low-spirited, cut his throat in about a month. The Battalions to which they were posted were four of Christians called Achmedy, and four of various casts called Assud Allye, all circumcised. Thus they remained till February 1786, when Tippoo, on the breaking out of the Mahratta war, collected his army, gave all the Battalions new arms and accoutrements, and marched to Bangalore with among his other Troops, twelve of those Battalions, and four old ones (Assud Allye). The Army, consisting of eighty thousand fighting-men, commanded

* NOTE.—Lists not printed.

by Tippoo in person, left Bangalore in May, and proceeded towards Adoni, which they reached about the end of that month, plundered the Pettah, attacked the Fort, and in attempting to storm it, were beat back twice. On the advance of Mogul Ally Khan to the relief of Adoni, with a strong detachment from the allied army, to the northward of the Tumbuddra, Tippoo raised the seige and retreated five coss. The garrison of the Fort was withdrawn, and proceeded with Mogul Ally's detachment across the Tumbuddra to the main army; Tippoo came in sight of the Tumbuddra at Gurrygonaut, about sixty-four coss from Adoni and seven from Hurry Heir; all the European Cheylas, and many other Europeans, were then sent back to Seringapatam in consequence of the desertion that had taken place among them; the Europeans were then again incorporated into Battalions as Havildars, and a Battalion was given to Mr. Rutlidge, and Serjeants Dempster and Smith. They remained in Seringapatam till June or July 1787, when Tippoo arrived there on the conclusion of the Mahratta war, and on reviewing them, he selected the Europeans to the number of eighty-six. They remained till December without employment, when he dispersed them as follows: to Chittledroog, twenty-two Englishmen, one woman, and seven foreigners; to Bednore, twenty-two Englishmen and seven foreigners, and twenty-two Englishmen and six foreigners remained in Seringapatam. List No. 4. Those to Chittledroog and Bednore were sent in irons; the Chittledroog party reached their destination the 27th December, and were incorporated into four Cheyla Battalions that were at that place; the first commanded by Abdul Ghunney, who had been in Captain Kelly's Battalion, second Abdul Khan, third Ayaz Khan, fourth Kurrum Khan; Mahomed Ally Beg, formerly in the service of the Nawab of Arcot, commanding the whole. Here they were all privates on four and a half Rupees per month, or sixteen country Fanams, and $\frac{3}{4}$ seer of rice per day for one year and a half, and afterwards their allowance was seven Rupees per month of forty-six days, and they were treated in every respect very severely; they did duty in the Pettah, till about one month before the fall of Bangalore, when they were put into the lower Fort, and had to build their own habitations. On the Mahratta parties coming into the neighbourhood of Chittledroog, several detachments were sent against them from the Fort, and in February 1791, the Europeans also were employed on this service, at which they were very happy, thinking it might afford them an opportunity of making their escape. Dowlut Khan, the Killadar, in person, with three thousand five hundred men, one thousand of them Horse under Rubur Jung, proceeded to Tul Ryrah, seventeen coss towards Royroog, in the hands of some revolted Beydars who offered to pay tribute,

but would not surrender; three unsuccessful attempts were made to storm, but on a breach being made, the fourth succeeded, and almost every man in the place was put to death. One European Cheyla was killed, and one wounded. Mr. Le Sage received a ball through the body from some of his own party, which killed him on the spot. Upwards of two hundred of Dowlut Khan's people were killed and wounded; they were several times out in the neighbourhood of Chittledroog, and Dowlut Khan afterwards marched to Warral Kyrah, seven coss from Chittledroog, but hearing of the Mahrattas being in force there, he determined to return. Before the party got back to the Fort, the afternoon was far advanced, and the weather was very cloudy. Taking advantage of this, Mr. Drake and the others loitered as much as they could, and dark coming on, with rain, before they had got within the centinels, they separated from the party, and moved on all night, hiding themselves in the day-time till they had got within the Mahratta districts. John Leavessey and William Richardson, Seamen, and Thomas Jones, Marine of the "Hannibal," and Alexander Bruce, Drummer of the 100th Regiment, made their escape out of Chittledroog the 9th of September 1791, and proceeded to Hurry Heir. These two parties, amounting to nine, joined Captain Little's detachment, eleven miles and a half north of Chittledroog, the 21st of September. George Bush and Thomas Foresides, both of the "Yarmouth," made their escape from Bednore, arrived at Hurry Heir the 3rd of September, and have since proceeded to Bombay

At Seringapatam, General Mathews was in confinement, James Skurry was sent for one day to the Cutcherry there, and some pewter plates, with marks on them, were shown to him to explain; he saw on them words to this purport, "I am indebted to the Malabar Christians, on account of the public service, forty thousand Rupees; the Company owes me (about) thirty thousand; I have taken poison, and am within a short time of death; whoever communicates this to the Bombay Government, or to my wife, will be amply rewarded." (signed) Richard Mathews. Part of the Guard that were posted over the General have assured Mr. Drake and the others that poison was given to him in milk. Colonel Baillie died the 11th of November 1782, but whether by violence or not cannot be asserted with confidence, though the general opinion was in the affirmative.

Captain Rumley and Lieutenants Sampson and Fraser, of the Madras Establishment, were seen by Mr. Drake, and many others carried over the parade of Seringapatam in covered doolies; one of them said to the European boys then at exercise there, "God bless you, lads! we know not

where these people are taking us;" on the arrival of the European Cheylas at Mysore about two months after, one of the Wurdywalas assured them that those Officers were poisoned there; many others confirmed this; Captains Landrum and Mc'Culloch lost their lives, it is not known how, at Gopauldroog. It is to be remarked that the water of Gopauldroog at the top of the rock is very generally reported to be of a poisonous quality, which, in a short time, kills all who drink it. The town below is a good one; they had not heard any particulars of the other Bombay Officers who are missing; Mr. Rutlidge mentioned to Mr. Drake and the others that Kishin Row, Head Bramin of the Regular Infantry (not the person killed by Tippoo), had informed him that twenty-five British Officers, on pretence of marching them from one place to another, had been by night forced into a pit and smothered. The two prisoners that escaped from Chittledroog met, on their way to Hurry Heir, with one Smithey, who informed them that, on the capture of Bangalore, all Englishmen in Seringapatam, except himself (who practised physic), were sent in small parties to different Forts; that he himself likewise was soon after sent away under a Guard; and supposing they intended to put him to death, he took a favorable opportunity of seizing one of their swords, with which he cut down two or three of them, and the rest ran away; that he soon after fell in with fourteen other Europeans under a Guard, and urged them to endeavour to extricate themselves, which they did; and after a long conflict with the Guard, in which fell four Europeans, they made their escape, and reached a detachment of the Nizam's Troops; that a letter from Mr. Rutlidge, while in confinement at Narrowdroog, having been intercepted, and the names of Sergeants Dempster and one Green being mentioned, they were put to death. Smithey is well acquainted with the country languages, and being also a deserter, preferring a wandering life to any other, left his comrades. He dresses in the Mahomedan habit, and goes by the name of Booden Beg. Thomas Jones, one of the mechanics that were detained at Bangalore, and who is among those who have lately escaped from Chittledroog, was sent under a Guard from Seringapatam to Chittledroog about August 1784. He says that, on a correspondence carried on by Mr. Rutlidge with the Carnatic being discovered, fifteen natives concerned in it were put to death, and Mr. Rutlidge was sent to Narrowdroog, about seven coss north-west of Seringapatam, when orders for his death were given to the Killedars, who behaved at first very kindly to him, but the orders being repeated, he was shot. The latter part he learnt from one Oliver and others, whom he met close to Narrowdroog on his way to Chittledroog. Oliver also acquainted him of there

being at that time two private Europeans in confinement at Narrowdroog; of the mechanics sent from France, about 30 arrived at Seringapatam, of whom 10 or 12 have died. They are of little or no use, and have often expressed a wish to return, but Tippoo will not permit them; none of them who have now made their escape know any thing of Lieutenant Hamilton, or any other Officers who have of late been confined in Ossore. There are now doing duty with Tippoo a great number of Native Officers and Privates who have formerly belonged to the Lower Carnatic, in the service of the English, or Mahomed Ally Khan.

Those who have made their escape from Chittledroog report the garrison of that place to be, to the best of their knowledge, as follows:—

Four nominal battalions of Cheylah, consisting of about 800; twelve nominal battalions of Regular Infantry, consisting of about 2,300; about 3,000 peadas stationed in the upper Fort called Maldroog; 1,500 peadas stationed in the lower Fort; two Companies (120) of Goolandaze Native, and one Company (60) of Goolandaze, stationed without the Fort, consisting of Europeans, deserters, and Native Christians; 300 or 400 Irregulars, armed with swords, pikes, clubs, bows, and arrows; Seyed Hussun commands the troops under Dowlut Khan. To give more full and satisfactory information of the Europeans who have been in service or in confinement with Tippoo, and are not noticed above, a list is subjoined (No. 5). Several European boys were taught dancing in the country style, and forced to dance in female dresses before Tippoo. It is said that of late, as they grew up, they have been transferred to the Cheylah Battalions.

Memorandums in writing by those who have escaped could not be kept during so long and rigorous a confinement, and memory alone cannot complete the lists so accurately as could be wished. The country names given by Tippoo to such of the Europeans as were circumcised are inserted in the lists with a view to facilitate the enquiry and recovery of those who are still alive. They have occasionally been altered. The account of the Europeans yet alive in Tippoo's country is collected generally from the whole of them who have made their escape. Those in Seringapatam, in particular, from Thomas Jones, as late as August 1790; and to late period, from the report of Smithey, to the two men who escaped from Bednore. Those at Bednore to about August 1791, from the above two men's report to those who have joined Captain Little's detachment from Hurry Heir. Those at Chittledroog to September 1791. The above-mentioned list will be given in our next:

THE 22ND DECEMBER 1791.

James Clarke, a Soldier of the 6th European Battalion, was tried and convicted, on Friday last, for a wilful murder of a Native at Dinapore; the only plea attempted to be set up by the prisoner was that he was intoxicated at the time of his committing the murder.

On Monday afternoon, pursuant to his sentence, he was brought from the new jail to the place of execution; and here his conduct appeared penitent and becoming. The indifference which he had before manifested at the bar seemed now to be converted into composure and resignation. He was humanely attended by the Reverend Mr. Brown, and having spent a few minutes in prayer, he took an affecting leave of two or three of his brother Soldiers who accompanied him, and resigned himself to death.

THE 5TH JANUARY 1792.

A slight description of any part of a country, not generally known until the present war, cannot, we presume, be unacceptable to our readers, and under that impression, we submit the following sketch drawn by a faithful hand of Colonel Giels' detachment:—

"Leaving the plains of the Carnatic behind us, we ascended the Patnadurgum Pass, which is an unequal intersection of hill and valley, until we reached the summit, when the road became less difficult, but is closed in on each side by a thick jungle; it is of sufficient breadth for carriage cattle to go abreast a line of Artillery or of Troops without the least inconvenience. Passing on towards Vancatagerry, we changed the picture, and entered an open country where every spot that would admit of it was industriously cultivated, and the stony parts had sufficient of soil to produce a great quantity of excellent grass, on which we saw feeding a vast quantity of bullocks, sheep, and goats; and near them the moveable huts of the worthy and inoffensive Brenjaries, who generally choose a situation where there are tanks for their temporary residence. At a distance, high mountains rising above each other, and crowned with lofty trees, terminated the prospect, which in the *tout ensemble* was truly delightful.

"We found the Fort of Vancatagerry to be a miserable place when considered even as a post of defence. Here we procured rice, gram, and fowls in tolerable plenty, and at a reasonable rate; and I am convinced that, if there were a permanent Commanding Officer stationed at Vancatagerry, articles of every kind would be in great abundance, and yield an occasional supply for the army, as the Poligars of the district around are numerous, wealthy, and well-disposed towards us; however, at present, they are cautious, and do not give us much assistance.

"From Vancatagerry to Colar, the country is crowded with villages, and highly cultivated by numerous inhabitants, who would enjoy as much tranquillity as in time of peace, were it not for the depredations now and then committed by our followers, who, notwithstanding every endeavour and repeated punishment, cannot be restrained from plundering.

"Colar and its environs exhibit a very different view to that of Vancatagerry, and both the Fort and Pettah are filled with every thing that a man may reasonably require; here are numberless shops well stocked, and merchants of every description busily employed in their various avocations; and so far are they from desiring peace, that they are loud in their wishes for a continuance of the war, until Tippoo shall have

been extirpated, and they become secured the subjects of the English, whose government they highly praise. Here is demonstrated the much-talked-of position that a man may form the minds of the natives of this country in any manner he pleases, and that a benevolence of disposition, arising from that liberality of sentiment which dignifies and adorns human nature, will conciliate the minds of those who, from circumstance and situation, are inimical to us, to our manners, customs, and government. Captain Alexander Read is absolutely held in adoration by the inhabitants of Colar; they speak of his many virtues with a degree of enthusiasm, and bless the day on which he first appeared amongst them.

"From the 12th to the 22nd of December it rained incessantly, and the fall of water was immense; on the 23rd the heavy dismal clouds that seemed to hang just over our heads dissipated; the sun again appeared; we enjoyed a fine serene atmosphere, and had an agreeable and pleasant march to Oscotta, which is nearly in the same state of plenty as Colar, but as we approached the Army, every article rose in its price; and this is a consequence of course, for, as in the vicinity of a metropolis, so it is in this vicinity of a vast Army, the great consumption must unavoidably occasion dearness, at least in the necessaries of life.

"On the 27th instant, as we had come to our ground, a body of about two hundred horse made its appearance, and moved up close upon our line, which was immediately ordered under arms; but fortunately the moment we were prepared to give them a warm reception, an old man advanced towards us, and we learnt from him that the party we saw was no enemy, but our friends the Marhattas going to Poonah.

"Continuing our march on the 29th, we arrived at Bangalore, where we threw in twenty tumbrils filled with treasure, and leaving the battering train on the glacis, amounting, together with those which had arrived there before us under Captain Howley, to twenty-three pieces of different calibres, we proceeded to what you very justly denominate in your Courier, The Grand Army! for surely never existed a more superb, a more magnificent object; as far as the eye can reach, is a continuation of tents, and a multitude, or in the ancient phrase, an host of troops. The mind is bewildered and lost in astonishment, whilst contemplating the noble scene; a scene which rises superior to description, and I may venture to say that the warmest and most fertile imagination cannot possibly form a just and perfect idea of its grandeur."

THE 12TH JANUARY 1792.

Great preparations, we hear, are making for the masquerade of tomorrow, which is expected to be very fully attended; and from the

equipments we have seen, there can be no doubt that many characters will produce a great deal of entertainment. Mr. Macdonald, it is reported, means to introduce, in the course of the evening, The Judgment of Paris, a grand Ballet, composed by himself, and performed by his scholars; too much cannot be said in praise of his exertions to give satisfaction to the public, which, the manner in which his assemblies have been managed, has amply testified.

THE 12TH JANUARY 1792.

Grand Army.

The latest advices from the Grand Army are dated the 16th ultimo; Head Quarters were at Fowkary, a place about ten miles distant from Severndroog; Colonel Stewart, as we mentioned in our last *Gazette*, took post with his detachment on the 10th at Severndroog. He was joined on the 12th with the battering train from Bangalore, consisting of four eighteen, four twelve-pounders, two howitzers, and two grasshoppers, under the command of Captain Montague, with all the Pioneers and Engineers of the Army; the Pioneers on the 13th had completed a good road over very rugged broken ground for the guns to pass to the position intended for the first battery, which had been erected at seven hundred yards distance, with a view to take off the defences, which was necessary to be done before the breaching battery could be erected, which was intended to be within three hundred yards of the Fort. The batteries were expected to open on the 17th. It was reported that Tippoo had thrown into the garrison five thousand men.

The Army was divided; Colonel Cockerell, with two Battalions, was posted at Sandicooparah, about four miles on the right flank; Captain Welch, with three Battalions at Ramhilly, six or seven miles on the left; he had been joined with a part of the Nizam's Cavalry under Meer Allum; from the positions occupied by the Grand Army, and the detachments under Colonel Cockerell and Captain Welch, a line of communication of upwards of twenty miles is established, and a free and safe intercourse for the conveyance of supplies is maintained between the Army and Bangalore.

Lord Cornwallis visited the detachment under Colonel Stewart on the 13th, in the morning.

The rains had been uncommonly heavy, but, since the 7th, the weather had been more settled, and it was hoped the rains were over.

The 12th January 1792.

From the Madras Courier, dated December 22nd, 1791.

On Saturday last, the resolution of Government respecting the interment of the remains of Lieutenant Colonel Moorhouse, (for which the previous arrangements were made by a Committee consisting of Colonel Capper, Mr. Porcher, Major Hall, and Captain Gomonde,) was, after being so long delayed by the monsoon, carried into effect.

The President and Council, with Major General Musgrave, attending as chief mourners, the members of the Grand Lodge of Madras in deep mourning, and a very respectable number of the inhabitants, civil and military, assembled at seven in the morning in Free Masons' Hall, (where the body had lain since it was moved from Bangalore,) and followed the corpse in their carriages and palanquins to within a quarter of a mile of the Fort, where they were met by the funeral party commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Collins, composed of His Majesty's 14th Regiment of Hanoverians, and the 2nd Battalion of Coast Infantry, and consisting of one Major, six Captains, twelve Subalterns, and three hundred Rank and File, and at that moment the 47 minute guns, corresponding with the years of the deceased, began firing.

The procession then commenced in the following order.

The Hanoverian and Coast Infantry.

MUSIC.

Drums and Fifes muffled.

Pall Bearers.		The Body.		Pall Bearers.
Major Hall.		Major Tutt.		
Col. Frazer.		„ Maule.		
„ Capper.		Col. De Wangenheim.		

Sir Charles Oakeley.

Mr. Petrie, Mr. Huddlestone, General Musgrave. The Grand Lodge of Madras, with their Jewels. The chief mourners, pall bearers, and members of the Grand Lodge wearing black silk scarfs and hat-bands.

In this order they entered the Fort by the Wallajan Gate, and were received by the three clergymen of Madras, the Reverend Mr. Millingchamp, Senior Chaplain, Mr. Archdeacon Leslie, and Dr. Bell, who read the usual sentences from the burial service to the entrance of the Church, from which the funeral party extended their line to receive the procession with presented arms. The church service being performed by Mr. Millingchamp and Dr. Bell, and the party of 100 Hanoverians under

Major De Spangenberg having fired three rounds, the body was deposited under the gallery, close to the spot where Sir Eyre Coote was buried.

Thus the same earth that held the ashes of the victorious General contains those of the gallant Officer who trod "the paths of glory" under his command, who was at once the witness of his services, and the patron of his rising fame. To the many who loved and esteemed the man, who knew the Soldier, and are absent from the scene of his glory and from his grave, the information this account conveys will be doubly grateful; the testimony which Government has thus borne to his deserts affords satisfaction to all, but above all, to those of his profession; and to close with his vault the theme, we may truly say that no example presents itself wherein the excellent character of the individual, and the zeal and services of the gallant Officer, have been more thoroughly felt, more universally and fondly acknowledged, or more honorably appreciated.

THE 9TH FEBRUARY 1792.

By late letters from Madras we are informed that a body of Looties, amounting to between three and four thousand, had made their appearance at the Mount on the 20th ultimo, plundering all the villages which lay on their route, and committing every kind of depredation and wanton cruelty on the defenceless inhabitants, some of whom had been killed, and others shockingly wounded. A small party of them had the audacity to attack and pillage two or three houses on the skirts of the plain, in one of which they found two ladies, whose cloathes and jewels attracted their attention, and they immediately took possession of them, and would probably have proceeded to greater excesses had not some armed natives obliged them to retreat.

A number of Civilians as volunteers, in conjunction with some troops from the garrison, sallied out in quest of these banditti, whom understand, they soon overtook and have brought in about 100 prisoners. This check has been so effectual that not a Looty is to be seen now within this and the Mount; however, those who resided at garden-houses have removed into the Fort.

THE 23RD. FEBRUARY 1792.

Theatre.—The Grecian daughter advertised for representation on Tuesday next, for the benefit of Mrs. Crucifix, who has been deservedly allowed the preference, is, we hear, got up in a very judicious superior

manner, and, with the lively entertainment of the family party, cannot fail of attracting a crowded house, particularly as this is the first tragedy that has been performed this season, and as the public is so much indebted to the person immediately concerned, who, on every occasion, has evinced her zeal to merit their approbation.

The 23rd February 1792.

Extract of a letter from Camp at Wooliadargum, the 27th ultimo.

"Yesterday Colonel Maxwell with his division arrived before this place. The Fort fired about 20 stone shots on his troops, none of which took effect. The Europeans advanced up the hill, and as soon as they attempted to force the second wicket, the garrison surrendered on terms of capitulation. It consisted of ninety peons, who had not another day's rice, or a single head of cattle remaining. The Killadar is a very personable, well-behaved young man, who had been in command but three months. His situation is truly deplorable, his wife and four children being under guard at Seringapatam; and when Tippoo heard that Nundy Droog was captured, and the Commandant alive, he immediately put his family, amounting to eleven people, to death, which makes him apprehensive that his will suffer a similar fate if he does not appear himself before the royal presence, and then he was certain he should be sacrificed to his master's vengeance. This, however, he nobly declared he would run the risk of, rather than his family should be the victims of his ill-success, for he could gladly forfeit his life to save theirs; but he would first try an experiment by endeavouring to gain admittance into the Capital in disguise, and bring them away under cover of the night, which he set off yesterday to put in execution. To aggravate his misfortunes, the day before he gave up the Fort, a buckshee with 150 Horse came to tell him that they were sent by the Behauder to be a witness of his conduct, and to make their report accordingly, and on the 26th, they were actually within a mile of the place at the very moment we took possession of it, and instantly galloped off with the news.

"When Wooliadurgum fell into our hands on the 13th June, we found in it near twenty thousand head of cattle and a quantity of grain. How different this time! The 15th of May's ground is very discernible from the rock."

THE 23RD FEBRUARY 1792.

Southern Countries.

The long-talked-of Guzzeretty Pass has at length been explored, and is reported to be almost impracticable for heavy guns; but carriage cattle might ascend it with great ease. It may therefore be used for the conveyance of provisions, and will prove the most expeditious route of any yet known, as it is not more than one day's march from Guzzeretty to Tallamally.

We are indebted for these discoveries to the exertions of Major Cuppage, who, in pursuing them, has acquired some advantage over the enemy.

On the 18th the Major made himself master of Dinacottah, which surrendered on the first summons; only one hostile shot was fired by the garrison.

It was commanded by a Killadar who had under him a deputy. The Amildar of the district was also in the Fort. There were five iron guns on the rampart mounted on arrack carts; some money, grain, ghee, and other articles of no considerable value, fell into the hands of the captors.

The Fort is an oblong; the Bowanny washes two faces of it, and it is otherwise defended by a deep dry ditch.

Here the Major learned that, on the preceding day, three guns and a supply of provisions had gone up the pass, and that it was probable they might be overtaken.

A detachment under Captain A. Cuppage was therefore ordered to make the attempt; they took the guns, which were mounted on arrack carts, that had been taken at Coimbatore, and captured also a few bullock loads of the provisions; the remainder had got into a place of security.

The detachment had now arrived at Guzzeretty, a small Fort in ruins which lies in the Pass, and is about nine miles distant from Dinacottah.

Hitherto the road proved very good, but here the detachment met with a high hill; however, they passed it without much difficulty, and crossing a small valley watered by a delightful rivulet, arrived at the foot of the Pass, the ascent of which is almost perpendicular, and yet it is a well known fact that Tippoo has frequently transported his heavy train over it. At this spot an handful of men, in perfect security themselves, might effectually oppose an army attempting to pass it.

On the head of the Pass the detachment found a party of Poligars, ready to dispute any further progress; but as their object had been attained, they thought it unnecessary to engage in the contest, therefore, remaining there till the evening, they marched for Dinacottah, where they arrived the next morning.

On the 17th Lieutenant Seale, the Officer on picket, intercepted an express of the enemies going into the Carnatic; the letters are in the country language, and therefore the contents are not yet known.

On the 14th instant, a party of Heiria Pundit's Horse marched to Bangalore for shot and ammunition.

The 1st March 1792.

By a private letter of good authority from England, received by the "Canada," we are informed that the Company paid, in September 1790, £500,000 of their debt on India Bills, in March 1791, £500,000 more, and were ready to pay off £500,000 more in September last, when they would have a large surplus remaining in their treasury.

About £30,000 in dollars have been sent from England by individuals to this country, on the "Canada," for the purpose of purchasing Company's Paper.

The sales of Bengal sugar exported by the Company to England have turned out very advantageously. The Quakers and a number of Dissenters have resolved not to use any sugar manufactured by slaves.

We are happy to inform the public that the four soldiers charged with stopping Mr. Wallace on the Chowringhee Road on the 21st ultimo and robbing him of his buckles, are apprehended, and are in confinement.

The 1st March 1792.

Just as the paper was going to press, we received a *Madras Courier Extraordinary* of the 13th ultimo, and in addition to the account of the gallant action on the 6th, announced in the *Extra Gazette* of yesterday, we have extracted the following particulars as communicated by letters from camp of the 7th :—

"Having previously given you an accurate account of the movements of the Army to the 4th instant, I shall now resume my narrative

from that date, and without any preparatory reflections, I shall enter into a plain relation of circumstances which happily speak for themselves.

"On the 5th instant, the Army arrived within four miles of Tippoo's lines, and took possession of some ground near to the French rocks; hence the position of the enemy was easily observed, and appeared to be uncommonly strong, and the ground judiciously selected.

"The Cavalry seemed to cut off all attack on the rear, and the nullah promised no inconsiderable impediment to such an attempt in front.

"Tippoo had also thrown up an extensive entrenchment as a covering to his camp, which reached from the Calicut Pagoda nearly to the walls of Seringapatam; and in this studied position did the Sultan wait the approach of our Army.

"On the 6th in the morning, the Engineers, with a covering party, were sent out to reconnoitre; and in the evening, orders were given to the troops to be in readiness to move, and it was understood that a junction with General Abercrombie was the object of the movement. At seven o'clock the Army was ordered under arms, and at nine o'clock the whole marched off towards the entrenchments of the enemy, which, owing to one of those judicious measures which form the prominent feature in His Lordship's conduct, was at no great distance. The attack was made by three columns, the centre headed by Lord Cornwallis in person, the right by General Medows, and the left by Colonel Maxwell.

"At eleven o'clock the firing began, every bosom beat anxiously, and an animated zeal pervaded the whole Army, and they rushed on with an ardour not to be checked. His Lordship and General Medows led the storm into Tippoo's camp, whilst Colonel Maxwell attacked and took the Pagoda Hill. The first shock was sustained with great obstinacy on the part of the enemy, but they at length gave way and left His Lordship in full possession of their lines; he is now on the island of Seringapatam with the major part of the Army, perfectly sheltered from the guns of the Fort.

"The firing on both sides was extremely heavy from eleven o'clock last night until three this morning; indeed it exhibited one continued sheet of fire, and certainly put description at defiance.

"From three until four o'clock there was an intermission; but it then again commenced with as much fury as before, and continued so until twelve, from which period it gradually slackened, and all became tolerably quiet.

"We are now in the undisturbed possession of three of Tippoo's batteries, mounting twenty pieces of heavy ordnance; others were in our hands, but we were shortly compelled to abandon them, they being exposed, and indeed immediately opposite to the fire of the Fort; and for the same reason we were obliged to relinquish the possession of a variety of camp equipage, elephants, camels, baggage, and seventy pieces of cannon, with their tumbrils.

"Our loss is trifling when circumstances are considered; that of the enemy is very considerable; not less than three thousand were found dead upon the field of battle; each of their parties were headed by an European; one of them, a Frenchman, was killed, and two others, deserters from the 36th Regiment, were taken prisoners. These villains gave the word in English, which deceived our people so much that they were enabled to direct the closest fire, and do the greatest mischief before their perfidy was discovered.

"We have taken a great number of their guns, and it is said that nearly seventy others have been thrown into a nullah, which issues from the Cavery; the Fort kept up such an incessant fire that it was impossible to bring them off; at least it would have cost more lives than they were worth.

"During the eventful moment of exertion and conquest, His Lordship turned Tippoo's flank, which in consequence was thrown into the utmost confusion, and they were at one time upwards of fifteen deep.

"His Lordship, unmindful of personal safety, was everywhere foremost in the engagement, and at one time was in very imminent danger, but was at length rescued from his perilous situation by the steadiness and gallantry of the 74th Regiment.

"I dare not presume to speak of our troops during the action; never was British valour more conspicuous—they fought like heroes.

"Previous to the assault, which it seems was expected, and against which every preparation had been made, Tippoo had declared to his people that he was determined to stand by them, whilst their courage and fidelity remained unshaken; his people expressed a reciprocal resolution, and then mutually swore upon the Koran to be faithful, and adhere to each other.

"The camp was struck at twelve o'clock last night, but the baggage could not get off the ground till near three o'clock this afternoon.

"It was guarded, during the storm of the entrenchments, by the 4th European Regiments, the Cavalry, and a few Sepoys."

THE 1ST MARCH 1792.

General Abercromby's Army.

Camp 7 miles advanced from the head of the Poodicherrum Ghaut, 21st January 1792.

"After our battering train, consisting of ten iron-eighteens, four iron-twelves, and two mortars, with two months' provisions for the Army, had reached the summit of the ghat, during which time Engineers were employed in erecting works for establishing a post there as a defence to the hospitals and magazine, the reserve and park advanced seven miles, the rest of the Army remaining about two miles in their rear, when, in consequence of advices recently received from His Lordship, mentioning his having made one day's march from Severndroog towards the Capital, a total alteration has taken place in one arrangement. The battering train is ordered back to the post afore-mentioned, to which considerable enlargements are directed to be made, and a garrison left of four or five hundred men, besides the sick and convalescents under Lieutenant Colonel Peche.

"This step originates either from some information received of the enemy's movements from the Mangalore side of the country, or for the greater security of our rear after quitting the jungle.

"We are to begin our march to-morrow with the rapidity of Dragoons to join (if I may venture a conjecture) a body of Cavalry sent from the Grand Army.

"We were so fortunate a few days ago as to detect one of Tippoo's spies by the vigilance of the Coorga Raja, and Captain Reynolds, in whose service he had the address to engage himself, and he was found to be a man of family; but after being examined by a Board of Officers, he was hung in the public bazar, as an example to those that may hereafter venture on so dangerous an employment.

"A duel unfortunately took place a few days ago between two Officers of His Majesty's 75th, Lieutenants B—and D—, the former of whom was killed on the spot, and the latter is now being tried by a Court Martial."

THE 1ST MARCH 1792.

Sadlers Wells.—Last night raised more credit to itself by the new exhibition of Tippoo Saib, or East India Campaigning, than by any performance for many years. It is a combination of excellencies from

Poet, Painter, Musician, and Projector. So many good and charming paintings were hardly ever produced in one piece, and the music and decorations kept pace. Several of the situations were very striking and effecting, and still a pleasantry with English national spirit so broke in at different times as rendered the whole delightful to the spectator. Such universal applause pervaded the whole as may satisfy the proprietors of the reward that will follow such exertions, and we fairly predict Tippoo Saib will be the greatest favorite ever produced at Sadlers Wells. [English Paper.]

THE 2ND MARCH 1792.

Camp 2½ miles from Seringapatam, 9th February 1792.

"Last night the Sultan sent to camp Lieutenants Chalmers and Nash. He had previously communicated to Chalmers his sincere wish for peace, and desired him to intercede with Lord Cornwallis. When these Officers waited upon him, he was seated under the Fly of a Marquee; his countenance strongly marked with despair, but few attendants around him, and those of the lower sort. Many Europeans (mostly Frenchmen) have come over since the action; they say most of the principal Officers perished in the assault; that his son is desperately wounded; that his family are earnestly pressing him to enter the Fort, which he refuses from the apprehension of its being closely invested; and that all is confusion within the walls. He has written two letters to Lord Cornwallis since the return of Chalmers, but the contents have not transpired."

THE 22ND MARCH 1792.

Fifty-two lakhs of Rupees are immediately expected to be paid by Tippoo into the Company's treasurry.

A salute of nineteen guns was fired on the arrival of the young princes in camp; they were received by His Lordship, who presented each with an elegant watch and chain, and several other trinkets; the Vakeels delivered them over in special charge to him, and recommended them to his fatherly protection; in reply Lord Cornwallis expressed his hope that they would soon be restored to their own father and family.

Colonel Cockerell is to conduct the young princes to the Carnatic.

In consequence of the peace, we understand Government have ordered an increase of ten lakhs of Rupees on the present year's investment.

It is with much pleasure we observe the favorable effects that the intelligence of peace has already produced on the Company's credit. Eight per cent. certificates were selling yesterday at six per cent. discount, and it may be expected that they will very soon be at par, as the confidence the opulent natives entertain in the present Government, the great punctuality in the department of finance, and the regular payment of the annual interest on the certificate, as well as the bonded debt, induce them to invest their property in Company's paper in preference to any other security.

A *Feu de joie*, in celebration of the peace, was fired on Friday evening, by the volleys from all the troops of the garrison, who were drawn out on the Esplanade on this glorious occasion, and three royal salutes from the ramparts of Fort William.

The 29th March 1792.

Madras Courier, 8th March 1792.

The Hon'ble Company's Ship the "Asia," Captain Foulkes, arrived from Calcutta on the 3rd instant.

The "Cassamajor," Captain Dixon, arrived on the 4th instant from Calcutta.

We are extremely sorry that our utmost endeavours have not yet enabled us to lay before our readers the particulars of the treaty of peace concluded with Tippoo: however, whilst the mind is kept in suspense as to the general details, enough has transpired to demonstrate that no peace ever reflected more splendour on the arms of Great Britain, or secured more permanent advantages to her interests,—a peace that has so effectually embraced the different ideas of opposite parties that it cannot fail of ensuring the highest approbation of all.

Tippoo is effectually subdued; disarmed of that overgrown power which has so long disturbed the tranquillity of the surrounding States, and been the source of constant calamity to the peaceful inhabitants of the Peninsula, the turbulence of his disposition is contracted, and the exertions of his oppression are at an end.

He is sufficiently humbled without the necessity of being crushed; he is no longer a dangerous enemy, and may possibly become a political friend; in the interim his weight will be acknowledged in the balance of power, and he may be serviceable without the possibility of being able to do any injury.

Our efforts upon a former occasion have been great; our troops have invariably manifested the noblest zeal in the cause of their country. They have been seen struggling with accumulating difficulties, and suffering under the severest hardships with a fortitude, which, whilst it excited the wonder and astonishment of the world, gained them immortal honor.

In the present instance, we have greatly triumphed.

The valor of our troops has been displayed to more essential purposes, and their gallant exertions have been crowned with the most brilliant success. They have elevated the English name in India to the utmost height of glory, and, directed by the wisdom, and emulating the ardour, of their brave leader, have dictated a peace to the enemy under the besieged walls of his capital,—a peace which, in its consequences, will be productive of a vast influx of wealth to their country.

Hitherto, or at least for a number of years past, mistaken policy had shut up trade on the Malabar Coast, but the partition treaty restores it to freedom, and opens the richest views of commerce, which in itself is of more real benefit than the acquisition of an empire.

In our last Courier we anticipated the arrival of the hostages in camp. It was on the 27th, instead of the 24th ultimo, that the important event took place; about 12 o'clock the works of the Fort of Seringapatam were crowded with an innumerable number of people, and the Sultana was plainly discovered amongst them. In a few minutes afterwards, the young princes made their appearance; they were conducted from the island to a large pavillion pitched for their reception, near Sibbald's redoubt, about a mile from the Fort.

Here they were received by Sir John Kennaway, who attended them, accompanied by an escort, to head quarters.

On entering the camp, they were saluted with 19 guns; and the part of the line they passed were under arms, and the officers saluted. Lord Cornwallis received them in his tent, which was guarded by a battalion of Sepoys, and they were then formally delivered over to His Lordship by Golam Ally Beg, the Sultan's vakeel, as hostages for the due performance of the treaty.

The scene was grand and affecting, and impressed all present with those feelings which are not easily delineated.

It was a proud scene to the conquerors. It was the most humiliating to the vanquished.

An awful silence for a moment prevailed, and every one seemed absorbed in the tumult of ideas which the occasion naturally called forth.

At length Golam Ally, approaching Lord Cornwallis, and under much agitation, addressed His Lordship in the following emphatic words—"These children," said he, pointing to the young princes whom he then presented, "were this morning the sons of the Sultan, my master; their situation is changed, and they must now look up to your Lordship as their father." And the tender and affectionate manner in which His Lordship received them seemed to confirm the truth of the expression. The attendants of the young princes appeared astonished at what they saw, and their countenances were highly expressive of the satisfaction they felt in the benevolence of His Lordship.

Some conversation took place between His Lordship and the vakeels of Tippoo, in which the latter declared that the termination of the war diffused happiness throughout all ranks of people; and after sitting a few minutes, he retired, accompanying the young princes to their tents, under the escort of a party of our troops which remained with them as their guard.

Before they took their leave, His Lordship presented a gold watch to each of them as a mark of his regard.

The next morning His Lordship made them a visit at their tents, which are pitched near to the left of Tippoo's redoubts.

The bodyguard and spearmen of the princes formed an avenue of considerable extent from the tent of ceremony, which is spacious and very magnificent.

His Lordship alighted at the end of the avenue, and walked up to the tent, saluted, as he passed, by the princes' guards.

They met His Lordship at the entrance, and by their respectful behaviour, showed that they held in pleasing remembrance the kind attention His Lordship had shown to them.

At the extremity of the tents, and somewhat elevated, a number of chairs were placed; here His Lordship seated himself with the eldest prince on his right hand, and the younger on his left.

Sir John Kennaway sat on one side of the princes, and Mr. Cherry on the other, as His Lordship's interpreters. The vakeels of Tippoo, of whom one was the person sent some time ago on an embassy to Constantinople, and those of the Nizam and Mahrattas, arranged themselves in the same order, so that the whole formed a semi-circle; after a conversation of about an hour, in which the Constantinople ambassador bore a considerable share, His Lordship embraced the princes, and gave to the eldest a fusee richly mounted, and to the youngest an elegant case of

pistols, and in return each of them presented His Lordship with a sword; beetle and ottar were then brought in, and His Lordship immediately afterwards withdrew, leading a prince in each hand to the extremity of the rich carpet which was spread on the ground, and embracing them with the utmost cordiality. They remained on the spot some time, paying their compliments to the gentlemen of His Lordship's suite who saluted them.

They are very fine boys; the eldest is about 11 years of age, and appears to be very quick, shrewd, and penetrating; he addressed His Lordship in a very pertinent speech, with a great deal of propriety, and without any kind of confusion or embarrassment; and in the same manner, on being desired by Golaum Ally, he repeated some passages from the Koran.

The youngest is remarkably handsome, his features are very regular and expressive, and his countenance is mild and open; he is about seven years of age; they are both very graceful, perfectly correct in their manners, and he appeared to be extremely well-bred.

They were dressed in white muslins, and round their necks they wore some rows of beautiful pearls, to which were suspended a pastagon consisting of an emerald and a ruby of considerable size, surrounded with a profusion of brilliants.

The Cavalry under Colonel Floyd have marched to a situation about 15 miles from Seringapatam, on the road leading to Outer Droog. It is said that the Bombay army will march in a few days towards the Ghauts, and it is expected that the Grand Army will not remain much longer at Seringapatam, as Tippoo has sent orders to his different Killedars, in conformity to the terms of the treaty, to deliver up the Forts in their possession to the troops of the allies.

The importance of the post which General Medows carried on the night of the sixth and seventh ultimo appears from a variety of circumstances. Two thousand Infantry and fifteen hundred Cavalry, under the command of Said Ahmed, an Officer next in rank to Commur-ud-deen Khan, were assigned for its defence.

A glacis, two ditches, with seven guns within and three without formed the strength of the Durgah redoubts, which were reinforced the evening of the assault, with Lally's Corps.

When Tippoo committed this stronghold to a chosen body of men, his charge to them seemed intended to impress on their minds the idea that the event of the war and his own fate must depend upon their prowess.

The disposition was ably made on his part, nor did they whom he had selected for this important service betray their trust, or fail in the execution of their duty.

Our gallant General made the first onset with a vehemence and rapidity which were irresistible. The outworks and entry were at once carried, and the Commander Said Ahmed fell on the spot, proving by his exertions his fidelity to his master. The assault was carried forward with equal spirit and resolution to the centre of the works, which was full of the enemy's best troops, who turned one of their guns upon the gorge, and with much execution, fired grape and musket shot upon the assailants. Though thrice repulsed by superior numbers, and a heavy fire from the inner gorge, yet none of our men ever quitted the traverse of the gorge, or repassed the little gateway by which they entered.

At a critical period Major Dirom threw himself into the foremost ranks, encouraged and rallied the men, and along with Captain Wight, led them on anew to the charge. When the Major advanced opposite to the gorge, Captain Gage on the right, and Captain Wight on the left, took possession each of them of a banquette, whence they fired into the redoubt with great effect.

Major Dirom was knocked down,—Lieutenant Robertson, of His Majesty's 76th Regiment, on his right hand—killed; Lieutenant R. Campbell, of the 36th on his left, severely wounded; and many of the brave soldiers fell on every side.

Happily Dirom soon recovered himself, and Wight, who was ready to have taken his place, resumed his post on the banquette, whilst the Major once more succeeded in rallying the men; and no sooner returned to the assault than the enemy assailed on every hand, broke, gave way, and most of them, leaping over the embrasures into the ditch, let us in possession of this important redoubt.

Tippoo has in part fulfilled the terms of the recent treaty of peace, not only in the delivery of his two sons as hostages, but also in a partial payment of the sum stipulated in the treaty to be paid by him.

On the 2nd instant, one crore and thirty lakhs of Rupees were sent out of the garrison to head quarters, which His Lordship directed Mr. Hoare, Paymaster to the Army, to take charge of.

Our sentinels continue at our posts, about five hundred yards from the walls of Seringapatam, and not more than five yards from his, who are generally mounted at the time ours are, and with great regularity.

BOMBAY.

The 29th March 1792.

A very singular occurrence in the matrimonial way took place a few days ago on the Island of Salsette, which, though apparently whimsical, nevertheless involves a question of great delicacy and consequence, not only to the conjugal parties, but also to the interests of the established Romish Church in this Settlement. On so interesting a subject, we have endeavoured to guard against misrepresentation, and, on the strictest enquiry, find the following to be a true statement of the fact:—

Some young men of the district of Salsette having been betrothed to some of the maidens at Bombay, the bridegroom, agreeable to custom, repaired to this Island, on the appointed day, to celebrate the nuptials, and they were accordingly united by the Carmelite Bishop's Vicars; but no sooner had the new-married couples returned to Salsette, than the regularly established Vicars at that place cited them to the Church, declared the marriages null, and solemnized the nuptials agreeably to their privileges derived immediately from His Holiness at Rome.

The brides and the bridegrooms retired perfectly satisfied with the latter ceremony, which secured to them the invaluable comforts of an unquestionable marriage, inasmuch as it prevented the possibility of any future contests on that head, which otherwise might have been productive of the most serious consequence, even to the bastardizing the issue, as is alleged of these and all other marriages, under like circumstance, not sanctified by the Spiritual Head of the Romish Church in this country, namely, the Archbishop of Goa. It is, moreover, further asserted that all ecclesiastical functions, which arise not from the true source of Papal authority, are considered as not only schismatical, but to all intents and purposes, within the Romish ritual, absolutely null and invalid.

The 12th April 1792.

From the best information we have been able to obtain, we understand that the territory ceded to us by Tippoo comprehends the whole of the Barra-mahal district, including the Fort of Ossoore, Kistnagherry, Ryacotta, Caveripatam, Salem, and Namacul, together with all the tract of country to the south of the river which runs nearly in a straight line between Caroor and Coimbatore, including Daroporam, Dindigul, and Paulicaudcherry; and on the Malabar Coast, all the country from the river Paniani as far north as Delah, comprehending the Nayr country, and the territories of the Coorga Rajah, which are to be

guaranteed to him. Ossoore and Ravacottore have been taken in preference to Coimbatore, because above the ghauts, and they command two Passes to the Mysore country from the Carnatic; whereas Coimbatore from its situation is easy of access in all parts, and little defensible. The Mahrattas, it is supposed, will have Derwar and Jessore, and the Nizam, Canoul, Adoni, and Beddapah.

No part of Tippoo Sultan's dominions could be more important or of greater value than that ceded to us by the treaty.

The country to the south of Caroor abounds in every kind of production for the support of our armies, and was a chain of magazines established by Tippoo for the invasion of our southern provinces, in the same manner as the Barra-mahal country afforded him the means of invasion on the east. Not only an increase of forty lakhs of Rupees will be added to our revenues, but our former possessions perfectly secured without any additional expense.

The Fort of Salem which has been surrendered to us secures the most important passes from the Carnatic into Mysore.

THE 13TH APRIL 1792.

On Monday last died suddenly Cossinaut Baboo, a very opulent native, and a man of a fair and respectable character. His remains were burnt the same evening, according to the rites of the Hindoos, in a pile of sandal and other rich wood, at the ghaut which bears his name. He had four wives, but we are happy to understand that neither of them ascended the funeral pile.

Cossinaut Baboo is said to have died worth upwards of sixty lakhs of Rupees, which, by his will, he has divided among his four sons.

THE 19TH APRIL 1792.

Great preparations are going on for the illumination of the public Offices and Writers' Buildings on Monday evening; and if we may judge from the preparations already making for the illumination of the houses of a number of individuals, we may conclude that the display of lights and decorations will be every where general throughout Calcutta on Monday evening.

THE 19TH APRIL 1792.

The Company's credit in every part of India must experience a considerable rise from the publication of an advertisement in the Madras Courier, notifying to the public the intention of that Government immediately to discharge (viz., on the 10th instant) fifty per cent. of the debt due on their bonds, for money borrowed payable in two years, or within six months after the conclusion of the war. This will certainly lower the discount on Company's Paper throughout all India.

THE 19TH APRIL 1792.

Three royal tigers were killed last week at Sooksagur* by Mr. Baretto, one of which having seized a man very near his elephant, he shot him dead on the spot; the other two were taken in nets.

THE 5TH JULY 1792.

Seventy-three pieces of brass cannon taken from Tippoo Sultan have been brought round here, likewise eighty chests of treasure on account of Government, which may be reckoned at seventy-two thousand pounds; it is all in Dollars.

By the latest advices from Madras, we understand that it was His Lordship's intention to leave it about the 15th of the present month.

Tippoo's second dividend was arrived at Amboor, and it was supposed he would pay the whole prior to His Lordship's embarking for Bengal, in order to redeem the young princes.

THE 5TH JULY 1792.

Extract of a letter from Vizagapatam, dated the 22nd June 1792.

"Good cargo rice is now from ten to twelve Rupees per bag; but to the southward, where the distress of the people has been less severe, it is not quite so high. Never was distress greater or more woefully exhibited than that of the people of these unfortunate districts. Many many thousands of the poor inhabitants have already perished, and unless large supplies of grain are immediately provided, every one of the poorer class of people, who are prodigiously numerous, have the melancholy prospect of being swept from off the face of the earth by absolute famine.

* [NOTE.—This place is in the district of Nuddea, less than 40 miles from Calcutta on the left bank of the Hooghly. Tigers have long disappeared from this part of the country, and even wild hogs are no longer found there, as they were 35 or 40 years ago. The country is a sheet of cultivation.]

"The miseries of this place, already too abundantly accumulated, the ravages of fire have lately contributed most seriously to increase. The Pettah very unfortunately took fire twice, that is, on two separate nights in the course of last week, and each time it burned with great fury, insomuch that whole divisions of the town have been consumed by the flames, and consequently many of the people, who were last week in easy and substantial circumstances, are now mingled and confounded with the wretched objects starving and imploring assistance in the open streets."

THE 5TH JULY 1792.

(Madras Courier.)

Lady Oakeley's Fête.

On Friday last the ladies and gentlemen of the Settlement were gratified in seeing at the Ball given by Sir Charles and Lady Oakeley, how desirous they were of marking their attention to the noble Earl, and of hailing His Lordship's return from the field, and we are convinced that, if the means had existed at Madras of rendering these rejoicings equal in splendour to the sincerity which dictated them, nothing would have been spared in the attainment of it.

Sir Charles Oakeley was unfortunately prevented by indisposition from partaking of the satisfactions of the evening.

The presence of the two princes, sons of Tippoo, seated one on each side of Lord Cornwallis, from all the attendant circumstances to which the feelings of every breast were alive, and His Lordship's constant display of the most benignant kindness and gracious complacency to the children, occasioned a very interesting scene. His Highness the Nawab Wallanjan was not sufficiently recovered from his indisposition to wait upon Lady Oakeley, but General Medows, the Nabob Omdut-ul Omrah, Commodore Cornwallis, and Tippoo's two Vakeels were present.

Upon this occasion, the genius of taste and fashion was invoked, and imagination exhausted, by the ladies, that they might show in their dresses how much they wished to surpass all common occasions; they not only succeeded in this particular, but inspired by the cause, they wore also their best looks, as if desirous to prove that

"Then for the brave, the fair reserved their charms."

Lady Oakeley appeared in a dress, which we understand to have been Her Ladyship's own work, decorated with Lord Cornwallis' initials under a coronet enriched with wreaths of laurel, connected together by

purple foil. Her Ladyship wore also a bandeau in her cap, with the word Cornwallis embroidered in foil; all the ladies present wore bandeaus, some with His Lordship's name, others with his motto "Virtus vincit invidiam," "The 6th of February," "Vincolo del vincitore."

The Ball-room was very handsomely decorated, and produced a very pleasing effect, with a festoon of rose-coloured gauze, mixed with chaplets of laurel all around it; the doors were ornamented with coloured lamps formed into stars, &c., &c., and surrounded with laurels.

The minuets, as it may be supposed, proved of too grave a cast to afford much entertainment to the young princes, to whom the scene must have been altogether novel, but a cotillon very well performed, and a strathspey, pleased them very much; their observations were frequently called forth, and their attention to the surrounding objects much remarked, from the anxious wish of their entertainer and her friends, that these extraordinary guests might be pleased.

The supper was elegantly displayed in tents in the garden; the disposition of these, and the happy idea of entwining the tent's poles with a thick foliage, produced the most pleasing and picturesque effect.

Every thing conspired to render the entertainment highly gratifying, whether considered as so justly complimentary to the noble guest to whom it was given, the earnest desire of Lady Oakeley that it should be as superior as it was in Her Ladyship's power to render it, or in its really becoming so, and entirely fulfilling her wishes upon a subject in which her intentions were so universally seconded and applauded.

The 12th July 1792.

Extract of a letter from Scindiah's camp, dated Ugean, the 20th ultimo.

"We have been here since the 15th of April, and in all probability we shall remain till the rains are over; after that our motions must depend entirely on the resolutions of Scindiah, the state of whose affairs seems to require his presence in Hindostan.

"This city is large and populous, and situated in a country naturally rich and fertile, but which for two years past has suffered an unusual draught and consequent scarcity, from which cause it is at present the scene of much misery and distress; many of its inhabitants are now leaving it. We were told that the rains set in here a month earlier than in

Hindostan; and about a month ago, we had two or three days of very heavy rain, but since that time the weather has been dry and sultry, and now there is no appearance of it, so that a third year of famine is apprehended."—*Mirror.*

THE 19TH JULY 1792.

Extract of a letter from Cawnpore, dated 4th July.

"A very melancholy circumstance has lately happened about thirteen coss from Furruckabad; Lieutenant Burrows was sent from Futtyghur with his Company of Sepoys, accompanied by Lieutenant Loveday with his Company, to apprehend a Zemindar who had stopped some boats belonging to Colonel Stuart's detachment. Lieutenant B., in his zeal to perform the service, exposed himself imprudently, and was shot in the Zemindar's compound, where he had pushed his way. He was much esteemed in the Army, and is sincerely regretted by all."

THE 26TH JULY 1792.

Calcutta Gazette.

It is with infinite pleasure we announce the safe arrival of Lord Cornwallis from Madras.

His Lordship embarked on Wednesday morning, the 18th instant, on the "Minerva" Frigate, commanded by the Honorable Commodore Cornwallis, with Lieutenant Colonel Ross, Captain Haldane, and Mr. Cherry.

His Lordship may be expected to land this morning with the flood-tide, as the frigate anchored at the broken ground on Monday at 4 o'clock P. M.

THE 26TH JULY 1792.

We mentioned in our last the Ship "Betsy" being cut off by her crew, and the Captain and Officers barbarously murdered. We have been since favored by the same correspondent with the following particulars of this atrocious act:—

"The 'Betsy' sailed from Bombay in February last, bound for the west coast of Sumatra and Batavia; it is imagined that, previous to her departure from that port, a plan was concerted by the gunner, seacunnies, and

some Malays, for seizing the vessel, but they were deterred from putting it in execution till she left Bencoolen by a Dutch Officer who used to amuse himself every evening with the Second Mate (both expert swordsmen) at fencing with foils.

"Captain Nelson received on board at Bencoolen some Malay passengers, and having proceeded on his voyage, on the 2nd of April, in the night, the Second Mate being on deck, the Dutch gentleman joined him in his banyan gown, complaining that he could not sleep; whilst both were leaning against the capstern, a seacunnie came aft, and stabbed the Dutch gentleman with a knife; he instantly tore off his gown, and having wrapped it round his body, took shelter in the fore-top; the Second Officer was knocked down and thrown overboard. The Chief Mate, hearing an extraordinary bustle on deck, came up to enquire the cause; he was that moment attacked and wounded, and after being pursued twice round the ship, he escaped below through the assistance of the serang. The Captain's servant, a Moorman, having alarmed his master, stabbed him as he was reaching for a bayonet to arm himself; he immediately threw himself out of his cabin window, and swam to the long boat that was towing astern; the third mate reached it at the same time having jumped overboard from the bows; unfortunately they had no knife to cut the boat's painter, and in this melancholy predicament, they had no other means of evading their assassinators than trusting themselves to the mercy of the waves on a raft of the mast and oars; they accordingly committed themselves to it.

"The Chief Mate, finding every thing quiet, made himself known to the carpenter, who passed near the place he lay concealed in below, imagining this man not to be concerned in the plot; he was soon undeceived, for this fellow instantly went on deck, and ordered a seacunnie to dispatch him.

"The conspirators had now gained their point, and being afraid to run in for the land, laid the vessel to till day-light; when the Captain and Third Mate were discovered from the mast head, and a boat with the gunner, some seacunnies and Malays were sent with musquets, who shot them both, and not satisfied with this, they endeavoured to bring the Third Officer on board to gratify their thirst for blood, by cutting his body to pieces.

"The Dutch gentleman did not long remain in the fore-top unperceived; and on being assured that no further attempts should be made against his person, he descended and was going aft, but on being forbid

proceeding to that part of the ship, he turned about and was shot; after cutting off his fingers and his body much mangled, he was thrown overboard.

"Having stood in for the land in the morning, they made some part of the west coast, where a Dutch boat came off; but on enquiry for the Captain's Steward, who could write, to give an account of the ship, he was not to be found (he is supposed to have been killed by the Malays); they cut adrift the Dutch boat, and fired into her, and then stood out to sea; after being seventeen days in possession of the vessel, straitened both for water and provisions, they quarrelled amongst themselves, and the lascars having killed several of the seacunnies and Malays, made themselves masters of the ship, and ran into the Straits of Sunda, at which place the gunner and two seacunnies decamped with the jolly boat; from that period till the Jane fell in with them, they suffered great distress, being ignorant which course to steer, and in what part they were then in.

"The lascars had opened the bales of piece goods, and were all dressed in muslins and fine cloth, but the treasure was untouched and was conveyed safe to Bombay. Colours of all nations were found on board, Spanish, Malay, and Moors in particular."

We trust that this, in addition to the many proofs which daily occur of the perfidious and sanguinary disposition of the Malays, will operate as a warning to Commanders not to employ them again in their ships; it has been justly observed that very few instances of this kind happen in which they are not primarily or very deeply concerned. Yet melancholy and frequent as such examples are, wretches from that country abound in our service, and it is astonishing how prevalent the custom is to give them a preference to petty Officers and seacunnies of other nations, who are more capable, docile, and harmless, may always be had, and in general for less wages; there is therefore no plea to sanction it.

The 2nd August 1792.

On Tuesday last the Right Hon'ble Earl Cornwallis, Commander-in-Chief, was waited upon by Colonel Mackenzie, Senior Officer at the Presidency, with addresses from the Officers of all the military stations, congratulating His Lordship on his safe return to Bengal, and upon the happy termination of the late arduous war conducted with so much glory to himself and advantage to the country; on presenting these addresses, His Lordship in reply requested Colonel Mackenzie would inform the Officers

at the different stations how greatly pleased he was at this mark of their respect, and how much he was gratified at the approbation they had expressed of his conduct during the war.

Two addresses in the Persian and Bengal languages from the principal native inhabitants were presented to Lord Cornwallis on his arrival, of which the following are translations—

To the Boundless in Dignity, the Matchless Warrior: Earl Cornwallis, K. G., Governor General, &c., &c., &c.

When your Lordship commenced hostilities against Tippoo Sultan with a view of annihilating his tyranny, we confidently trusted that divine Providence would grant you success, and have been ever since fervently wishing for its early accomplishment.

Your Lordship entered the enemy's country with a brave army, and by the ardour of your courage, destroyed the enemy's numbers in every place, as straw is consumed by fire, and by thus humbling his pride, accomplished the object of our prayers, the news of which was equally grateful as a draught from the cup of immortality; your Lordship has secured to us safety of our persons, liberties, and property.

You are celestial, and are famed all over the world as its asylum and protector. The return of your Lordship has caused universal and sincere joy. The person in whose hands is vested the happiness of millions is, without doubt, the favored of the Supreme Being.

Looking upon your Lordship's virtues as out of the bounds of description, and your Lordship as our sole asylum, we humbly request that your Lordship will do us the honor to accept this address.

Signed by 162 *of the principal Native Inhabitants of Calcutta.*

It is most respectfully represented to your Lordship, whose prosperous fortune be perpetual!

After the usual compliments.

Praise be to God that your Lordship, attended by virtue and glory, is returned to the seat of Government after quenching the flames of discord and confusion, and chastising your enemies, the chief of whom, Tippoo Sultan, you have taught to respect your power, and submit to your authority—even he, who, in arrogance, unjust violence, rapacity, ambition,

and perfidy, has been rarely equalled, and who, in the vanity, presumption, pride, and short-sightedness of his mind, vaunted as if he stood unrivalled, manifesting the insolence of his spirit more especially towards the English Nation, against whom he allowed the storm of contention to occupy his brain, and the bitterest hatred to take possession of his heart.

The fervent and sincere joy with which we, the principal native inhabitants of Calcutta, are inspired upon this happy occasion, is such that our loud and tumultuous demonstrations of it reach even to the uppermost firmament, nor does our satisfaction, at an event so felicitous, yield in the least degree to what is felt on the same account by any other subjects or well-wishers of the British Government whatsoever. Indeed these are but just and natural emotions, since where is the Nation of Hindostan now existing that possesses the immense advantages and blessings which we enjoy under that Government (perpetuate it Heaven) in the entire freedom and independence which we exercise with respect to whatsoever concerns our religious customs, and in the perfect security of our persons and property.

Now, as those inestimable advantages may be said to be permanently secured to us by your late brilliant achievements, we, in the first place, offer, from the bottom of our hearts, our most grateful acknowledgments for the happiness which your vigorous, though arduous, your wise, beneficent, and Heaven-aided Government has hitherto diffused amongst us, and, in the next, raise the voice of gratulation to hail your splendid victories, and to applaud the glorious peace to which they have led;—a peace which has at once displayed the most profound political sagacity and knowledge of the true interests of the public joined to moderation, and has been productive of numerous and solid benefits.

Signed by 172 *of the principal Native Inhabitants of Calcutta.*

To both the above addresses, His Lordship was pleased to return the following answer—

I consider myself obliged to the inhabitants of this place for their congratulations on my return. I am well convinced of their attachment to the interests of the English, and they may be assured that it will ever be an object of the British Government to promote their welfare and prosperity.

THE 2ND AUGUST 1792.

POET'S CORNER.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Gazette.

SIR,

The following Ode on the joyful occasion of His Lordship's safe return, from its truth and simplicity, is fixed so powerfully on my feelings, that I have obtained permission to send it for publication in your paper. Of its poetical merits I am but a very imperfect judge; its being written by a lady, I should hope, will entitle it to the indulgence of the critics; to others it will, I doubt not, afford the same pleasure it has done to your

CONSTANT READER.

I.

Regardless of Apollo's flame,
The untaught numbers rise;
A hero's acts, a hero's fame,
Fictitious aids despise;
And the warm tribute of the heart
Out-weighs the poet's boasted art;
Hark! Hark! the sons of Britain round,
(The subjects of his happy sway)
Join the glad strain, and bless the day,
He comes with glory crown'd.

II.

When war's ensanguined banner rose;
Great to conquer; fond to spare;
He stilled its agonizing woes:
People's lives his care;
Mercy largely to him given,
(Mercy the attribute of heaven)
To rescue a devoted land,
When victory before him reared,
The sword which hostile nations feared,
Held forth his saving hand.

III.

The records of th' historic sage,
Shall count his trophies won;
Wise as if he had filled the page,
Active as but begun;
Not valor only, that we find
Common to every British mind;
But to preserve, improve, create,
Fix varying rights, and powers combine,
United in one vast design;
This is glorious; this is great.

IV.

Ye rulers of the earth attend,
Let desolation cease!
'Tis sweet to be the wretches' friend,
And join the world in peace;
Kingdoms protected by his word,
No more shall dread the tyrants sword:
And thousands rescued from the grave
Shall to their wondering sons proclaim
The virtues of his honor'd name
Who conquer'd but to save.

V.

Pride of our Isle, to whom we owe
Unmeasurable good;
How shall imperfect numbers show
Our boundless gratitude?
The blessings that these realms enjoy,
Shall long our utmost praise employ,
By thee secured from every harm;
Oppression's iron hand no more
Shall grasp the industrious peasant's store,
But smiling plenty warm.

VI.

In channels by thy labors traced,
New tides of commerce flow;
And on the lately barren waste
The ripening harvests glow:

But see Britannia spreads her charms,
And calls thee to her grateful arms:
Thus heaven, if high design it mean,
Bids some blest spirit from the skies,
Perform its will, then upward rise,
And only in the benefit be seen.

THE 30TH AUGUST 1792.

POET'S CORNER.

The Prophecy of Hyder.

Big with the gathering storm, night's murky veil
With doubled horror marked her deepest shade:
The sullen genius of the threat'ning gale,
Wrapp'd in dark clouds, his destined course surveyed.
A solemn calm of silent terror seemed
To hang, portentous o'er Seringa's tow'rs;
Save where at intervals the night owl scream'd
Or watchful Moleas struck the passing hours.
Save where the prowling tiger's hungry yell
The pathless solitude with tremor fills;
Or awful thunder in a lengthened peal
Deep murm'ring rolls among the distant hills.
Broad lightning o'er the wide horison flew,
Darting from cloud to cloud its lambent fires:
The pond'rous tomb of Hyder rose to view,
Quick flashes glancing o'er its gilded spires.
The midnight lamp yet glimmer'd in the aisle
Through the gloom lab'ring with a dying flame;
When to its centre the enormous pile
Heav'd with deep throes, and shook through all its frame.
Amidst the horrors of this dreadful hour
The troubled shade of Hyder issued forth;
In his stern look dire omens seemed to low'r:
He stalk'd in anguish o'er the trembling earth:
His voice was cloth'd in terror:—on his brow
A sullen majesty of sorrow shone;
In solemn accents of prophetic woe,
He chill'd the heart of the ferocious son,

"Yet one short moment, and avengeful fate
The high blown bubble of thy power shall break;
Shall dissipate thy dazzling dreams of state,
And leave thy pageant glories but a wreck.
Yet one short moment, and thy boasted name
Shall from its giddy height of pride be thrust;
Thy wild ambition shall be turn'd to shame,
And with repentant sorrow kiss the dust.
Nations shall see thee humbled, and rejoice,
Thy noble conqueror's name shall grace their song.
'Tis gratitude that tunes the general voice,
And fires with eloquence each artless tongue;
Son! thou darling of my happiest years,
Fain would I strive thy struggling mind to sooth.
'Tis thy great foe's high merit wakes my fears,
And forces from my lips the unwilling truth.
Ah! what avails it, that, to make thee great,
Uncommon genius blessed thy natal hour?
Parental fondness saw, with pride elate,
Thy mind expanding like the opening flower.
Large was the bounty of indulgent heaven;
In vain it showered its choicest blessings down:
In vain, oh wayward son, to thee was given
A host of heroes to support thy crown.
The fiend ambition, with exulting pride,
Held up the lure of empire to thy mind:
Heaven saw the fatal mischief spreading wide,
And checked the plague in pity to mankind.
The tide of war, on thy devoted shores
Recoiling, rushes with impetuous force;
Dashing from rock to rock, the torrent roars
Magnificently dreadful in its course.
Vain is the strength of thy stupendous hills:
Fort after Fort in quick succession falls,
E'en while my boding voice thy bosom chills,
The British Standard waves upon their walls,
Whilst soothing pride with confidence surveys
Thy deep entrenchments and embattled lines;
And flattering hope, with momentary blaze,
Delusive o'er thy tottering fortune shines:

Think how thy gallant captives starve in chains;
Insulted victims of thy cruel pride;
Go, let thy bigot zeal augment their pains;
And wanton scorn malignantly deride.
Short is the guilty triumph:—dire dismay
Her raven wings shall o'er thy banners spread:
Despair and flight shall break thy proud array,
And vengeance burst o'er thy devoted head;
Calm 'midst the battle's rage Cornwallis shines,
Wise to resolve, and active to perform;
Impetuous rushing over thy boasted lines,
He leads his heroes, and directs the storm.
Like whirlwinds thundering over the stormy main,
Driving the scattered waves from shore to shore;
The British legions sweep the embattled plain:
Death marks their course; and terror flies before.
In purple tides the Cavery shall flow;
Slaughter and blood its limpid waves defile:
In one short night shall the avenging foe
Plant his victorious standard on this isle.
This waving grove with all its boasted charms,
The blast of desolation sweeps away.
This holy mosque shall shake with dire alarms;
And this proud tomb shall witness thy dismay.
Thy best, thy bravest veterans strew the plain;
With martyrdom their faithful efforts crowned;
Thy children captives, and thy wide domain,
To the four winds of heaven scattered round.
Hear wayward son; and whilst all humbling fate
Fulfils the measure of thy destined woe,
Leave soil'd ambition to its dreams of state,
And learn the road to glory from thy foe.
Learn that it points not to unbounded sway;
Nor to the savage pageantry of pride:
It is a stream that cheers the face of day,
Diffusing blessings as it rolls its tide."
He spake; and like the illusion of a dream,
Was heard no more! the pale tremendous form
Dissolved in darkness; like the transient gleam,
That scatters horror thro' the midnight storm.

THE 30TH AUGUST 1792.

Extract of a letter from Lucknow, dated the 16th instant.

"Yesterday was the day fixed for the entertainment of the Nawab in honor of the brilliant successes of Earl Cornwallis.

"The entertainment commenced a little after sun-rise by an elephant fight, which afforded a good deal of diversion, after which we had fights of deer, rams, bears, bullocks, and buffaloes.

It was intended also that a tiger and a buffaloe should have come to action; but the former had been too well fed, and declined coming to close quarters.

"After all the business of fighting was concluded, the Nawab's elephants, horses, dogs, &c., were paraded about, and the morning's entertainment concluded by a display of rope-dancing and conjuror's tricks."

Mr. Ives gave a public dinner, and in the evening the whole party went to the Dowlut Khanah, where there was an exhibition of country fireworks, to which succeeded nautches of various descriptions. The company remained about two hours, and returned to Mr. Ives to supper, pretty well fatigued with the amusements of the day.

THE 6TH SEPTEMBER 1792.

We some time ago mentioned the circumstance of the Polygar of Shevagurry having wantonly attacked and put to death a neighbouring Polygar Chief. Government, in consequence, immediately directed Lieutenant Colonel Maxwell, with a strong detachment of European and Native Infantry, and ten field pieces, to march against the refractory Chief. The detachment was soon in motion, and of the success of their operations the following account has been received in town within these few days.

CAMP BEFORE SHEVAGURRY,
August 13th, 1792.

"Early on the 10th instant we were to have marched from hence to attack the enemy's *cambeys* or strongholds in the hills; but a heavy fall of rain prevented our operation from commencing till yesterday morning, when the whole detachment moved forward, leaving two Companies of Native Infantry and part of the Artillery with the camp.

About seven o'clock in the morning, the action commenced, which lasted about twenty minutes. The enemy then fled from their *cambeys* with the utmost precipitation, and took shelter in places inaccessible to our troops.

"The loss we have suffered in this little encounter is but trifling. Not an Officer is hurt, and but a very few Privates and Sepoys killed and wounded. The enemy have not been equally fortunate, for, on viewing the field of action this morning, I found it covered with a great number of dead bodies."

The 6th September 1792.

From the Madras Courier, Thursday, 16th August.

From letters immediately received, we learn the safe arrival of Lord Cornwallis on the 26th ultimo at Calcutta. Such an event we are peculiarly happy to announce, for who is there that does not feel himself interested in it?

Yesterday the young princes and the vakeels gave a dinner a la Seringapatam to Sir Charles and Lady Oakeley, and several ladies and gentlemen.

Pelaws, curries, kabobs, fruits, &c., &c., &c., abounded, and we are told that, but for the appearance of female charms, and of some bottles on the tables, containing a liquid of a vinous semblance, the fête would have been completely Musselmany.

On Saturday last, the Nawab Wallajah paid a formal visit to Sir Charles Oakeley at the Governor's Garden-house. On his entrance and departure from it, he was saluted with twenty-one guns.

Sunday, the 12th instant, being the birth-day of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the same was observed with the customary honors, by a royal salute from the garrison, and the shipping in the roads.

The communication between this Presidency and Bengal, lately impeded, is again open, and yesterday arrived at the same time no less than five *tappals**.

On enquiry we find that the late heavy fall of rain occasioned the suspension of intercourse immediately noticed. But seeming evil is often substantial good; and when we reflect on the happy consequences which are likely to flow from the above circumstance, we shall no longer lament the temporary anxiety which the public mind may have suffered.

* * Note.—Posts.

From the great fall of rain in the northern Circars, little doubt is entertained but the ensuing crops will be exceedingly abundant; something, however, is wanting to supply the necessity of the instant, and a provision of this sort is now under the humane consideration of the Bengal Government. The embargo is already taken off ex-parte, and may soon be expected to be removed altogether, from the quantity of new rice which is daily brought to the bazar.

THE 27TH SEPTEMBER 1792.

Extract of a letter from the Bengal Cantonment, dated Saloor Pettah, 4th September 1792.

"Last night ended three days' amusements of this place. The Officers of this detachment, having resolved on a general entertainment for the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd instant, deputed the management to a Committee of six, who proved themselves adequate to the charge they had undertaken.

"About seventy-six persons sat down each day to a table abundantly furnished with a well-chosen variety of the best viands, and as ample a supply of fruit and vegetables as if we had been within a mile of Leadenhall Market.

"It is not possible to do justice to the harmony which prevailed during the whole of the three days, nor could we find a vacant moment in the intervals from one amusement to the other.

"Horse-racing gave an appetite for breakfast, and cricket, trap-ball, cock-fighting and nine-pins occupied the other hours which were not employed at the festive board. Dinner was served at three o'clock, and the bottle set with the sun.

"Every person cheerful, not one intoxicated; the light of the moon was sufficient for the sport of the Round about, of which almost every one partook by turns till 8 o'clock, when each retired to his respective tent or bungalow; in fact it is a cantonment of bungalows of the neatest and most convenient, though plainest structure; nor can too much be said in favor of the wholesome cleanliness and regular arrangement of the streets, &c., formed by the temporary buildings.

"The Rajah may thank Colonel Cockerell for raising a town for him, of Philadelphian regularity, which may last for years. But I should not close this letter without adverting to a sight which struck me on the morning of the 1st, when, according to the monthly custom, the troops were mustered by their Commanding Officers, who personally viewed

every one of them. They exhibited a very military appearance. Their Commanding Officer was as much the soldier in the review as the social friend when the duty of the field was over.

This place has been lately an asylum of half-starved Northerns who came here to avoid starvation in their own country.

The circumstance furnished an opportunity of gratifying humanity and benevolence, which the managers did not lose; for, on the evening of the 3rd, they distributed the offals, with some hundred seers of rice, to the poor objects.

Thus ended in charity a festival which had lasted for three days in uninterrupted unanimity and cheerfulness, without one grain of the spirit of gambling; the betters on the course and in the pit confining their risk to a sum just sufficient to mark the preference of their respective favorites in the sport."

The 11th October 1792.

We have from time to time copied from the English papers curious paragraphs relative to this country, in which the credulity of John Bull has been most egregiously imposed on; the following will justify this observation:—

"The Prince of Oudh has given an order to a very eminent and ingenious artist in this country to prepare him a flooring of marble, &c., for a smoking room. The order is completed, and is the first thing of the kind that was ever made in this country. It is twenty feet square, and is composed of upwards of 8,000 pieces. In this flooring are introduced all sorts of marble, Spa petrifactions, &c., which are arranged with a taste and judgment that do infinite credit to the artist."

The 18th October 1792.

The "Pitt," Captain Manning, reported to be in the river, has been employed by Government as a transport for conveying convicts to Botany Bay, from whence she has come to Bengal viâ Madras, for the purpose of taking in a cargo of sugar for Europe, agreeably to a contract between Government and the East India Company.

We learn that the Captain of the "Pitt" has brought from Botany Bay a curious beast called a "Cangaroo." He is about the size of a large monkey, and not unlike that animal in the formation of the body and legs, except being more tapering towards the head, and the joints of the

hinder legs being longer. His head resembles that of a sheep, and when alarmed, his ears are similar to the hare's. He sits up like the monkey and has a long full tail, and when frightened, instead of running on all four legs, he springs forward with great alacrity on his hinder legs, making a noise like the grunting of a hog, which has a very ridiculous effect; when moving slow, he rests himself on his fore legs (or rather paws), and brings his hinder legs gradually forward. These paws being very short, and the legs long, the movement above described may be supposed very awkward; it is singular that the fore legs or paws of this animal have four claws, and the hinder legs terminate in a sharp point apparently of the substance of horn. It seems that this weapon is used offensively and defensively, and that for this purpose he elevates himself on his tail, and with a spring thrusts forward his hinder legs with great violence and effect. He is of a mouse colour, perfectly quiet, and will feed on almost any thing. Among the natives, this animal is considered good food, and is in a great abundance.

Five female natives of Botany Bay are likewise on board the "Pitt;" as they are entirely a distinct race of people, they will no doubt excite the observation of the curious.

THE 18TH OCTOBER 1792.

The excellence of the harbour and climate, with the docility of the inhabitants and fertility of the soil, has induced Commodore Cornwallis to recommend that fortifications be erected and a garrison appointed at our new Settlement on the Andaman Islands; should this be put in execution, it will no doubt hereafter be the Company's principal maritime rendezvous in the Bay of Bengal. The "Viper Cruizer," Captain Roper, is, we understand, to sail in a few days with dispatches for the Commodore at that place.

THE 18TH OCTOBER 1792.

Monsieur Fumeron, some time ago appointed Chief of Chandernagore by the Government of Pondicherry, has been trying in vain, for many months past, to take possession of his Government, but the popular Chiefs of Chandernagore have uniformly resisted his authority, and even denied him admission in their Settlement. Thus situated, Monsieur Fumeron has resided in Calcutta since his arrival in Bengal; but at length seeing no hope of a change in the sentiments of those over whom he was intended to preside, he has left Calcutta, and embarked on board "la Fidele" for Pondicherry, which sailed from hence a few days ago.

The 18th October 1792.

Native Hospital.

The institution of the hospital for such of the natives as Providence is pleased to inflict with sickness or casualty, reflects additional credit on the characteristic humanity which has ever belonged in a high degree of superiority to this community; and from the respectable names and sums annexed to the subscription list, we have no doubt of its being capable in a short time of being amplified in its humane and benevolent views.

Mr. Devis is at present at Santipore, busily employed in the execution of his printings, from which the engravings of the arts and manufactures of Bengal are to be taken; and we are happy to understand they are in such progress, as promises soon to gratify the patrons of this extensive undertaking with the possession of a most desirable specimen of the abilities of our favorite artist.

Mr. Home, whose painting of Earl Cornwallis, and his views in the Mysore country, have excited much deserved admiration, is expected in Calcutta with the first "Indiaman" from Madras.

The 1st November 1792.

The only English papers received from England by the way of Grand Cairo are, the Courier de L'Europe, as late as 17th July; they contain scarcely any article of domestic intelligence, but are filled with details of French affairs in the present alarming crisis of that country. We shall continue weekly to extract such parts from them as we think best calculated to gratify our readers.

The 1st November 1792.

Bombay Courier.

Mr. Sluysky, the Dutch Resident at Surat, returns to Europe this ensuing season on account of ill-health, after a long service highly creditable to himself, and beneficial to his employers.

Nothing could perhaps more fully evince the high estimation in which this gentleman is held at home, than his being permitted to return to his native country without previously touching at Batavia, an exemption never before known to have been extended to any Dutch Chief or Resident on this side of the Cape.

THE 22ND NOVEMBER 1792.

(From the Madras Courier.)

Southern Intelligence.

By late advices we learn that affairs to the southward are in a fair train for a speedy and happy adjustment. On the capitulation of the Shevagurry Poligar, it was expected that an immediate arrangement would have ensued; but in this hope, from circumstances unforeseen, the more sanguine were disappointed.

Under an idea of a fair understanding having obtained, the detachment under Colonel Maxwell was returned so far as Sevilapatam on its way to Madura, when it was found necessary, from the non-observance of promises on the part of the Poligars, to issue fresh orders for the troops to measure back the way that they had come.

Colonel Maxwell, perceiving that the object to the Poligars was delay, proceeded personally to Tinnevelly, where a congress of them was sitting under his permission, and warned them of the ill consequences that might follow any further disobedience to the orders of Government.

The Poligars made the most solemn asseverations of their readiness to conform themselves to the extent of the Colonel's wishes; but notwithstanding these assurances, it seemed but too evident that their acts would not be in unison with their expressions.

Colonel Maxwell, aware of the imposition, determined to bring the conference to a speedy issue, and at the same time, that there might not appear any breach of confidence or good faith on his side, he allowed them a certain time to quit the place where they were then assembled, if they did not choose to accede to what he had demanded of them; but he gave notice that at the end of the time allowed, if any of them should be found within the limits of Tinnevelly, he should no longer consider them protected by the *cowle** that he had given.

On the night of the 15th, as nothing decisive was communicated to him by the Poligars, he took the most active measures in his power to seize the refractory, by ordering Major Stevenson with the Cavalry, and Captain Leighton with the 19th Battalion, to apprehend whom they could find; in conforming with this order, they secured Chocampetty, whom they found in the arms of a dancing girl, Etraporam Octamalley, and several others; but the principal, Pandalum Courchy, escaped, and reached his Fort the next day at eleven o'clock.

On the 16th the detachment assembled at Coilpettah, and the next day moved to Etraporam, where a garrison was left; and on the 18th, the whole of the detachment, Cavalry included, encamped before Panda-

* NOTE. Agreement.

lum Courchy,* which appears much out of repair. The Poligar, on the appearance of the troops, submitted himself without reserve, and promised immediate payment of what he owes. He requested leave to go to Palamcottah, where he asserted part of his treasure to be, and it was permitted him. This it was supposed would lead to a general settlement, as all the other Poligars were in confinement, and would be glad to arrange matters as expeditiously as might be. The detachment seemed so confident of this that they talked of returning to Madura within fourteen days from the last letters.

THE 6TH DECEMBER 1792.

His Majesty's Birth-day.

On Tuesday last, being the day appointed for the celebration of His Majesty's Birth-day, a royal salute was fired from the Artillery of Fort William at sun-rise.

A very respectable and numerous party dined with Lord Cornwallis at the Government House, among whom were the Chiefs of Serampore and Chinsura, the Heads of Departments, and Commanding Officers of Corps at the Presidency, amounting to above an hundred.

In the evening the Ball and Supper at the Theatre were most numerously attended. At 10 o'clock there were nearly 500 persons in the room. The Ball was opened by Lady Jones,† and the minuets continued till past eleven. At twelve o'clock the Company retired to the supper-rooms, where a very elegant entertainment was prepared.

In the temporary supper-room there were four tables, three running in the direction of its length, and one at the eastern end running across.

THE 6TH DECEMBER 1792.

A correspondent is surprised that no mention has yet been made, nor the slightest notice whatever taken, in the Madras Courier, of the recent establishment of a valuable investment of piece goods in the Salem countries, ceded to us in the late treaty of peace with Tippoo Sultan. In the

(* NOTE.—As Pandalum Courchy is spoken of just before as a principal, it is to be assumed that the meaning is "that the Fort or the Pettah was much out of repair.")

† NOTE.—Wife of Sir William Jones, the eminent Orientalist and Judge. The Editor has been credibly informed that the late Mr. Blacquiere, Magistrate of the Town of Calcutta, and Interpreter in the late Supreme Court, who died in 1852 at the age of 90 and upwards, used to talk of having danced a minuet with Lady Jones, as a young man.

time of Hyder, the English Company, by means of southern merchants, procured annually a small quantity of Salem cloth, which turned out to so good an account at home, that directions were frequently given to enlarge the provision; but soon after Tippoo's accession to the Mysore Government, an entire stop was put to the trade.

Our correspondent assures us that upwards of 800 looms are at this time engaged to, and working solely for, the English Company, under the superintendence of a commercial Resident lately appointed to that charge; and in the next twelve months, there is every probability that from 600 to 1,000 bales of cloth will be manufactured, and in readiness to be sent to Europe.

Thus, observes our correspondent, in whatever light we view the late acquisition, whether as capable of producing revenue far exceeding the original estimate given in by Tippoo, or of supplying manufactures which will enrich and extend the investments sent to Europe, great and important will be the national advantages, and highly does it reflect on the superior discernment of him who made the selection.

The 3rd January 1793.

On Tuesday last, being New Year's Day, a royal salute was fired from the Artillery of Fort William at sunrise.

In the evening, a Ball and Supper were given at the Theatre by Lord Cornwallis, and were most numerously attended. The Ball was opened by Mrs. Chapman, and the minuets continued till past eleven. At twelve o'clock, the company retired to the supper-rooms, where a very elegant entertainment was prepared.

After supper the company adjourned to the Theatre; the country dances were resumed, and continued with great spirit till four o'clock, when the company retired highly gratified with the entertainment of the night.

The 3rd January 1793.

Extract from a letter from a passenger on board the "Ardaseer," dated Cox's Island, December 22nd, 1792.

"You have no doubt heard of the melancholy exit of the unfortunate Munro. I am sorry to say I was a spectator of this tragical scene.

"The morning being pleasant, it invited us (four in number) to make an excursion on shore, with a view of diverting the tedium of a ship at anchor. We landed on the island, at a port where, we were informed, large herds of deer browzed near the sea-side, and having penetrated into the jungle, and being much fatigued with walking, we agreed to take a little rest, and refresh ourselves with some provisions that had been sent us from the ship. We had observed several tracks of tigers, but concluded that the reports of our guns had driven them away from the spot we fixed on. Confiding in this mistaken security, we accordingly sat down and made a blazing fire, when, in the midst of our merriment, surrounded by *dandees* cutting wood, and ourselves not a little noisy, an exceeding large and ferocious royal tiger rushed in among us from the jungle at our backs, and, to the unspeakable horror and grief of us all, seized on the much-regretted Munro, and carried him off, though neither of us were three yards distant at the time.

"Happily, however, if in the last event it had proved so, our unfortunate companion was miraculously rescued from the jaws of his ravenous foe, but not before he had received such dreadful wounds that his recovery was despaired of; he was immediately hurried on board the ship, and had three surgeons to attend him, with every other aid in the power of man; but, alas! in vain. He died this evening at twenty minutes after six, and to-morrow his remains will be committed to the deep.

"Thus terminated the life of a very promising young man, the only son of Sir Hector Munro, who was much esteemed by all his acquaintance, and had he lived, would have been an ornament to society."

THE 10TH JANUARY 1793.

It is with pleasure we observe the progressive improvement in the manufacture of Indigo; a quantity above four hundred maunds was delivered this season on contract by Mr. Cullen, from Benares, which was, on an average, of a superior quality to any hitherto delivered to the Company.

The two remarkably large Dray horses, brought out some months ago by a foreign ship from Europe, have been sold within these few days, to an agent of the Nawab Vizier, for six thousand Rupees.

THE 17TH JANUARY 1793.

Notwithstanding the late fatal and impressive example afforded by the melancholy fate of Mr. Munro, instances of our sportsmen being foolhardy in pursuit of their game are still occurring. A few days ago, two gentlemen, while out hunting in the neighbourhood of Kistnaghur, heard a rustling in a small cluster of jungle, and concluding it to be occasioned by a wild hog, which they supposed had taken shelter in the thicket, they immediately proceeded to dislodge him. The jungle was invested on all sides by the gentlemen and their servants, placed at proper distances, and advancing with their dogs, they soon forced the game from his cover, which, instead of a wild hog, proved a tiger of the largest growth. Finding himself closely beset, the tiger made a furious spring at one of the gentlemen who was on horseback, but fortunately he fell short of his object, for the horse had taken fright the instant he got a sight of the tiger, and was suddenly bounding off at the time he made the leap at the rider. The gentleman, therefore, escaped unhurt, but the tiger's paw reached the horse's hip, and tore it severely. Fortunately, the animal did not repeat his attempt, but scouring across the adjoining plain, he gained a jungle on its opposite edge, which he was allowed quietly to occupy.—*Mirror*

THE 31ST JANUARY 1793.

The stewards appointed to conduct the entertainment to be given in commemoration of the victory obtained by the British Arms at Seringapatam, on the 6th of February 1792, present their compliments to the

gentlemen in His Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Civil and Military Services, and request the favor of their company to a Ball and Supper at the Theatre, on Wednesday, the 6th of February next.

THE 7TH FEBRUARY 1793.

We have the pleasure to announce to the public that a laudable emulation to improve the quality of Indigo still continues; a quantity of fifty-six chests, containing about two maunds each, was delivered at the Company's Warehouse, of the Manufacture of Gilchrist and Charters at Ghazeepore, which, we hear, was superior in quality and value to any which has ever been produced in Asia. We understand Lieutenant Colonel Brooke has finished, and will shortly present to Lord Cornwallis, a map of such parts of the Mysore country as were traversed by the Army under His Lordship's command during the campaigns of 1791 and 1792, in which the operations of the army and topography of that country are drawn upon a large scale, and with minute accuracy, the whole being the result of an actual survey, performed by Lieutenant Colebrooke while with the army.

The map has taken Lieutenant Colebrooke five months in the execution, and is an additional proof of that gentleman's exertions and ingenuity.

THE 7TH FEBRUARY 1793.

Commemoration of the Victory obtained by the British Arms at Seringapatam on the 6th of February 1792, *given by the gentlemen who hold the principal appointments on the Company's Civil Establishment.*

Although, from the lateness of the hour, we can give but a hasty and imperfect sketch of this entertainment, worthy of the event it commemorated, of those whom it was meant to congratulate, and of the gentlemen who undertook and arranged it, yet we shall endeavour, as accurately as possible, to delineate the principal outlines of this splendid spectacle, for the satisfaction of those who, from their stations, were not fortunate enough to be present at its celebration; though we are sensible that our description will recall but a faint and imperfect idea of it to those who were present.

It is proper to premise that the whole front of the Theatre was completely illuminated, by which means, independent of the grand effect of the profusion of lamps, any embarrassment in arriving at the doors

was entirely prevented, though the crowd of spectators, palanquins, &c., was of course immense; and facing the front was a very large transparent painting by Mr. Davis, from a drawing by Lieutenant Conyngham, of the 76th, exhibiting the storm of Bangalore by the British troops on the night of the 21st of March 1791.

At the western entrance of the room, the boxes and gallery were overhung with splendid canopies of silk in the form of tents, between which were erected a variety of banners, helmets, and military trophies; amongst which one in the centre bore the coronet of the Earl, and at different spaces the Company's Crest was fixed on sable escutcheon.

The eastern end of the great room was also decorated with martial ornaments, and over the centre of them appeared a brilliant star. The banners represented the colours of every regiment that was at the siege, and beneath them were reversed the flags of Tippoo Sultan.

There were also two large banners, charged, the one with the Royal Arms, and the other with the Arms of the Company.

In front of the eastern door of the house was a grand transparent view of Seringapatam, by Messrs. Davis and Solwyns, from a Drawing of Lieutenant Colebrooke. Over the windows were light transparent views of the principal Forts taken from the enemy, Ossore, Ryacotta, Nanadroog, Severndroog, Oottradroog, Ramgery, and Shivagerry, painted by Mr. Solwyns, from Drawings of Lieutenant Colebrooke.

The ceiling was beautifully decorated with flowers, laurels, and foil, which also were profusely twined around the pillars. A number of most elegant lustres were suspended from the roof, and the walls were ornamented with splendid mirrors.

The benches were covered with crimson silk, and gold and silver fringes.

At eleven o'clock the Ball commenced with a figure dance very elegantly performed by the following ladies: Mrs. Haldane, Mrs. Montgomery, Mrs. Hewett, Mrs. Barlow, Mrs. Peter Murray, Mrs. Collins, Miss Mackintosh, and Miss Frail. Each lady was dressed in a uniform of white satin, with gold fringe, and a bandeau with the words 6th of February inscribed on it.

Shortly after twelve, the company proceeded to the supper-rooms, which were decorated in the most handsome manner, and with the greatest elegance and profusion.

Among the ornaments of the table were several representations of different parts of Seringapatam and Bangalore, and the band performed a variety of excellent airs.

On returning to the rooms, the country dances commenced with two very numerous sets, but to what hour they continued, we are unable to say, being obliged to retreat to give this hasty sketch.

Lord Cornwallis was present, as was His Highness the Nawab Saadut Ally and his son, together with several foreigners of distinction; the company was extremely numerous, and appeared to feel the highest satisfaction on the occasion.

The highest acknowledgments are due to Captain Morris and Lieutenant Calcraft, whose taste arranged and superintended the whole of the entertainment.

But though we have endeavoured to impress our readers with as high an idea of this festival as the short space of time will permit, we cannot help confessing that it was neither the excellence of the design, however admirably conceived, nor the magnificence of the execution, that gave it its strongest charm, and excited our most sensible emotions; these flowed from a superior source, the recollection of the events that had led to it,—the celebration of a day so prosperous, so splendid, leading to consequences so great, for the lustre of our arms as Soldiers, our humanity as Conquerors; and more than all, in the presence of the Commander-in-Chief, and many of those gallant Officers, who chiefly contributed to these successes; these reflections occupied the minds, and gave a sentiment and grandeur to the whole which no common event can possibly awaken.

Such was the commemoration of the 6th of February 1792! a day not to be celebrated only by the fugitive panegyric of ourselves or our contemporaries, but which will be remembered by the historian of some future hour, not merely as the brilliant conclusion of an arduous war, but as an event which has added stability to our territories in India, and has secured the blessings of peace, of order, and of temperate and equitable Government to a very large portion of mankind.

The 14th February 1793.

Madras Courier, 24th January 1793.

Yesterday the Madras Spring Races commenced, and under happy auspices, Sir Charles and Lady Oakeley were present; but the attendance of ladies was rather choice than numerous.

His Highness the Nawab Umdat-ul Omrah was present, and appeared to be highly entertained with the pleasures of the turf, and entering into the spirit of the sportive moment after the horses had come in, he ordered three of his own, rode by his own people, to start, and they afforded much diversion. It was new, it was a particular style of running which our jockies had been unaccustomed to; but the superior zest arose from the great good humour and pleasant intentions of the promoter.

THE 7TH MARCH 1793.

It is with much pleasure we are able to inform the public that Marquis Cornwallis declared at the Council Board, on Monday, his intention of continuing in the Government of India till the month of August next.

Letters were immediately despatched to Bombay, to General Sir Robert Abercromby, to acquaint him with the Marquis' intention.

THE 10TH MARCH 1793.

The "Swallow Packet," Captain Curtis, arrived at Chandpaul Ghaut, at half past 3 o'clock P. M.

We have much pleasure in announcing the arrival of Mr. Shore on the "Swallow" in perfect health. He landed at Chandpaul Ghaut under a salute of seventeen guns from Fort William, and immediately proceeded to the Government House.

The "Swallow" sailed on the 26th October.

The only passenger on board is Mr. Cornish.

THE 21ST MARCH 1793.

We understand, from accounts of the Hon'ble Company's sales in August last, that part of the Indigo imported on the "Queen," the property of Mr. Ross Jennings, and manufactured in the neighbourhood of Ghyretty, sold as high as ten shillings and two pence per pound, and none under eight and three pence.

THE 28TH MARCH 1793.

Commemoration of the Peace of Seringapatam.

On Monday evening, the Senior Military Officers of this Presidency gave their intended Ball and Supper at the Theatre in commemoration of the peace of Seringapatam.

To pass over a festival of this kind as a common occurrence would be unpardonable; it would show a want of feeling on the subject, and of attention to those who gave rise to it; at the same time, we shall confine ourselves to accurate description without deviating into exaggerated encomium.

The appearance of the Theatre, on entering it, was at once magnificent and chaste, splendid, yet not glaring.

The eye, after contemplating the double range of pillars which were decorated with white foil, and entwined with spiral wreaths of roses, was struck with a representation of the temple of Janus placed in the recess, which terminated the view, and excited the attention by this appropriate inscription.

"Cludor, Ne Temere Paream!"

On each side of the vestibule in the approach to the temple were placed in basso relievo the busts of Augustus and of Trajan; above that of the former Emperor was represented the restoration of the Roman Standards and Eagles which had been seized from Crassus; above the bust of Trajan, the Dacian Chief was represented imploring the clemency of his imperial Conqueror. These subjects were not more happily chosen on the present occasion than they were ably executed.

The floor of the vestibule was painted in imitation of variegated marble.

At the east end of the great room were the whole-length figures of Justice and Fortitude; at the west of Peace and Plenty.

The two former were taken from Sir Joshua Reynold's famous Window at Oxford, and were copies worthy the original.

Over the entrance of the room a music gallery was erected, in front of which, on a medallion, in attitude at once beautiful and correct, were painted the Graces, and on each side of them, in different compartments, the emblematic figures of Music and the Dances.

The lustres and girandoles which were hung in profusion around, and from the ceiling, were reflected by the pillars covered, as we before observed, with a foil admirably calculated to diffuse them, and spread a liveliness over the whole that dispelled every idea of gloom, yet was sufficiently chastened to allow a contemplation of the whole scene without fatiguing or overwhelming the sight.

Soon after the company were assembled, a Duet from Handel, "The smiling dawn of happy day," was sung with the greatest taste by Mrs. Barlow and Mrs. Collins, accompanied by Mr. Crisp and Mr. Shaw, on the violin and violincello.

At eleven o'clock the company retired to a most elegant supper; the room was ornamented in a very light and pleasing manner, and during the repast, the Artillery Band continued to perform several select and cheerful airs.

After supper country dances commenced, and continued till a late hour.

The company was numerous and select. The Marquis Cornwallis, Sir John Shore, Bart., the Chief Justice, Mr. Speke, Mr. Graham, Mr. Justice Hyde, Sir William Jones, and the Chiefs of Chinsurah and Serampore were present.

The whole entertainment, both in design and execution, exceeded the expectations and excited the admiration of the best judges in matters of taste, and we do but express the general sentiment of every spectator when we add our tribute of applause to the genius and exertions of Captain Collins, who planned the design, and concluded the whole entertainment, and of Mr. Devis, who so ably executed the department allotted to his pencil.

THE 9TH MAY 1793.

We have great pleasure in announcing to the public an event which immediately concerns the native land-holders, and is certainly an object of the greatest political importance to the welfare of these provinces. The circumstance we mention is a proclamation issued by the Governor General in Council, declaring that the jumma which has been assessed on the lands of the different descriptions of proprietors in Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, under the regulations for the decennial settlement of the public revenue, is from henceforth fixed for ever.

To enter into a detail of the advantages that will in all probability be derived from the various articles of this proclamation, by confirming the claims of all ranks of proprietors, and abolishing many inferior duties would lead into a very wide field, which we could but imperfectly explore; but the great purpose of it, the permanent settlement of the land-tax, we consider as involving so much political truth with practical benefit, that we cannot pass it over without endeavouring to illustrate what it is impossible not to admire.

It has frequently been a subject of controversy among philosophers and financiers whether the taxation of land should be fixed according to a certain valuation, not afterwards to be altered, or formed on a scale which varies with each variation of the real rent of the land, and rises or falls with the improvement or declension of its cultivation. Government

have, on the present occasion, adopted the former system, and we think, however specious the latter may appear, it is founded on a mistaken principle, as it in argument supposes that considerable improvements will arise, while in fact it at the same moment throws the strongest check upon every species of improvement and industry, namely, that the Government which bears no part in the expense, shall bear away a share of the profits of improvement.

Under the former system of land-tax, the revenue is rendered certain to the Government as well as to the individual, and nothing is left to the arbitrary disposal of the one, or the evasion and dishonesty of the other; at the same time the strongest inducement is held out to the proprietor to improve the value of his estate, for as that is improved, not only his general comfort and wealth are increasing, but the very tax itself is rendered more light by bearing a smaller proportion to the increased value and produce. Nor is Government excluded from sharing in these advantages, though in a less immediate way, for the immediate consequence of an increase of produce is an increase of the population of the country, whose industry returns again to the fields, or overflows into the manufactories which work upon their productions. Such are the effects which must result from the humane and wise principles announced by this proclamation; which opens a new era in the history of our Government in the East, and must be considered by the natives as the greatest blessing conferred on them for many ages.

During the period of the Mahomedan Government, the assessment on land was subject to numerous and arbitrary impositions; that assessment, since the English have been in possession of these Provinces, has been variously levied and frequently augmented; the evil effects of this desultory system were severely felt; they will now have been completely remedied; the decennial settlement placed the revenue on the equitable footing of a fixed unalterable assessment provisionally, until the Court of Directors should give their approbation to it; that settlement is now confirmed for ever.

With regard to the amount of the jumma, its moderation is sufficiently proved by the complete payment of the revenue of last year to Government, except in two zemindaries, not only without a balance, but with the additional collection of former suspensions.

By these measures a permanent revenue is secured to Government, property to individuals, and a prospect of wealth and happiness is opened to the natives, co-extensive with the industry and capital they shall think fit to employ in the cultivation and improvement of their lands.

THE 23RD MAY 1793.

Chunar, May 10th.

"A very uncommon bright meteor surprised us the other evening, with a light brighter than the finest moon-light. It appeared to fall at no great distance, and could hardly be visible so far as Calcutta."

The last dispatches for the "Tartar" left the Council House on Tuesday morning, and as the weather has been moderate for some days past, there can be little doubt of her getting well out to sea.

The ships "Sylph" and the "Bristol," Captain Richmond, arrived in the river yesterday from Madras. They left it on the 15th instant, when no Europe ship had arrived.

The "Bristol" was only seventy-six hours to the roads, but waited a couple of days for a Pilot; she sailed from Batavia the 15th March, and brings no particular news from thence, but there was a total stagnation of trade of every kind. The Dutch were daily expecting the Commissioners, who have now finished their investigations at the Cape. The "Speke" and "Stag" had sailed before Captain Richmond, being able to do no business, as was the case with all the ships there. The place had also been most remarkably sickly, and a great mortality in consequence; Lord Macartney and his suite would not leave Batavia for some weeks after the "Bristol."

The "Swallow Packet," Captain Curtis, arrived on the 26th ultimo at Madras.

A new Pilot Schooner will be launched at Mr. Gillet's Dock this morning, between eleven and twelve o'clock.

We are sorry to learn, by letters from Jaynagur, dated the 12th instant, that there has been a violent storm, which, it is apprehended, must have caused a considerable degree of damage to that district.

It appears that, after a continuance of strong southerly winds, about seven o'clock on the evening of the 11th, the storm began from the north-west, and continued till one in the morning; the wind then shifted to the south-east, and blew for several hours with great fury, accompanied with heavy and incessant rain and thunder till day-break, when it appeared that many of the adjacent villages were levelled to the ground, or carried away by the waters.

The river was swelled to a great height, and spread itself over the adjacent country on both sides of its banks for several miles.

Great number of boats, laden with rice, timber, and chunam, were destroyed, and many lives lost.

However, as no accounts have yet been received of the particular damages occasioned by this hurricane, we hope that they will turn out less serious than, under the first impressions of alarm, they are represented to be.

The same storm was experienced at Dacca and in the adjacent countries, and letters from Chittagong mention that the tides had been higher than had been known for many years, and several parts of the country had been inundated in consequence.

THE 23RD MAY 1793.

Extract of a letter from Ellore.

"Captain Ogg, Brigade Major at Ellore, met with a most shocking misfortune on the 30th April, as he was walking in the garden in his drawers, about seven o'clock in the morning; hearing a noise in the house, he was advancing towards it, when he was attacked by a Mogul favorite servant he had. His left hand is almost cut off, a dreadful cut on his shoulder, and a wound an inch deep in the bone of his left leg. The fellow was armed with two broad swords, with which he cut his master and the dubash in this cruel way, and then stabbed himself to the heart with his dagger eight times. It was found on enquiry to have been a premeditated business. Captain Ogg's life was saved by his falling down a bank, and the fellow supposing him dead. Captain Ogg's brother was to have been killed, and many of the domestics who fortunately escaped."

THE 30TH MAY 1793.

Monohur Doss, the great Benares Banker, has commenced a very useful and extensive work for an individual. The large tank which is now digging on the Chowringee Road, three hundred and fifty feet in length, and two hundred and twenty-five feet in breadth, is, we understand, at his own expense.

(NOTE.—This is the tank immediately opposite No. 14, Chowringhee.)

THE 6TH JUNE 1793.

Letters were received from Pondicherry last week by the house of Messrs. Vealars and Co., which mention that the French Ship "La Beauté" had arrived at the Mauritius from L'Orient, which port she left on the 30th

of December, and that all matters were then arranged between France and England; there can be no reason whatever to doubt this intelligence, as it is almost impossible to imagine that the French would venture, on the present distracted state of their country, to provoke a war with Great Britain for the purpose of opening the Scheldt, a point which cannot materially affect their interests.

The 11th June 1793.

We feel the deepest regret at being under the necessity of announcing the following proceedings in France, and the dreadful catastrophe to which they have led on the death of the King.

Paris, 15th January, National Convention.

It was decreed that "Louis was guilty of a conspiracy against the liberty of the nation, and of treason to the general security of the State."

18th.—The following decree was passed—

Art. I.—The National Convention declares Louis Capet, the last King of the French, guilty of a conspiracy against the liberty of the nation, and of treason against the general safety of the State.

II.—The convention declares that Louis Capet shall undergo the punishment of death.

The 13th June 1793.

The half-yearly Sessions of Oyer and Terminer commenced at the new Court House on Monday last, the 10th instant.

The Chief Justice addressed the Grand Jury, and concluded a very able charge, with the following passage from the Roman Tragedian—

"Vos quibus rector maris atque terræ
"Jus dedit magnum necis atque vitæ,
"Ponite inflatos, tumidosque vultus!
"Quid quid a vobis minor extimescit,
"Major id vobis dominus minatur;
"Omne sub regno graviore regnum est."

Of which lines the following paraphrase has been sent us—

Ye to whose hands your country's laws confide,
On life and death, dread duty, to decide,
Patient, unprejudiced, humanely just
With mildness execute your awful trust;
With kindred sympathy those terrors feel
That wring the wretch whose fate your voice shall seal
Those fears that vengeance low'ring o'er his head
Think, what Avenger on yourself may shed;
Know that on earth the sword of justice given
Waits its own sanction at the bar of Heaven.

THE 18TH JULY 1793.

Accounts from Jyenagur (the Rajah of which district has long had a Vakeel at Timur Shah's Court) seem to confirm beyond a doubt the report of the Shah's death after an illness of eight days. He had marched his army to the banks of the Attock, and intended to return to Caubul after having crossed the greater part of his troops. Two of his sons, the elder Babur Shah, and the second Homayun Shah, were, the one on the west, and the other on the east bank of the Attock, and it is imagined they will dispute the succession, as the second boasts a lineage in the female line that gives him a nearer title to the throne of Caubul than the elder has, who is a son of the sister of the Emperor Mahummed Shah. No accounts have yet arrived of either being proclaimed.

THE 25TH JULY 1793.

Prince's Club.

On Monday last the *je ne sçais quoi* held their first meeting for this season. The Prince of Wales took the chair at half past six, and after dinner (the grace of Non nobis Domine being finished), his Royal Highness made the following motion from the chair. That the name of Philip, Duke of Orleans, be for ever erased from the list of members, and that he be expelled from this Society as unworthy the countenance of gentlemen. His Royal Highness then desired Captain Morrice to give him the list that he might with his own hand make the erasure, but this (by the unanimous voice of the members) was deemed too great an honor to be bestowed on so execrable a character, and it was ordered to be done by the hand of a waiter, who immediately blotted out the name.

His Royal Highness then proposed the health of His Majesty, which being drank with the most loyal zeal, the Prince and the whole club instantly struck up "God save the King," which was joined by all the professional assistants, and sung with the most masterly and spirited effect. The Prince and his company sat late, and the whole evening was a continued effusion of mirth and loyalty.

THE 1ST AUGUST 1793.

A paragraph in the morning post of the 26th of July, charging the Officers of the General Post Office with very improper conduct, requires some notice, as we are well informed, the circumstance stated to have happened is grossly misrepresented. The fact, we are assured, was this.

The servant of a Mr. S. carried a letter to the Post Office and tendered an Arcot half rupee to pay the postage; the people at the Post Office very properly, according to the regulations, refused to receive it. The servant then took the money to the bazar to change, and then paid the usual postage with the letter, and carried the balance to his master. Mr. S., suspecting a fraud on the part of the people at the Post Office or his servant on account of the deduction paid as batta on the exchange, went himself to the Office, and had the matter fully explained to him, his own servant acknowledging having changed the money in the bazar.

THE 8TH AUGUST 1793.

Extract of a letter from Cuddalore.

"The Royal Artillery under command of Captain Ross, arrived here this morning, and will proceed to the Red Hills the day after to-morrow. Admiral Cornwallis, with three Indiamen, are cruising off the Fort; several paddy boats have been taken going to Pondicherry.

"A Frenchman, of the name of Anselme de Chaternet, has made his escape from Pondicherry, and solicited the protection of the Resident; he paints the distress of the inhabitants of that unfortunate Settlement in terms which cannot fail of exciting the most poignant anxiety for the situation of the ladies and gentlemen who remain in the Fort. He says the troops led on by the ci-devant obscure inhabitants of the place, have openly declared their determination to put to death General de Charmont, or any other Officer whom they may have reason to suppose disaffected to the system of equality. He adds that there is neither bread, milk, or ghee to be had, and that it is with the greatest difficulty money can be raised for the current expenses of Government."

The 8th August 1793.

Extract of a letter from Tellicherry, 1st June 1793.

"The Moplas to the southward are becoming very troublesome. The 2nd Battalion (Captain Burchall's) has been sent against them; he and his party returned to a fortified house in the midst of batta fields, where they had taken post; he was obliged to bring a gun against it; in the evening the breach not being altogether practicable, he surrounded the house, and meant to have stormed it in the morning, but in the middle of the night, they sallied out and cut their way through the sepoys, four or five of whom were killed, and Lieutenant Gibbons and some sepoys wounded; three Moplas were taken prisoners, who say they are Vakeels of Tippoo; during the attack, a number of Moplas came down from the hills, and fired on the sepoys from jungle."

The 15th August 1793.

On Tuesday morning, at 5 o'clock, Marquis Cornwallis, attended by Colonel Ross, left the Government House, and went to Sir John Shore's, where His Lordship spent the day, and embarked yesterday morning on board the "Cornwallis," Pilot Schooner, on which he proceeds to Kedgeree, where His Lordship proposes to go on board the "Woodcot," Captain Lowis.

The 22nd August 1793.

Letters from Diamond Harbour mention that Marquis Cornwallis arrived at Channel Creek on the 18th, and expected to be at Kedgeree the next week.

The 19th September 1793.

An interesting case.

It is little more than a year since the benevolence and humanity of the Settlement were appealed to, in the behalf of a widow and children of Mr. Andrews, a Naval Officer of merit, who had long been confined as a prisoner of war at Bangalore, and after his release, entered into a mercantile concern at Madras, where he married an amiable gentlewoman. He lived there in some credit about three years, when he found his business decline, and he was advised to try his fortune in Bengal, where he arrived in December 1791, and soon saw some prospect of maintaining his family, and he sent for them from Madras; but on their arrival in

March 1792, they have the grievous misfortune to find that the affectionate husband, the tender father, and their only earthly protector, had been dead twelve days. A friend or two of her late husband's represented her case to the public, though with but little effect. Mrs. Andrews, too, soon found her state of poverty, added to her sorrows, too much to struggle with in this climate, and fell a victim to them about a month ago, leaving four orphans, the eldest scarcely five years of age, and the youngest born four months after the father's death. It cannot be doubted but these orphans will be considered as having strong claims to the attention of the liberal and the humane. Any bounty bestowed on them will be received by Messrs. Paxton, Cockerell, Trail, and Co., or Messrs. Fairie, Reid, and Co., both which houses have most kindly offered to receive subscriptions, and to act as trustees to the children, as well as to take care of the little money and effects that were left for them by their mother.

CALCUTTA,
September 6th, 1793.

THE 5TH DECEMBER 1793.

His Majesty's Birth-day.

On Tuesday last, being the day appointed for the celebration of His Majesty's birth-day, a royal salute was fired from Fort William at sun-rise.

A party of gentlemen dined with Sir John Shore at the Government House, among whom were the Governor of Chinsurah, Chief of Serampore, &c. In the evening the Ball and Supper at the Theatre were very numerously attended; the Ball was opened by Mrs. Chapman and Sir George Leith, and the minuets continued till near 12 o'clock, when the company retired to a very elegant supper.

After supper, country dances commenced, and were continued with great spirit till four o'clock in the morning, and we observed with much pleasure, for the first time, several Armenian ladies and gentlemen joining in the dance.

THE 12TH DECEMBER 1793.

We hear there are to be races on the Calcutta Course on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the 8th, 9th, and 10th of January next; a public breakfast with music, &c., each day after the races, and a Ball

and Supper on Friday. The gentlemen who have undertaken the trouble to act as stewards will in a few days give notice of the necessary qualifications of the horses to start on each day. And from the favorable season we are likely to have, and the length of time for preparation, we have no doubt there will be good sport.

THE 19TH DECEMBER 1793.

A Charity Sermon will be preached on Sunday next, by the Reverend Mr. Blanshard, for the benefit of the Free School. We are happy to add that the School is at present in a very flourishing state, forty-eight boys and nineteen girls being maintained on the foundation.

The Grand Jury were dismissed on Monday; after Mr. Chapman, the Foreman of the Grand Jury, had delivered in the last Bill, he addressed the Court to the following purport—

MY LORD,

I have the commands of the gentlemen of the Grand Jury to state to your Lordship a hardship which some of them think they experience in being obliged to serve in the places of sundry gentlemen whose excuses have been deemed sufficient to exonerate them from giving their attendance, but which excuses, the gentlemen of the Grand Jury (and some of them are well acquainted with the nature of the offices held by the gentlemen excused, and the duties to be performed by them) do not conceive to be well founded.

The gentlemen of the Grand Jury, however, do not wish it to be understood as their opinion that there are no Officers acting under this Government, with whose attendance it might not be extremely desirable to dispense: these, they have no doubt, upon a requisition from the Court, would be fairly and specifically pointed out. After which, an indiscriminate obligation upon all other competent members of the community to serve upon Juries, who may not be disabled, by age or sickness, or by any peculiarly urgent and necessary attention to private concerns, (which, the gentlemen of the Grand Jury are persuaded, the Court would be inclined to consider with indulgence), by rendering the duty light, would induce all to perform their respective parts of it with zeal and alacrity, and do away the dissatisfaction which they feel from a selection that appears to them in some degree to be partial.

THE 2ND JANUARY 1794.

Yesterday being New Year's Day, a royal salute was fired from the Artillery of Fort William at sun-rise.

In the evening a Ball and Supper were given at the Theatre by Sir John Shore, Bart., and were most numerously attended. The Ball was opened by Mrs. Morgan, and the minuets continued till past eleven. At twelve o'clock the company retired to the Supper Rooms, where a very elegant entertainment was prepared.

After Supper the company adjourned to the Theatre; the country dances were resumed, and continued with great spirit till four o'clock, when the company retired, highly gratified with the entertainment of the night.

THE 9TH JANUARY 1794.

A most unfortunate and melancholy accident happened on Friday evening. As Mr. Udny, his lady, Mr. Laprimandaye, and Mr. Robinson were crossing over to Calcutta from the opposite side of the river, their boat, getting athwart the hawse of a ship lying at anchor, was suddenly overset, and carried down under the ship's bottom by the rapidity of the tide, by which accident Mr. and Mrs. Udny unhappily perished; Mr. Laprimandaye was taken up in the course of a few minutes, but insensible; some doubt was at first entertained of his recovery, but we are happy to understand that he is free from danger; Mr. Robinson was carried along between the boat and the ship's bottom, from which he was much torn and bruised.

THE 9TH JANUARY 1794.

Races.

The Calcutta Races begun on Monday morning, and afforded considerable entertainment. The Plate was won on Monday morning by Mr. Stone's bay mare, Creole, against six other ponies.

The Hunter's Plate was run for on Tuesday morning, and won in one heat by Sir Charles Blunt's grey horse, Bullock, who distanced three of the four horses that started against him.

The Ladies' Plate yesterday morning was won with ease by Sir Charles Blunt's grey horse, Bullock, against Mr. Yeat's horse, Rose-Bud.

Mr. Shakspear's Alexis beat by Mr. Sedlie's, That's-your-sort. Between 1st and 2nd heat.—Once round the Course.

Mr. Caldwell's Never-Lost beat by Mr. Sedlie's Never-Won, Once round the Course, 9 st., 7 lb.

After the race each morning, a numerous party retired to breakfast in tents erected in an extensive enclosure at a short distance from the race ground, where the most excellent arrangements were adopted by the stewards. A number of tents, so disposed as to form one spacious apartment, contained the breakfast tables, consisting of a company of upwards of two hundred and fifty.

After breakfast, the company adjourned to an adjoining tent of very capacious dimensions, handsomely fitted up, and boarded for the purpose of dancing. Country dances commenced in two sets, and were kept up with the utmost gaiety till two in the afternoon.

The Ball on Wednesday evening was extremely well conducted and numerously attended: it concluded the race entertainments of the season.

The 16th January 1794.

We understand that the best Indigo delivered on contract for the last year has been manufactured by Messrs. William and Thomas Scott, of Ghazipore, in the district of Benares, and by Mr. Gwilt of Barrypore. The Indigo manufactured in general has been of a very superior quality.

The 23rd January 1794.

Supreme Court.

On Tuesday last a cause of much novelty in this country was decided in the Supreme Court. It was an action brought to recover a sum of money won at whist from the defendant, by Gibbons, deceased, to whose estate the plaintiffs in this action had obtained administration.

The estate of Gibbons having proved insolvent, the administrators were inclined to recover whatever was due for the benefit of the creditors. The defendant's Counsel set up two pleas, *Non assumpsit*, and *Non assumpsit intra sex annos;* on both which pleas they failed. But a question in point of law arose, namely, whether the debt, being a gambling one, could be recovered, and whether the Statutes of 16th Charles II and the 9th Anne did not extend to this country? After hearing the arguments of Sir John Richardson and of the Advocate General on the part of the defendant, to establish that either or both of these Statutes did extend to India, and Mr Strettel on behalf of the plaintiffs to overturn the objection attempted to be set up by the defendant's Counsel, the Court gave judgment for the plaintiffs.

The Statutes, on which the defence in the above cause was attempted to be set up, declare that a person winning of another at play the sum of one hundred pounds or upwards at one sitting, has no right to an action at law to recover from the loser the whole or any part of the amount so lost. On that ground, therefore, the Counsel for the defendant contended for a non-suit. But by the judgment of the Court in favour of the plaintiff, it is now decided that neither of these acts do extend to this country; consequently all fair gambling debts are in India recoverable by law.

THE 20TH FEBRUARY 1794.

Accounts from Chittagong have been received within these few days, bringing the intelligence of a large body of Burmahs having made an inruption into that Province, and encamped at Bana Pallong within the Company's territory.

In consequence of the preceding intelligence, a detachment, consisting of the 3rd European Battalion, two Battalions of Sepoys, and a detachment of Artillery, the whole under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Erskine, is ordered to proceed immediately to Chittagong, and there can be no doubt the Burmahs will immediately retire on the appearance of the above force.

THE 6TH MARCH 1794.

The following was the average rate of six lakhs of maunds of salt sold at the Honorable Company's last sales:—

Hidgelee average per 100 mds.	275	6	5
Tumlook, ditto	289	1	9
Twenty-four Pergunnahs, ditto	306	9	11
Roymungul, including Sooaky Matte and inferior salt, ditto	265	14	0
Bulwa, ditto	284	14	5
Coast Salt, ditto	259	0	0½
Seized Salt, ditto	241	10	0
Total average, Sa. Rs.	281	11	5

Extract of a letter from Chittagong, dated February 21st.

"On Wednesday last, the 17th instant, at 3 P. M., a most beautiful and elegant ship named the "Thetis," of about 10,000 bags burthen, was launched from the dockyard of Messrs. Louis and Morris. She moved

off the ways into her future element with great majesty and grandeur, and afforded a most gratifying sight to a numerous concourse of spectators assembled on the occasion. After the launch, the ladies and gentlemen of the Settlement retired to a handsome cold collation provided by the proprietors, and concluded the day with every demonstration of being highly pleased with the novelty of the scene.

"The 'Thetis' is completely covered and finished in a very high style of excellence; indeed, from the superior manner in which she has been put out of hand, it does great credit to Mr. Davidson, her builder."

THE 13TH MARCH 1794.

From the Madras Hirkarrah.

The Princes of Mysore made their visit of leave last Friday evening at the Governor's Gardens.

They were received with every respectful ceremony and the friendly attention they have experienced from the Supreme and this Government. In addition to the present customary on similar occasions of khelauts and jewels, Sir Charles Oakeley presented them with one, particularly well chosen, and which cannot fail of being highly curious and acceptable at the Court of the Sultan; a very complete and comprehensive philosophical apparatus, procured from the Reverend Doctor Bell, who sent also the person hitherto employed by him in the management and use of it. Two very elegant pocket-books from Lady Oakeley were received with particular pleasure by the young Princes.

Their reception at the Durbar was highly magnificent, and the presents from the Nawab worthy of the occasion. Among others were two palanquins finished in the most costly manner, and of the finest workmanship.

Having taken their leave of His Highness, they proceeded on a visit to Peer Zada, a religious Mussulman of much respect, at St. Thome, and returned to take possession of their tents, which had been prepared on the Island near the Fort.

It is expected that they will proceed on their return to Seringapatam, on the day after to-morrow, accompanied by Captain Doveton, in whose immediate charge, under the Government, they were placed by Lord Cornwallis, and who is the bearer of the letters to the Sultan from the Supreme Government and this Presidency.

The escort appointed to attend consists of the 25th Battalion, commanded by Captain Cameron, and a party of Horse under Lieutenant Williamson, till they arrive on their own frontiers; the escort will then be dismissed by Captain Doveton, who will proceed accompanied by Lieutenant Price and a small party of Cavalry, and a company of his own, the 4th Battalion.

On Saturday morning His Highness Nawab Omdat-ul Omrah, and the Hon'ble the Governor and Council visited the Princes in the Fort, and on Monday, their young Highnesses, accompanied by Sir Charles Oakeley, Mr. Fallofield, and Mr. Westcott, proceeded on their final visit to the Nawab of the Carnatic, Walanjan, &c., &c., &c.

Eleven was the fortunate hour appointed by them for their free and princely procession from the Fort, where they had remained twenty months and twenty-three days hostages to the British Power; an event and a conclusion unparalleled in the annals of the East, hardly equalled in the perhaps more generally punctual, polite, and moderate politics of Europe; whether the exact performance of the stipulated payments on the one part be considered, or the honorable attention and kind conduct on the other.

The 10th April 1794.

The following account of Indigo Sales at the India House for four years may prove acceptable to the manufacturers of this country, as it shows the immense home consumption. Extracted from a short history of the East India Company lately published in England, 1793:—

Sold in the year	1789	to the amount of	£	1,10,589	0 3
Ditto	1790	Ditto		1,37,107	0 0
Ditto	1791	Ditto		2,09,564	0 0
Ditto	1792	Ditto		1,83,351	0 0
Total value sold in 4 years—			£	6,40,611	0 0
Medium annual value sold—			£	1,60,152	0 0
Ditto Exported				34,011	0 0
Medium annual value remaining for home consumption—			£	1,26,141	0 0

Now, if the average annual sales be taken at five shillings the pound, this sum of £160,052 will yield 6,40,608 lbs., which will be equal to 8,579 maunds 20 seers, allowing 74 lbs. 10oz. 10d. $\frac{666}{1000}$ to the factory maund, according to the standard.

THE 24TH APRIL 1794.

The batta on the exchange of gold mohurs into silver has risen during the last week to the rate of three Rupees four annas per cent.

Rate of Company's Paper.

Promissory Notes of 8 per cent.—premium 4 Rs. to 5 As.
Ditto of 6 per cent.—discount 4 Rs. to 4 „

THE 1ST MAY 1794.

SIR WILLIAM JONES!

Quis desiderio sit pudor aut modus,
Tam chari Capitis?—Hor.

On Sunday morning, died at his gardens, after a short illness, aged 48 years, Sir William Jones, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature. On Monday morning his remains were interred with the following solemnities:—

At a quarter before seven o'clock in the morning, the body was moved from the house lately occupied by the Honorable Mr. Justice Hyde, at Chowringee, and being placed in the hearse, the procession advanced towards the burial-ground, accompanied by a very numerous attendance of the gentlemen of the Settlement in their carriages and palanquins, and preceded by all the European Troops in garrison, with arms reversed, drums muffled, and the Artillery band playing sacred music, while minute guns were fired from the ramparts of Fort William.

When the procession had arrived so near the gate of the burying-ground as just to leave sufficient room for the troops to be drawn up on each side of the road, forming a street, and resting on their arms, the whole halted, and the corpse being taken out of the hearse, and placed upon men's shoulders, was carried to the place of interment, followed by all the attendants on foot. The Honorable Mr. Justice Hyde and Sir William Dunkin as chief mourners, and the pall borne by the Barristers and other gentlemen of the Supreme Court, the funeral service was performed by the Reverend Mr. Blanchard, and the body being laid in the earth, the solemn ceremony was concluded by the troops firing three vollies of musquetry over the grave.

The station which Sir William Jones held as one of the Judges of His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature at this Presidency, however in itself respectable, may be said to have formed one of the least of his distinctions in society. To do justice to his eminent talents and virtues

is neither our province nor within our capacity, nor can it be requisite to the literary world in general, and this community in particular, the members of which must be all well acquainted with his character, pursuits, and conduct; and, for the information of future enquirers after the most distinguished ornaments of the present time, it may be hoped that some adequate historian or biographer will record what is due to his memory, which, we take on ourselves to submit as the concurrent opinion of those who had the happiness of knowing him, is all that they, or his most sanguine friends, can desire. Bare justice to his many transcendent qualities of the head and heart, his public merits, and private virtues, and his unequalled and inestimable labors in his professional line as connected with the administration of the local laws of this country, as well as in the mines of literature, oriental and universal; or, to use his own elegant and concise analysis of the human mind, in the first discourse to the Asiatic Society, of which he was the founder and support, in the various provinces of the three great intellectual powers, Memory, Reason, and Imagination, must, and we repeat our confidence, will, be in the hands of some person disposed and competent to record the conspicuous pursuits and success of his too short, though splendid, period of public existence, the most interesting, as well as the brightest annal among the individual histories of the present century; nor will his private life, if justly delineated, afford less to admire in a more contracted circle, wherein, indeed, his private virtues, as they must have operated with more force, cannot but leave even more subjects of regret for his loss at a comparatively early period of life, than his being snatched from the meridian of his glorious and useful career may have left to society at large. Reflection, however, on a dispassionate review of the objects of the latter cannot but discern the greater magnitude of it, and in concluding this hasty and inefficient tribute to the worth and memory of so great and good a man, we cannot but express an apprehension that his not having lived to complete the Digest of Mussulman and Hindoo Law, which his public zeal alone induced him to undertake the superintendence and translation of, (with the liberal encouragement of Government in supplying materials and Native Assistants,) will be a public loss in a great degree, if not altogether irreparable, since few can be expected to possess the combination of talents and knowledge that so peculiarly qualified him for this work, which, we are authorized in saying, he considered of the first importance, and which, indeed, every one who reflects must allow it to be, whether the object of our local Government be, as at present ordained by the Legislature, to preserve the laws and usages of the natives of this country in all cases of

inheritance and religious prejudice, or whether it be hereafter thought desirable to amend them; to do which, it need not be said, we must first know accurately what they are.

THE 1ST MAY 1794.

The following account of the Mysore Princes is extracted from the Madras Courier of April 11th, 1794:—

Our former accounts, respecting the Hostage Princes, advised of their having ascended the Padnadurgum Ghaut.

By subsequent letters dated the 2nd instant, we learn that the Princes had arrived at Deonelly, about thirty miles from Bangalore by easy marches, and after a visit of ceremony at Colar, the tomb of their great grand-father Futty Naig, on the 28th ultimo.

At Deonelly, Tippoo Sultan, with a small army, had been encamped from the 18th of March to the time of the arrival of the Princes, and anxiously expected their approach.

The detachment under Captain Doveton took their ground within two miles of the Sultan's camp, and near to the large tank.

On the evening of the 28th, two or three Officers from the Sultan's camp were commissioned to wait on Captain Doveton, to adjust the preliminary ceremonies to the introduction of the Princes to their royal parent, and which in a short time were arranged.

On the 29th at noon, the Princes, with their numerous suite, accompanied by Captain Doveton, proceeded on their visit to the Sultan. On their arrival at the camp, a salute of 21 guns was fired. The Sultan received them in a very superb pavillion, inclosed within a wall of a very extraordinary extent. The Sultan was seated at one extremity of it, and on each side of him, at suitable distances, were placed, according to their several ranks, about forty or fifty of his principal attendants.

On their entrance into the pavillion, the Princes sprang forward, with a quick pace, to the eminence on which the Sultan sat, and prostrated themselves before it. The Sultan placed a hand on the neck of each, and on the instant almost the Princes arose, and respectfully retired to a place somewhat remote. It is remarkable that not a word was exchanged at this most extraordinary interview.

Captain Doveton was next presented to the Sultan, who received him with peculiar courtesy, and placed him on a seat on his right, and conversed with him with great familiarity and ease on European topics

for more than an hour and a half. In the course of conversation, he is said to have enquired minutely into the state of the Continental War, and into the comparative consequence of our late Governor General when in England, and professed himself highly gratified with the answers to his particular enquiries. The Sultan made also very particular enquiries respecting the health of the Governor General and Sir Charles Oakeley.

Captain Doveton and his suite were afterwards regaled with beetle, cloves, and a variety of Asiatic dainties, on a service of gold plate, in token of amity and friendship; after this ceremony, the Princes retired, and returned accompanied and escorted in the same manner in which they had come to the small encampment, and had not been honored with a second interview, at the time when the last letters were despatched.

The Sultan, during the interview, did not rise from his seat, which was a square cushion, raised a little above the carpet of the tent, of an inconsiderable size, and covered with crimson velvet, slightly embroidered with gold. On his side was placed a sword and some petitions or official papers, and on them a gold snuff box, apparently of European manufacture.

The Sultan has a very majestic deportment, and, seemingly, is of the middle stature, with a countenance very expressive. His eye is particularly animated and scrutinizing, his nose large with oblique dilated nostrils, his mouth small, but with thick lips, with an eminence towards the centre of the upper lip, which projects, but is by no means unhandsome. He wears thin and narrow whiskers, not curled on the upper lip, and only in the upper lip his eye-brows are well arched, and rather low; and in color, he appears somewhat darker than the elder of the Hostage Princes.

THE 1ST MAY 1794.

A detail of the proceedings of the escort of the Princes Abdul Khaulek and Moyse-ul Deen to their father Tippoo Sultan.

On the 17th March the escort ascended the Ghauts by the Pass of Padnadurgum, and encamped near a hill-fort bearing that name. At this place an Officer belonging to the Sultan was in waiting to accompany the Princes, and to provide the necessary supplies on the march.

The 18th, we moved forward, and the 21st in the morning, reached Colar, without any thing particular having occurred on the road.

On the 22nd we halted, and about nine o'clock, the Princes, accompanied by Captain Doveton, visited the tomb of Futty Naig, their great grand-father; Captain Doveton went with the Princes inside the wall

that incloses the tomb, and the escort remained on the outside; after they had staid two hours and performed the futtiah,* they got in their palanquins, and were saluted by the escort as they passed along the front; the whole cavalcade then went through the village of Colar and returned to camp.

On the 23rd we left Colar and arrived at Oscottah the 26th, in the morning; here we learnt that the Sultan had marched from Bangalore, and was with his army at the Fort and Village of Deonelly, to the northward of Oscottah, and at the distance of eight miles from the hill fort of Nundydroog.

The 27th, we bent our course to that quarter; and on the 28th, in the morning, when at the distance of two miles from the Sultan's camp, we were met by a party from him, consisting of the Arz Beg† and two Military Officers, high in rank, (one of them the son of Buddi-ul-Zeman Cawn, that defended the fort of Dufwar so well,) with five elephants, three of them carrying yellow howdahs with yellow housings, the fourth had a yellow howdah with a deep red fringe to it, housing yellow, and the fifth had a green howdah with the housings of the same color; two for the use of the Princes, two for the Vakeels, and one for Captain Doveton. Arz Beg, on the part of his master, congratulated the Princes and Captain Doveton on the arrival, and said he was sent by the Sultan also to conduct them into camp; after a short halt the Princes and the different grandees mounted their elephants.

It is necessary to observe that the Sultan had likewise sent his own rocket boys and pikemen, and some Cavalry on this occasion.

We proceeded in the following order successively: seven men riding on camels, having red housings with yellow borders, each man armed with a blunderbuss; two Companies of the Sultan's Infantry; rocket boys belonging to the Sultan; rocket boys belonging to Golam Ali Cawn; rocket boys belonging to Captain Doveton; two men proclaiming the titles of the Princes; the two Princes abreast on two elephants with yellow howdahs and housings; Golam Ali Cawn and Captain Doveton abreast on two elephants, the former with green howdah, and the latter a yellow one with deep red fringe (Razy Ali Cawn being sick, rode on his palanquin); the three great men that met us on elephants with yellow howdahs and housings; the empty palanquins; the Company's Cavalry; the Company's company of Native Infantry; a line of pikemen on each side of the Company's Cavalry with the staffs of their

* A distribution of boiled rice to the poor. † Lord of Requests.

pikes cased in silver, and a piece of red cloth like ribbons tied to the pike:—thus we moved on in succession, attended by a great crowd of horsemen, who seemed to be spectators.

On our near approach to the camp, instead of going straight into it, we made a circuit and came to our tents from the East, a quarter that the astrologers had at that time prognosticated to be propitious. The instant we got within the camp, a salute of twenty-one guns was fired from the park, and the Princes, Captain Doveton, &c., found their tents pitched in the same order and manner as they had been during the journey. The Sultan's tents were on the side of a large tank of water; the enclosure round them appeared to be an oblong square of five hundred by two hundred: our tents were pitched on the opposite side of the tank.

The evening of the 28th, Golam Ally Cawn and Aly Rezy Cawn had an audience of their master, and by them it was notified to Captain Doveton that the Sultan would be pleased to see the Princes and him at nine o'clock the next morning; accordingly in the morning, every thing was ready by the time appointed, but it was not till twelve o'clock that the Arz Beg came to Captain Doveton's tent to conduct him to the presence.

We turned the north point of the tank and proceeded up the bazar, at the end of which, between it and the Sultan's enclosure, several tents were pitched, such as the Kutcherry tents, twelve in number, the Naber Khannah, and the tent of Meer Sandluck, a person in high esteem with the Sultan; here the whole halted, and the Princes, Vakeels, and Captain Doveton, accompanied by Mr. Oram, his medical staff, came out of their palanquins and went on foot to the Audience Tent (which was within the wall of the enclosure) followed by the presents.

On the Princes entering the enclosure, they were taken to the Adab Gah,* where the eldest made three salaams; the youngest made five. The Vakeels, Captain Doveton, &c., all paid their compliments at the same place. After this the Princes advanced and prostrated themselves at the feet of their father, who put his hands on them; they then got up, and the Sultan pointed out their seats to them, which were on his right hand a little behind him: the Vakeels and Captain Doveton having also approached close, the Sultan made a salaam, and a motion for them to be seated on the right hand of the Princes, except Golam Ally Cawn, who was seated in his silver chair, close, and a little in front of the right side of the Sultan

* A place about thirty yards in front, from whence all persons presented make three salaams.

The presents were now presented, and the palanquins that the Marquis Cornwallis had given to the Princes exposed to view; on seeing them, the Sultan was pleased to say "that, where friendship subsisted, there was no need of presents." The Sultan was extremely talkative to Captain Doveton; enquired particularly about the affairs of Europe, the progress the allies had made in subduing France; the cause of their confederation; their intentions if crowned with success; and the reason why so potent a force in so long a space of time had not made a greater impression on the French. He was likewise very inquisitive respecting the principles of the English Constitution; the form of Government; the meaning of the word Parliament, and extent of great Britain and Ireland; the power that King George possessed; and the different degrees of rank among our Nobles. These questions being answered, he asked, after the Marquis Cornwallis, and said that, although the Marquis had returned to England, yet he should continue to consider him as his friend, and would be always happy to follow his advice relating to the management and government of his country. He also made kind enquiries after Sir Charles Oakeley, &c., &c., and was excessively pleased with a Ring, containing a piece of clock-work (a present from Lady Oakeley), delivered to him by Captain Doveton, among the other presents.

After the conversation had lasted near two hours, Captain Doveton took an opportunity of mentioning that he had two Officers outside, and that if the Sultan would give him permission, he would send for them: this request being complied with, two chobdars were sent for Lieutenants Simons and Price. These two gentlemen had been sitting in their palanquins at the head of the escort the whole time of the audience, surrounded by a crowd of people, who pressed so close on them as to make it quite disagreeable from the heat. This instance will evince how eager they were to see them: Lieutenant Price was in a Bengal palanquin with venetians, and to keep out the dust had shut up one side, and kept the door on the other side a little open for the air; one of the bye-standers, who thought perhaps that he was more clever than the rest, and by this method could conceal himself, leaned over the palanquin and fixed his face close to the open part of the door. Lieutenant Price by chance looked up and discovered the fellow staring him in the face; his position of course soon altered. At this moment the Commander of the rocket-boys became moved with compassion and diminished their embarrassment in some measure; but although their situation was much more agreeable, yet the scene was truly ridiculous, and made them fancy the chief of the rocket-men an exhibitor of the wonders of the animal creation, and themselves two extraordinary creatures that he was then showing to the populace; for in his hand he held a chaubuk, with the crack

of which he frightened away the people, calling out "the sun is very hot, if you press on in this manner, you will suffocate the gentlemen; take a look and be off;" at the same time laughing, and every now and then cracking his chaubuk, as if he enjoyed the fun. The arrival of the chobdars, who announced to them the Sultan's pleasure, put an end to the exhibition. They got out of their palanquins and advanced through a lane of pikemen to the door-way of the enclosure: a party of fifty sepoys were under arms with bayonets fixed, and beyond were three double sentinels in the rear of each other. Nothing terrific struck the eye or impressed the heart with terror; every thing appeared mildness herself.

Notwithstanding the chobdars were conducting them, the sentinels would not let the gentlemen pass without particular orders from the Sultan to that purpose: this, however, being settled, they entered the presence, after making the usual salutation. The Sultan asked Captain Doveton their names, and seemed to look very forcibly towards Lieutenant Price, who being a Cavalry Officer, was of course dressed in that uniform, with a helmet that had so often appeared so dreadful to the Sultan's Cavalry.

There was nothing pompous or magnificent about the tent, not even a single ornament in it, notwithstanding there was something charming and agreeable in the plain and neat aspect it wore. The Sultan sat in the centre between two pillars of the tent, reclining a little on his right, on a very low musnud or cushion covered with red velvet embroidered with gold. His seat was not much above the level of the floor, covered like the cushion. At his right hand lay his sword with an enamelled hilt, and in a red velvet scabbard. The Princes sat at a little distance behind him on his right, his principal Ministers and Officers, ranged in two lines, fronting each other; Captain Doveton, to whom the Sultan was very attentive, on the right; and Gholam Ally, in his silver chair, very near him on the same side. The two Princes made a very interesting appearance, elegantly and neatly dressed. The Sultan's dress was perfectly plain, without jewels or any ornament. He wore a deep red turban of the same form worn by the Princes; his gown of plain muslin, and a dagger in his girdle. All his great men were in the same style of dress; and no reserve or timidity among them, but all perfectly at their ease and cheerful.

The Sultan is in stature about the general size: his aspect serious, determined, and austere: his eyes appeared rather dull and blood-shot: his color darker than the eldest Prince; and like him his mouth rather large; his nose sharp; but on the whole, his features tolerably regular, and his figure manly and commanding.

After some little time beetle was presented to the strangers: and the Sultan made a sign to rise. The Princes, accompanied by Captain Doveton, Mr. Oram, Lieutenants Symons and Price, made their last salaams, and repairing to their palanquins, all returned to their tents in the same manner in which they proceeded to the Tent of Audience.

We are perfectly supplied with every thing; but there has been yet no further audience these four days, nor visit, even of his sons, three more of whom are in camp with the Sultan. His tent is in the centre; surrounded first by his Rissaulahs, and beyond them by his marching Regiments, in Cushoons or Brigades.

CAMP DEO NELLY,
April 2nd, 1794.

THE 2ND MAY 1794.

Bombay Courier Extraordinary, April 8th, 1794.

Last night a dingey reached this port from Muscat, after a short passage of ten days, charged by our Resident at Graine, with an overland packet from England.

The following particulars which we venture to lay before our readers are hastily snatched from a few London papers, with which we have just now been obligingly favored. The ultimate date of these papers to which we have hitherto had access are of the 31st October, and we are given to understand that there are others in town as late as the 7th November, the contents of which we hope soon to lay before the public. The most striking features of this interesting intelligence appear to be an undisturbed tranquillity reigning in Great Britain, a continuation of the Continental War without any immediate prospect of peace, and the public execution of the unfortunate Marie Antoinette, late Queen of France.

THE 23RD MAY 1794.

Extract of a letter received from Pondicherry, dated 12th December 1794.

"It is with much satisfaction I find it in my power to communicate to you the following articles of intelligence brought here yesterday by Captain Holmes, of the 'Grab Bombay Merchant,' who left Batavia on the 27th February. On the 19th January the 'Bengal Fleet,' under the command of Commodore Mitchell, arrived at Batavia, and brought with

them two French Privateers, the one of 32, and the other about 26 guns, with 300 and 250 men on board, which had been taken after an engagement of half an hour by the 'Britannia' and 'Nansuch,' in which the French had a good many men killed, and only one on board each of the English ships. The Captain does not recollect the names of the ships, but they are the same two that ransomed 'Natal' for 30,000 dollars, and he says he saw the ransom master (an Assistant Surgeon) at Batavia. The Captain of the largest Privateer, being mortally wounded in the beginning of the action, and the other two ships of the Bengal Squadron being in sight, is said to be the cause of their surrendering so soon.

"The Squadron had hardly got to anchor at Batavia, when the French Fleet, consisting of three Frigates and one Privateer, hove in sight, but not liking much of the appearance of the English Fleet, stood out again to sea. Captain Holmes further says that the Squadron, after having taken the guns out of the two prizes, and receiving a supply of 250 Dutch Troops, set sail from Batavia after remaining twelve or thirteen days, and that four days before he sailed, a Portugueze vessel arrived, the Captain of which mentioned that he had a short time before seen the French Fleet, consisting of four ships, standing towards Bencoolen, and Commodore Mitchell's Fleet within two hours' sail of them standing the same course.

"The 'Canton,' Captain Mackie, was at Batavia when he left it. In Latitude 6° South, in company with the 'Dumourier' and a French Snow, and bound for Mauritius, they met with a violent gale of wind, in which the Snow foundered, and Captain Mackie supposes the 'Dumourier' met a similar fate. Being in want of provisions on board the 'Canton,' the French Prize Master was making the best of his way to the Fleet in the Straits of Sunda, when a Dutch Frigate came across him and re-captured the 'Canton;' the property, Captain Holmes says he believes, was not given up by the Dutch, but the ship was, to Captain Mackie, a rich Dutch ship from Japan to Batavia, said to be taken, had arrived after a smart engagement with a French Privateer.

"I find I have mistaken Captain Holmes in part of his narration; instead of the French Fleet finding the English Fleet at anchor at Batavia, I find that the English Fleet standing into Batavia perceived some ships at anchor off Angria Point, which they took to be their two prizes, but on a nearer approach they proved to be the French Frigates; they did not get under way, but suffered Commodore Mitchell to pass unmolested.

"The above information is taken from Captain Holmes' mouth, and you are at liberty to make what use of it you please."

It is with the greatest pleasure we have announced the above success of the Bengal Squadron under Commodore Mitchell, which will be the means of affording complete protection to our extensive and valuable commerce in the Eastern Seas, which must otherwise have fallen a prey to the enemy's Privateers, and proves the vigor and wisdom of Government in equipping so respectable a force at such a critical juncture.

THE 26TH JUNE 1794.

Recent accounts from Ryacotta announce very unfavorable intelligence of the health of the Sultan of Mysore. It is certain that Tippoo returned lately and suddenly from his country excursion to his Capital. Political business was the pretext, but it is now universally understood that he labors under the severe malady that killed his father,—a large abscess in his back. It must at least indispose him even to any active exertions in his country, in which he has lately been much occupied. He has begun to destroy the fortifications of Ossoor, and it was thought he intended the same measure against some other of his strong places.

THE 3RD JULY 1794.

Extract of a letter from Madras, 18th June 1794.

"Commodore Newcombe in the Orpheus Frigate, with the Centurion of fifty, and Assistance of forty guns, is just anchored in the roads, from his cruize off the Mauritius. He has brought in a small French ship and brig, and the 'Dorothea Elizabeth,' Walker, who was intercepted going into Port Louis with rice, taken on board at Tranquebar. The 'Princess Royal' is also brought in, taken in return from the expedition to the Straits of Sunda. The 'Sybelle' and 'Prudente' got into the harbour in the night; the 'Princess Royal' was engaged with the 'Orpheus' more than an hour before she struck; she had twenty men killed, and a great number wounded, sixty of whom have died. The 'Orpheus' had nine wounded and only a midshipman killed. This is all the news I have heard yet."

THE 10TH JULY 1794.

On Friday afternoon an Express was received by the way of Bussorah, from London, dated 21st March; we have selected the most important heads of public news which have come to our knowledge.

[NOTE.—Then follows His Majesty's speech delivered to both Houses of Parliament on the 21st of January.]

THE 17TH AUGUST 1791.

By private letters it is confidently asserted that, in consequence of the recommendation of the Marquis Cornwallis to the Court of Directors, Mr. Duncan stands the fairest chance of being appointed Governor of Bombay.

[NOTE.—Jonathan Duncan was eventually Governor of Bombay, and died there when Sir James Mackintosh was Recorder.]

THE 28TH AUGUST 1791.

The following is the most authentic account we have seen of the late affair between the Rajah of Vizagapatam and the Detachment under the command of Colonel Prendergast.

It appears that the Detachment ordered against the refractory Zemindar of Vizianagram, made an attack on his troops assembled and prepared for action, on the 10th of July, and that the Rajah, with many of his adherents, were killed in a severe contest which lasted above half an hour. No certain accounts have yet been received of the actual loss sustained by either side, but the following is collected from a private letter :—

"Lieutenant Colonel Prendergast (who commanded the Detachment) encamped near Padnapanum, where the Rajah had taken post on the 7th in the evening. On the 10th in the morning (the Rajah in the interval having been required to obey the orders of Government by repairing to Vizagapatam without effect), the action commenced on both flanks with cannon and musketry at the distance of twenty yards, both parties being regularly drawn up; the Rajah and Dantal Appal Rauze were killed with about 300 others, among whom were Poospooty Vizia Gopaul Rauze (who was considered to have been the greatest incendiary in the zemindary), and many other men of consequence attached to the Rajah. The night before the action, the Rajah had sent his son and family at some distance, and it was rumoured that, when he received the first wound, two of his principal men retired from the field, and carried them off to a place close to the hills. There is a report that the Rajah hastened his own death after being wounded, by stabbing himself, but this is not credited, though very probable under all circumstances.

"The 20th and 26th Battalions employed on this service had each about 30 men killed and wounded. Five Europeans were killed; Lieutenant Hazlewood badly wounded, and Lieutenant Martial slightly.

There was in the Rajah's service a man named Richards, a half-caste, who is said to have been Serjeant Major formerly in the Company's service, or in some other capacity ; he commanded on this occasion two Grenadier Companies with two guns, and once turned the left flank of the 26th Battalion ; but Captain Cox soon met him, and prevented the mischief that might otherwise have ensued.

THE 11TH SEPTEMBER 1794.

Yesterday morning Mr. Secretary Hay, accompanied by the Sheriff of Calcutta, and Mr. Edmonstone, the Persian Translator to Government, read at the Court House the Proclamation declaring the boundaries of Calcutta.

The Commander-in-Chief with his suite arrived at Benares on the 30th ultimo, and proceeded the same day on his route to Lucknow.

A quantity of Beerbhoom gravel has been lately brought to Calcutta by order of Government for the purpose of being used on the roads ; this experiment, we have no doubt, will be attended with great convenience and public utility, and render the roads in future free from dust and more durable.

We observe with satisfaction that the new bazar, from its very eligible situation, has already contributed much to the convenience of the community at large. Such an establishment, from the great increase of the inhabitants and the situation of the Chowringhy houses, has long been wanted. Its vicinity to that fashionable part of the town, as well as the new tank and the river,* and occupying as it does an angle of the four principal cross roads, are circumstances peculiarly favorable to those who frequent, and consequently advantageous to the Proprietors.

A small vessel of two hundred tons burthen, built of teak and sheathed with copper, was launched at Chittagong on 26th ultimo. She is named the "Margaret;" we are very happy to find that the art of ship-building continues to be conducted so successfully at that place.

THE 18TH SEPTEMBER 1794.

We understand by the late dispatches that the plan for the future government of the Company's Army was in great forwardness, but from the pressing engagements of Ministers, it could not take place till the next

[NOTE.—This description points to the Dhurumtolla Bazaar, which is still the principal source of supplies to the European inhabitants.

Sessions of Parliament; though we are not acquainted with the details, yet we can say with confidence that the arrangements will be calculated to afford general satisfaction to the Army, and remove every existing grievance. A great increase in the number of General Officers, and consequently quick promotion, permission to return to England on half pay, together with a Pension List under certain restrictions, form part of the intended plan.

THE 2ND OCTOBER 1794.

Company's Paper and Batta.

	Rs.	As.	
Eight per cent. notes	2	8	premium.
Six per cent. ditto	1	4	discount.

Batta on gold, 10 annas per 100 Rupees.

Though the discount on the six per cent. paper has fallen considerably of late, yet as paper of this description is become extremely scarce, there is every reason to believe that the discount will fall still lower, particularly as the large amount of notes to be paid off in the course of this month, and the large sums issuable within the same period on account of the interest on the bond debt, will throw into circulation very considerable sums of money, which, in the present state of trade, cannot be well disposed of otherwise than in the purchase of Company's Paper.

THE 2ND OCTOBER 1794.

From the Bombay Courier, 30th August.

We consider it our duty to insert the following letter, as we received it under the signatures of the gentlemen by whom it was sent:—

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

SIR,

The following gentlemen would be obliged to you to insert the following paragraph:—

The gentlemen arrived by the "Cartel" from the Isle of France have every reason to complain of the treatment they experienced there, having been confined in a loathsome prison-ship, denied an awning to keep them from the oppressive heat of the sun, and turned off the deck by the guard at eight o'clock in the evening, at which time they were

deprived of light, and to the number of thirty crowded in the space of the great cabin, which included the companion hatchway; the allowance made them by the Government was 400 livres per month, at the exchange of 33 per Spanish Dollar, and every necessary of life extremely scarce and dear; indeed, had it not been for the humane assistance rendered them by three or four French gentlemen, their situation would have been scarcely supportable; they have at the same time every reason to express their gratitude for the polite attention they received from the Captain and Officers of the "Cartel."

We are,
SIR,
Your obedient Servants,

R. BEST, *of the Bencoolen Artillery.*
A. MUTER,
C. LENNOX,
J. CONSTABLE, } *Officers of the "Pigot."*
HENRY GARDEN, *Purser.*

THE 9TH OCTOBER 1794.

Before we relate the accident, just now communicated to us, by which the lives of so many of the Natives have been lost, we beg leave very sincerely to congratulate the friends of Mr. Shaw, the Company's Junior Advocate, and of the other gentlemen of his party, on their providential escape from the most imminent danger.

Mr. Shaw, Mr. Warren, and Lieutenant J. Y. Bradford had made a party on the river, and were on board a Bengallee budgerow: on Tuesday evening last they were sailing up the river, between Sooksagur and Hurdam, with all the sails set of the budgerow, when a violent squall of wind came on so suddenly that there was no time to take them in before it overset.

The gentlemen were then sitting after dinner: Mr. Warren was the first that got out of the room, and some of the servants with him; but Mr. Shaw and Lieutenant Bradford were for a considerable time under water. Very fortunately, Mr. Warren had a pinnace, which was, at the time of the accident, a little astern, but came up in time, although dismasted, to save all the gentlemen.

Ten of the servants and seven of the dandees have not since been heard of, and every article on board was entirely lost. The pinnace stopped at Sooksagur, where the unfortunate gentlemen were received by Mr. Joseph Barretto with every mark of genuine hospitality.

THE 16TH OCTOBER 1794.

Extract of a letter from Rangoon, dated the 7th ultimo.

"M. Du Cimeterre, of whom you may recollect to have heard ten or twelve months ago, when he cut out a Dagger Ketch from Coringa Roads, with which he came over here, lately left this place on some desperate enterprize. Soon after he came here he received considerable remittances from a house at Pondicherry, for the purpose of building a ship, and carrying them timber for special purposes. But these funds, instead of being applied to the uses intended by his Pondicherry friends, were dissipated in extravagance. His credit and finances being at length totally exhausted, he sailed for Tavoy; there he embarked on board his long boat, carrying with him twelve Europeans. With these he went to Mergui, where he cut out a small Schooner, commanded by a Captain Thomas Wolf. He immediately put to sea in the Schooner, but has not since been heard of. The "Ketch" still remains at Tavoy.

THE 23RD OCTOBER 1794.

The Levee on Tuesday was very numerously attended, and we have the pleasure to add that the Governor General appeared perfectly recovered from his late indisposition.

THE 6TH NOVEMBER 1794.

We understand the Governor General in Council, with a view to increase and improve the breed of cattle, particularly horses, within the Company's Provinces, has appointed a Board of Superintendence and Control for carrying into effect a plan for this purpose, the execution of which, under the direction of the Superintending Board, is committed to Lieutenant Frazer, a gentleman in every respect well qualified for this important service.

THE 13TH NOVEMBER 1794.

Robbery.

On the night of the 9th or 10th instant, Monsieur Burgoine was robbed of the sum of 1,000 Piastres, and about six thousand Rupees in gold specie of different coins, by his servant who has absconded. He is

of the Telinga caste, came from the Island of Bourbon, speaks only the Telinga and French languages: this is the first time he was in Bengal, he went by the name of Azor.

His height from four feet eight inches to five feet, copper-colored, much marked with the small-pox, heavy eyes, nose well made, bored for a ring; teeth very white, hands covered with ring-worms, had on, when he escaped, blue trowsers and white jacket.

Monsieur Burgoine hereby offers a reward of 500 Sicca Rupees to any person who shall apprehend the said servant, or give information of him at the house of Monsieur Vialars, or to the Printer.

THE 20TH NOVEMBER 1794.

On Monday last, a gang of nine or ten Europeans attacked, near Willoughboury,* a Guard of Sepoys escorting treasure from Midnapore to Calcutta. After a short scuffle, the Guard was routed; the assailants were making off with their booty, and had got upwards of a mile from the scene of action, when the rallying Sepoys attacked them with such success that they recovered the treasure and made prisoners of the whole party. These robbers proved to be European Seamen, but we have the pleasure to add that, among the whole, there is not one Englishman.—*Mirror.*

THE 27TH NOVEMBER 1794.

European Affairs, Tournay, June 6th.

"Marquis Cornwallis arrived here on the evening of the 4th, and rode out with His Royal Highness the Duke of York the next morning to see the camp and advanced posts. The presence of this most virtuous and gallant nobleman gives great pleasure to the whole army.

"Marquis Cornwallis set out this morning for Brussels, at which place, or at Maestricht, it is believed, a Congress will be held, at which His Lordship will assist. He is attended only by Colonel Ross, and an Aide-de-Camp."

THE 27TH NOVEMBER 1794.

From the Bombay Courier, November 1st 1794.

On Saturday last anchored in the harbour the "Princess Royal Ketch," Captain Stevenson, having under his charge five boats, with the detachment of Artillery, European and Native Infantry, that sailed from

* NOTE.—Evidently Ooloobaria, on the road to Midnapoor.

hence on the 30th September, appointed to act in conjunction with a reinforcement from Surat against the coolies. The whole detachment employed upon this service consisted of half a Company of Artillery, one Grenadier Company of European Infantry, and five Companies of Native Infantry, from the 5th, 8th, 9th, and 11th Battalion under the command of Major Little; this united force made sail from Surat roads, in an armament consisting of the Honorable Company's Cruisers "Rodney," Commodore Blair, "Queen," Captain Robinson, "Princess Augusta," Captain Speak, and "Princess Royal," Captain Stevenson, with a number of armed Pattimars and Transports. On the morning of Thursday the 9th, the fleet came in sight of eight cooly boats close under the land, a little to the eastward of Jaffirabad, a general chase immediately took place, a partial action ensued, and about eight o'clock it was found that, out of the eight coolies, five were taken and three destroyed. The resistance on the side of the pirates was maintained with a desperate obstinacy, and of one in particular; the crew, when reduced to the last extremity, leaped into the sea, and refused all assistance; it is in this engagement that we have to lament the loss of Captain West, of the Artillery, a gallant and experienced Officer, who received a shot through the head in the course of the action; the other casualties upon this occasion consisted of a number of sepoys killed and wounded, and a wound received by Doud, the Serang of the "Hart," armed boat, who immediately, upon the death of Captain West, bore directly down upon the cooley, lashed the vessels together, boarded, and in the act had his foot penetrated with a spear by a lad of about fourteen years of age, who himself had his thigh broke, and his heel shattered early in the engagement; after this the fleet stood on, and part of them anchored the next day at Jaffirabad, for the purpose of obtaining fresh provisions and water, the remainder pursued their way to Rajapore or Lachepore, a village with a small fortified house belonging to the coolies. On Sunday the 12th, the whole united, and the troops landed without any opposition, burned the village, fortified house, and eight or ten huts.

On the evening of the 13th, the detachment embarked without any other casualty than three sepoys of the 9th Battalion, who were slightly wounded by the enemy's sniping; the armament then retired to the Nawa Bunder, where the "Princess Augusta" and armed boats exchanged a few shot with a fortified house upon the landing place: the troops landed early in the morning of the 15th, and were much annoyed by the enemy's small arms, by which three Europeans were killed. Captain Tydd, one Corporal, and six Privates of the European Grenadiers were wounded, the detachment, however, quickly advancing, soon cleared the neighbourhood,

and occasioned a loss among the enemy of between thirty and forty. The service effected at this place was the burning of two fortified houses, and twelve or fourteen boats: thus concluded the expedition in which was effected every thing that could have been hoped from so small a force, and our trade being hereafter more secure from piratical depredations will amply compensate for the trouble and expense of the undertaking.

THE 4TH DECEMBER 1794.

Doctor Dinwiddie gave his first lecture on Electricity on Tuesday evening, to a very numerous and polite audience, who appeared to be highly entertained with the experiments. The Doctor will give his second lecture on Tuesday next.

THE 4TH DECEMBER 1794.

Anniversary of Saint Andrew.

On Monday last the Anniversary of Saint Andrew was celebrated by a respectable and numerous company of gentlemen, assembled at the Theatre, in commemoration of the day. At half past four the rooms began to fill, and upwards of two hundred guests had assembled by five o'clock, when the joyous sound of the bagpipe summoned to the festive board, where profusion and elegance were happily united.

Colonel Murray presided, and to a more worthy President the chair could not have been confided; on his right, Sir Robert Chambers, on the left, General Carnac. Sir John Richardson discharged the duties of the Vice Chair with energy and zeal, while the wings were consigned to the superintendence of twelve stewards, who entered deeply into the spirit of the day, and powerfully recommended by precept, yet still more powerful by example, copious libations in honor of the Saint. The removal of dinner was the signal for the commencement of a series of toasts from the chair, among which the following took the lead:—

I.—The immortal memory of St. Andrew, and may the Land of Cakes ever flourish.

II.—The immortal memory of the Tutelar Saints of the other noble Pillars of the British Empire, and prosperity to their gallant sons.

III.—The King.

The President had no sooner pronounced the subject of this toast, than a burst of loyalty re-echoed throughout the room; the honors of a

cheer immediately followed, and the King, God bless His Majesty! went off with a peal of applause forcibly expressive of loyalty and attachment. Then followed—

IV.—The Prince of Wales and the Royal Family.

V.—The British Constitution, et esto perpetua.

VI.—The British Navy and Army.

VII.—The East India Company.

VIII.—Sir John Shore, and the Civil Establishment of India.

IX.—Sir Robert Abercromby, and the Military Establishment of India.

X.—Our late worthy Governor General Marquis Cornwallis.

XI.—Health and every blessing in life to our friends, who have kindly favored us with their company this day as visitors.

Immediately after this toast, "health and prosperity to the sons of Caledonia in Bengal," proposed by Sir Robert Chambers, was welcomed in a bumper.

A variety of other toasts and sentiments succeeded; two in particular, suggested by a visitor, viz., "may the British Constitution pervade the earth, and trample Anarchy under foot;" "may the British Empire in all its parts ever exhibit the same harmony and unanimity that animate the present company:" were received under loud and unanimous plaudits.

The exhilarating tone of the bagpipe lent its aid, and diffused such joy over every Caledonian countenance, as to affect by sympathy the whole company. The hours glided quickly away, the bottle had a rapid circulation, the room resounded with loyalty, and every nerve vibrated with joy; never did more harmony or conviviality preside over the affairs of Saint or Hero. In short, happiness was the order of the day.—*Mirror.*

THE 11TH DECEMBER 1794.

On Saturday evening, advice was received in town of the arrival of the Hon'ble Company's Ships "Thetis" and "Pitt," and on Sunday at three o'clock, Lady Shore, with Miss Shore, landed at the Governor's House in Garden Reach.

THE 18TH DECEMBER 1794

On Thursday last, an American Ship named the "Washington," from America, arrived in the river, last from Mauritius.

By the American Ship we understand that six or seven privateers were fitting out at Mauritius and expected to sail soon. None of Commodore Newcombe's Squadron had been seen since the recapture of the "Princess Amelia" and the communication with Madagascar and Bourbon was open. Provisions of all sorts, except rice, were scarce, and the inhabitants put on an allowance of meat. No prizes of any consequence had been lately brought in. M. Malartic, the Governor, had put the island into a state of defence, and 10,000 men were trained. The Negroes had been troublesome, and demanded their freedom, and about a dozen of them had been executed in consequence. M. St. Felix was still in prison.

THE 25TH DECEMBER 1794.

The Ball and Supper on Tuesday evening at the Theatre, in celebration of Her Majesty's Birth-day, was attended by a most numerous and splendid company.

Sir John and Lady Shore entered the rooms at eight o'clock.

The Minuets began at half after 8 o'clock, and the Ball opened with the two following:—

Mrs. Morgan and Lieutenant Nangrave.

Mrs. Chapman and Sir George Leith, Bart.

A series of Minuets succeeded in the following order:—

Mrs. Collins	...	Sir George Leith, Bart.
„ Beecher	...	Lieutenant Goodlad.
„ Bazett	...	Mr. Hampton.
„ Cox	...	Lieutenant Alcock.
„ Shaw	...	Mr. Hampton.
„ Horsely	...	Sir George Leith, Bart.
Miss Long	...	Mr. Bazett.
„ Simpson	...	Lieutenant Nangrave.
„ Leftie	...	Mr. Bazett.
Mrs. Bagshaw	...	Sir George Leith, Bart
Miss Morris	...	Lieutenant Aubury.
„ Smith	...	„ Nangrave.
„ Smith	...	„ Goodlad.

The company retired to Supper at 11 o'clock, and on their return to the Ball Room, the Country Dances commenced, and continued till three in the morning.

THE 1ST JANUARY 1795.

Last Friday morning, a most daring robbery was committed at the house of Lieutenant Mercer, on the road leading to Russapuglah. Lieutenant Mercer and family were on a visit at Chinsurah, and the house was left in charge of two Chokeydars, when, about two o'clock in the morning, a gang of dacoits, to the number of 100 or 150, armed with matchlocks, swords, &c., seized the Chokeydars, broke into the house, and plundered it of sundry valuable articles. Two of the gang are, however, taken, which probably may lead to a discovery of their accomplices, after whom the most diligent search is now making.

THE 8TH JANUARY 1795.

Madras Courier, December 25th.

On Friday last, the Right Hon'ble Lord and Lady Hobart, with their family and suite, left the Government Gardens on their tour through the Jaghire and Carnatic.

Their first halt was at the Mount, where Colonel Geils paid the customary honours, and gave a public breakfast on the occasion.

After breakfast they proceeded to Mr. Popham's southern farm, where they dined and passed the day. On the Saturday morning they proceeded to Panambaddy, where they stayed that day, and arrived on Sunday morning at Wallajabad.

We understand His Lordship was expected at Arcot on Wednesday, and intended to be at Vellore on Thursday.

THE 5TH FEBRUARY 1795.

On Tuesday evening a fire broke out in a small hut, immediately to the eastward of Weston's Bazar, which raged with great violence for about an half hour, in which short space, upwards of an hundred and twenty huts were entirely consumed; fortunately, there was little or no wind, otherwise all the houses in the neighbourhood would have been endangered. We have not heard that any lives were lost by this accident, but the distress occasioned to a multitude of poor families, by the destruction of their all, is truly lamentable.

The 5th March 1795.

Company's Credit.

We understand that the debt of the Madras Government, exclusively of large arrears to the Civil and Military Departments, amounted, on the 31st of January 1792, to upwards of one crore of current Rupees, thirty lakhs of which bore interest at the rate of twelve, and the remainder at the rate of eight per cent. per annum. This debt, we are informed, has since been almost entirely reduced; its amount, on the 31st of January last, being no more than about twelve lakhs of current Rupees, and no part of it bearing an interest of more than 6 per cent. per annum.

We are also informed that the Bombay debt bearing interest, amounted, on the 31st of January 1792, to about one crore and twenty lakhs of current Rupees (exclusively of very large arrears to the Civil and Military Departments), part of which bore interest at the rate of ten, and the remainder at the rate of 9⅛ per cent. per annum. But this debt, we understand, has been since so far reduced that, on the 31st of January last, it amounted to no more than about fifty-eight lakhs of current Rupees, the interest on about fourteen lakhs of which had ceased, and the remainder bore an interest of only six per cent. per annum.

From the foregoing information, it appears that the debts at the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, which, on the 31st of January 1792, amounted, collectively, to about two hundred and twenty lakhs of current Rupees, stood reduced, on the 31st of January 1795, to about seventy lakhs of current Rupees, exhibiting, in the course of three years of peace, a decrease of about 150 lakhs (or upwards of ⅔rds) of the principal, exclusively of a reduction of the interest upon the remaining debt from 12, 10, 9⅛, and 8 per cent. to 6 per cent. per annum, which is the highest rate of interest now payable by the Company on their debts at the above-mentioned Settlements

It may be proper, however, to observe that, according to the Monthly Statement of Promissory Notes issued by this Government, a considerable part of the above-mentioned decrease on the debts of the other Presidencies appears to have been effected by transfers to Bengal, but we are informed that the debt at this Presidency is less now than it was on the 31st of January 1792, notwithstanding such intermediate transfers from Madras and Bombay.

Though we forbear expatiating on the various political and financial advantages resulting to the Company from the above-mentioned diminution

of their debts at Madras and Bombay, and the reduction of the interest on what debt remains, yet we cannot avoid observing that the diminution of those heavy drains upon the revenues of Bengal, which the very large remittances from hence have hitherto annually occasioned, must afford a very considerable relief to the resources of these Provinces, and consequently produce the happiest effects on the pecuniary credit of Bengal.

THE 19TH MARCH 1795.

We hear that the alteration of Customs is to take place the beginning of May next; the present Customs in Calcutta will be abolished, and instead thereof, a duty of two and a half per cent. will be levied upon all goods imported and exported by sea.

THE 26TH MARCH 1795.

The capital prizes in Mr. Sheriff's Lottery being still undrawn, the wheel has become considerably above par, and in consequence, the few remaining unsold tickets are going off very quickly.

We observe that the amount of the six per cent. notes of the Madras Government, in circulation on the 1st instant, was erroneously stated in the Hurkaru of Tuesday last, at Pagodas 3,33,704, instead of Pagodas 2,84,234.

THE 28TH MARCH 1795.

From the Bombay Courier, February 28th, 1795.

On Monday morning a dingey arrived from Muscat, charged with a packet from Mr. Manesty, the Honorable Company's Resident in the Persian Gulf, to the Government of this Presidency, with private letters and papers from London down to the 13th of October, and Continental Gazettes down to the 21st of the same month.

His Majesty has been pleased to create Lord Clive a Peer of Great Britain.

The 2nd April 1795.

On Sunday afternoon the skirts of a very severe squall in the south-west quarter passed over Calcutta, attended with uncommon large hail, so heavy as to beat through the huts of the natives about Russapuglah and its environs; some of the pieces were the size of an orange, and one taken up at Allipore weighed seven ounces.

Thursday, the 9th April 1795.

We received, last week, accounts of an action having taken place on the 11th ultimo, between His Highness the Nizam's Troops and the Mahrattas. The following we believe to be an accurate account of the affair, which does not appear to have been very serious, though the Nizam was obliged to retreat to the Fort of Gurwa :—

On the 11th of March, about eight o'clock in the morning, His Highness the Nizam, attended by his Minister Azeem-ul-Omrah, marched from the place of his encampment at the head of his Troops, and having proceeded about a coss, he came in sight of the Mahratta Army, which immediately opened a heavy cannonade; M. Raymond, with his Corps, was then ordered by His Highness to disperse a large body of Cavalry, posted on a rising ground of his left, which he effected with great gallantry, but became exposed to a severe fire from the Mahratta lines; the engagement now became general, Vizier Khan fell by a rocket; the Mahratta guns did great execution, and drove M. Raymond's Corps from their posts with some loss. Rajah Row Rumba, at this period, charged the line with great intrepidity and made some impression, when his elephant was killed; upon which he mounted his horse, and meeting the Mahratta General, Purseram Bhow, he attacked him, and gave him two severe wounds, but having himself received a musket ball in his body, he was obliged to retire with his followers; many of the Sirdars now fell into disorder, and M. Raymond was so pressed by the Mahrattas as to be obliged to retreat across the Nullah, where he was furiously attacked by Jeajib Bukshy, whom he repulsed. About an hour after sunset, His Highness ordered a retreat towards the Fort of Gurwa, which was effected, and the Mahratta Army encamped on the field of battle. The Sirdars, who were ordered to cover the Nizam's retreat, neglected that duty, except M. Raymond, who exerted himself greatly and kept his station, but could not prevent a great part of the baggage from falling into the hands of the Mahratta Army.

The loss of M. Raymond's Corps is said to be about 300 killed and wounded, and of the Corps of Assud Ally Khan and Row Rumba about 150.

THURSDAY, THE 16TH APRIL 1795.

The following, we understand, will be the respective shares to the Army from the late donation of his Excellency the Vizier :—

	Rs.	As.	P.
A Colonel	16,400	0	0
Lieutenant-Colonel, Surgeon General, and Pay Master	13,120	0	0
Major	9,840	0	0
Captain, Surgeon, and Commissary of Ordnance,	3,936	0	0
Lieutenant, Assistant Surgeon, and Grand Agent	2,624	0	0
Lieutenant Fireworker	1,968	0	0
Conductors of Ordnance	1,312	0	0
European Serjeants	218	10	8
Ditto Private	109	5	4

The premium on eight per cent. promissory notes has risen to twelve annas per cent., and the bazar discount on six per cent. notes has fallen to three per cent.

The following extraordinary account of the very great power of distention in the snake may be depended on as a fact. A snake of about 15 feet long was caught by the Molungees in an Ourung four or five miles distant from Contai,* and having been disabled by them, was dragged along by a rope fastened about his neck. The paunch appeared very much swelled, and upon examining it with a stick, all the parts of some four-footed animal were distinctly felt, which was supposed to be a wild pig; but on ripping up the snake, it was found that he had contrived to swallow a whole full-grown spotted deer, and that, without breaking or crushing any of its bones; the deer measured round the body, two feet ten and a half inches, and as he was by no means offensive must have been recently swallowed. After the deer was taken out of his body, the snake measured no more round in the largest part of his body than seventeen inches, and his mouth, only to appearance, four inches wide: when he was brought in, he discovered only faint signs of life, however, no sooner was he relieved of his load, than he revived, erected his head, and attempted to make off with considerable agility.

* NOTE.—Near Hidgellee.

THURSDAY, THE 16TH APRIL 1795.

From the Bombay Courier, March 21st, 1795.

A few days ago a Havildar, formerly attached to the 15th Bombay Battalion, arrived from the Mahratta country, having escaped from Tippoo's dominions, where he had been detained a prisoner thirteen years, and compelled to serve in one of his Chela Corps; the only intelligence that he brings is that Tippoo is diligently employed in fortifying the lines near Seringapatam, that were stormed by our Grand Army on the celebrated 6th of February, and that he knows of no European prisoners that now remain under Tippoo's bondage.

THURSDAY, THE 7TH MAY 1795.

The report of a French Squadron having been at the Cape appears to be totally without foundation, as no ships had been seen when the "Amelianburg" left it.

Private letters from Bombay mention that the three per cents. had risen at the end of October to 68 per cent.

Number 1694 was the last drawn ticket in Mr. Sheriff's Lottery, and entitled as such to Rs. 30,000; we understand, the proprietor of this ticket is Mr. John Brown, the Miniature Painter.

The drawing of Mr. Sheriff's Lottery being concluded, we understand the Governors of the Free School intend to bring forward the drawing of the lottery for the benefit of that institution, as soon as the sale of the tickets will allow, which is to be hoped will be early in the ensuing month, as the public appear solicitous to support so laudable a design; and it were much to be wished that the prevailing inclination for lotteries could be converted into a permanent annual lottery in the manner of the Madras Exchange Lottery, the funds of which might be applied to the support of different benevolent institutions under the direction of a Committee.

We understand that Russapuglah house and premises were sold for 22,800 Sicca Rupees at the late sale.

We are very sorry to learn that an epidemical disorder has prevailed lately at Moorshedabad amongst the lower orders of the natives, which has proved fatal to a great number of them.

The following is the average rate of the Hon'ble Company's last salt sales:—

Hidgellee	per 100 maunds	Sa. Rs...	...	301	1 3
Do. Mahratta	ditto	„ „ ...	...	282	9 7
Tumlook	ditto	„ „ ...	...	309	12 0
24-Pergunnahs	ditto	„ „ ...	...	308	3 6
Roymungul	ditto	„ „ ...	...	346	6 0
Bulwa	ditto	„ „ ...	...	246	8 5
Chittagong	ditto	„ „ ...	...	237	6 10
Coast Salt	ditto	„ „ ...	...	258	9 6

THURSDAY, THE 7TH MAY 1795.

Thermometer.

We have been favored with the following state of the thermometer from a very accurate observer; since the 30th of last month, it has been as high as has been ever known at this season. The heat has been more excessive in other parts of the country; at Soorool,* the thermometer in the shade with *tatties* in the rooms before it, stood, at five o'clock P. M., on the 3rd instant, at 96°.

THURSDAY, 30TH APRIL.

At sunrise	84°	At 2 P. M.	90°

FRIDAY, 1ST MAY.

At sunrise	83°	At noon	89°

SATURDAY, 2ND MAY.

At sunrise	83°	At 1 P. M.	88°

SUNDAY, 3RD MAY.

At sunrise	85°	At noon	96°

MONDAY, 4TH MAY.

At sunrise	87°	At 3 P. M.	103°
At 7½ H., A. M.	88°	At 4. P. M.	103°
At noon	93°	At 10 P. M.	91°
At 2 P. M.	103°	At midnight	89°

TUESDAY, 5TH MAY.

At 3½ H., A. M.	89°	At noon	93°
At 6 A. M.	90°		

Thermometer in shade, rooms fronting the north.

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* NOTE.—Probably Soorool in the district of Beerbhoom, a dry and hot locality.

THURSDAY, THE 7TH MAY 1795.

Bombay Courier, April 11th, 1795.

Private letters that reached town yesterday afternoon, from the banks of the Essoorna River, under date the 2nd of this month, announce the issue of the negociation between the Peshwa and His Highness the Nizam, between whom a treaty of peace has been solemnly executed; as we are ignorant, so must we be silent, upon the further import of this treaty, none of the terms upon which it has been established having yet transpired. On the 27th ultimo, Asseed-ul-Omrah, Nizam Ally's Prime Minister, arrived in the Mahratta Camp to settle some of the most important articles of the pending negociation. Nana Furnavese, the Mahratta Minister, advanced beyond the camp to receive him, but gave him to understand he could not be admitted to the presence of the Peshwa unless he condescended to undergo the ceremonial of public submission; in the last exigency of fortune, there is little room for punctilio; the humiliation was submitted to, and Asseed-ul-Omrah was afterwards directed to pitch his tents in the rear of the camp; from this time he was placed under the charge of a Mahratta Guard, and under the more honorable description of an hostage, felt the restraint of a prisoner. Before the ratification of the treaty, the Nizam's Army was reduced to the extremity of want and mortification. Grain was with difficulty to be produced in his camp, at one seer for the Rupee; the water was scarce and bad, and the offensive smell arising from the number of dead bodies of men, bullocks, and camels, had occasioned an infection that was fatal to many. Captain Kirkpatrick had lost ten men, and others were yet dangerously ill. On the 1st instant the Mahratta advanced posts were withdrawn; on the day following, the Nizam commenced his march by the Ghauts towards Hydrabad, and the Peshwa to the banks of the Cena.

Such has been the conclusion of this memorable war, a war in which it would be difficult to say whether the good fortune which distinguished the one side, or the imbecility that governed the other, be most remarkable.

THURSDAY, THE 14TH MAY 1795.

Our readers are not ignorant to what a melancholy extent the rich provinces of Persia have, for this century past, been made the prey of internal divisions; how much desolation and bloodshed have been occasioned by the competition of the several Khans, or Nobles, who have occa-

sionally aspired to the sovereignty of the country. The late rivals, who have so prodigally shed the blood of Persia, and who have long contended with various success, are Mahomed Ally Khan and Lufty Ally Khan; the former a Noble of the Cojer Tribe, the son of Hassar Khan, who was put to death by Kerim Khan, the latter a Noble of the Zand Tribe, the grandson of Sader, the brother of Kerim Khan.

By the last news which has reached this place from Persia, we learn that Lufty Ally Khan, after experiencing the caprice of fortune, and being betrayed by the treachery of his adherents, fled, with a few partizans, to the city of Kerman, which was immediately surrounded by Mahomed Ally Khan; after a blockade of eight or nine months, the citizens, urged by famine and despair, opened their gates to the merciless victor; for seven days was the town delivered to the pillage of a rapacious and cruel soldiery; to add to the horrors of this work, the tyrant, in order to execute his vengeance upon the most obnoxious, directed the extraction of their eyes, and so many are said to have been the victims, that it is calculated two maunds of human eyes were the fruits of this diabolical command; this tragic scene was closed by totally annihilating the city of Kerman, and passing the plough over its foundation. To return to Lufty Ally Khan; he is said to have escaped in the confusion of the surrender to Bamm, a small town to the southward of Kerman, where he was speedily overtaken; being brought into the presence of Mahomed Ally, his conduct discovered the magnanimity of his spirit; he replied to the charges of disloyalty with reproaches of contempt and defiance, and in the end was condemned to the loss of his eyes; this he suffered, and shortly, by means which are not accurately ascertained, put a period to his existence.

A certain class of our readers will be pleased to observe that there is a Committee appointed in London to report upon the grievances complained of by the Military Officers in India; that the following Officers constitute this Committee—

Colonel Sir Henry Cosby, President.

Members.

Lieutenant Colonel Wood.	Captain Burnett.
„ „ Peche.	„ Macalister.
„ „ Sydenham.	Lieutenant Foulis.
Major J. Scott.	„ Ashworth.
Captain Robert Scott.	„ Salmond.
„ Lauman.	

THURSDAY, THE 21ST MAY 1795.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Gazette.

SIR,

If you deem the accompanying account of the celebrated country of Cashmeer worthy a place in your paper, you will oblige me by inserting it. It is taken from the Mulfoozaat Timoori, or a history of the Great Timur, said to be written by himself, a scarce and valuable work, and in my mind carries along with it strong internal evidence of its authenticity.

I am,

CAWNPORE, *The 1st May* 1795.

SIR,
Your most obedient servant,
VIATOR.

Account of Cashmeer from the Mulfoozaat Timoori.

At this place, in the neighbourhood of Jebhaun, I (the Ameer) enquired concerning the situation of Cashmeer, when I was informed it was a country of wonderful beauty and excellence; that the air was pure and the water wholesome, and that it abounded in a variety of delicious fruits; that it is situated in the fourth climate; that it extended a considerable way in length, and was surrounded on all sides by high mountains; they described its length to be from east to west forty furlongs, its breadth from north to south twenty-five furlongs; that the country within the mountains and the dominions of Cashmeer contained 1,000 populous villages; it is bounded on the south by the mountains lying nearest to Hindostan, on the west by Afghanistan, on the east by the Kingdom of Tibut (Thibet), and on the north by the countries of Badukshaun and Khorasaun; that although it at present contained only one thousand villages, the country was capable of containing an hundred thousand, and that the soil was of such a nature as amply to repay the labour of cultivation; they further informed me that the inhabitants of Cashmeer, both men and women, were famous for the beauty of their persons and their ready wit; they said, moreover, that the climate was excessively cold during the winter season, and that ice and snow abounded; that for this reason many fruits, the produce of warmer climates, such as limes, oranges, and dates, would not flourish there. That the capital of the kingdom was called Nughur (by Sherufoddeen of Yezd, Tughur Muggur), where the prince resided, and that in

this city, there was a famous palace built entirely of wood, of four or five stories high; that this building was of such durability as to have lasted two centuries; that through the middle of the city, there ran a river equal in breadth to the Dejlah (Tigris); that the source of this river is in the kingdom of Cashmeer, and is carried along many furlongs through a deep stone channel which is called by the natives Deir Khak; that over this river the inhabitants had erected upwards of 30 bridges, some of wood, others of stone, and some of boats; that seven bridges were within the vicinity of the city; that the river above-mentioned, after traversing the kingdom of Cashmeer, issues forth, and, as it passes by different places, assumes different names, as Denedana, Humeed, and proceeding to Moltaun, there unites with the Chinan (Chunab), from whence both streams united pass on below Chultaun and join the Rawee, which from another quarter is joined by the Beyas; the streams above-mentioned then unite with the Sindah (Indus), in the neighbourhood of the city of Oujib (Ontah), whence the five waters conjoined are denominated Penjab (or the five rivers). The river of Sindah, passing by the city of Tattah, finally discharges itself into the sea of Oman (the Persian Gulf). Further, I was informed that the mountains which bound this country are of immense height and exceedingly formidable, and would seem as if formed as a barrier for the safety of the inhabitants by the particular favor of God; the difficulty of subduing this place appeared considerable; there were three ways of entering Cashmeer, one from Hindostan, which is troublesome on account of the extreme narrowness of the Passes, for, on one side, the mountain rises to an amazing, and almost inaccessible height, and the other is formed by a deep cavity overspread with numerous tall trees of surprising thickness, rendering it an impervious forest; those who wish to pass to Cashmeer by this road must here unload their horses, camels, and other beasts of burden, which proceed singly by themselves, whilst the baggage and merchandise is carried upon the shoulders of the inhabitants trained for the purpose; in this manner, after travelling for two days, they gain the top of the mountain; the second road is from Khorasaun, which is likewise extremely difficult; and the third road is by way of Tibiet (Thibet), more easy and accessible, but this is likewise rendered inconvenient by the poisonous herbs and shrubs that grow on the way, and which inevitably destroy the cattle if they chance to feed upon them.

N. B.—The second volume of Mr. Forster's Journal, containing a description of Cashmeer, which our correspondent enquires after, has not yet been published.

THURSDAY, THE 28TH MAY 1795.

By letters from Poonah, we understand the Paishwa had returned thither on the 29th ultimo, and was to make a triumphal entry into his Capital on the 1st instant. The Nizam's ambassador, supposed to have been charged with the usual sunnuds and other papers for the territory ceded to the Mahrattas, had also taken leave on his return to Hydrabad, and great part of the troops who joined the Paishwa standard from the northward and from Berar, had received their discharge. There can be no doubt, therefore, of every thing between the two States having been finally settled, though we have not been able to learn the particulars of the adjustment with sufficient precision to authorize a publication of them.

Letters from Delhi mention advices received from Kabul that Zeman Shah, the ruler of the Abdallies, meditated an incursion into Hindostan, but had been prevented for the present by the hostility of his brothers, who have possession of Herat.

We are glad to hear the Seiks have made no irruption into the Doab this season, nor appear to intend any.

THURSDAY, THE 4TH JUNE 1795.

To the Editor of the Madras Courier.

SIR,

The enclosed account of the people who live on the mountains that form the boundary of the Circars having been communicated to me by a friend, you will oblige me by inserting it in your Weekly Paper, in hopes of inducing gentlemen further to investigate so interesting a subject, as there cannot be a doubt that similar public advantages may be made to result for an attention to such people here as have arisen from the philanthrophy of Cleveland in Bengal.

I am,
Sir,
Your very obedient servant,
J. ANDERSON.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 19th May 1795.

The range of mountains inland of the five Northern Circars is inhabited by a class of men who differ from the natives of the circumjacent low country in their appearance, religion, manners, and language.

The class of men generally denominated Conds, or hill people, is branched out into six tribes, named the Condawor, Sowrawor, Condulwor, Cohtulwor, Pudmawor, and Budcondawor. All these six tribes or families are to be found on the hills inland of Vizagapatnam and Poody, but only the two first on the Barampore Hills. They all have nearly the same language and customs, and live solely on the summit and sides of the mountains, from which they come down to the villages below, on the *shandy* or weekly market days, bringing small grain, dye stuffs, and other articles, which they exchange for coarse cloth, cutlery, &c.

The Conds are squat and muscular; their color is dark, their features very harsh, and their language guttural. They go entirely naked excepting a bit of cloth about their loins; their women sometimes cover their breasts as well as their loins, and a single piece of coarse cloth suffices for both purposes.

They are unacquainted with the use of letters, and no Bramins frequent or dwell with them; they are extremely suspicious, and have among them priests and priestesses, who are a sort of conjurers. They call the former punnoo, and the latter deannee; they perform none of the ablutions so common to their oriental castes. In point of manners they are almost as rude and wild as elk and bear, their fellow inhabitants of the hills. Every village elects a head man, who adjusts all matter of dispute among his constituents, who are in a perfect equality. They acknowledge scarcely any obedience to the Zemindars of the low country, who think it their interest to cajole the head men to visit them, on which occasions they give them trifling presents and abundance of pariah arrack, of which liquor, and of buffalo flesh, the Conds are excessively fond.

They are in general a simple and very inoffensive race, but have ideas of both property and independence; they will not allow the trees growing on their hills to be cut down without their sanction, both which, and their assistance to drag and roll the felled wood, are readily purchased by a very small sum.

When prevailed on by insurgent Zemindars to take a part in their quarrels, they are a mischievous enemy, as they sally from the hills during the night into the plains below, fire the villages, and destroy or carry off the grain and cattle. All pursuit of them among the hills is fruitless, as they ascend the heights with amazing speed from their perfect knowledge of the declivities and ascents, and can, without risk to themselves, either elude or assail their pursuers. Every Cond is armed with a large hooked knife, with which he cuts down bamboos and trees,

or beheads the unhappy captive. They use slings, and bows and arrows, and where the situation is favorable, they have large stones ready placed to roll down on their assailants.

These notices were afforded by a jogi (a religious mendicant) of Barampore. His information was taken down in Persian by a Moonshee, from whose manuscript the above is translated.

RATE OF EXCHANGE.

Bullion.

Arcot Rupees	...	429	per 100 Pagodas.
Dollars	..	15½	„ ditto ditto.
Masulipatam Pagodas	..	100⅞	„ ditto ditto.
Ditto, 2nd sort	...	109½	„ ditto ditto.
Ditto, 3rd sort	...	108	„ ditto ditto.
Porto Novo Pagodas	...	120	„ ditto ditto.

Paper.

Nabob's Cons. Bonds, 8 per cent. discount.
Bills on Calcutta, 336, at Rs. per 100 Rs.
Exchange per Pagoda, 44 Fanams, 60 cash.
Ditto per Dollar, 49 ditto.
Ditto per Rupee, 13 ditto, 50 do.

THURSDAY, THE 11TH JUNE 1795.

From the Madras Courier.

By letters received from Tranquebar we learn that the natives at that Settlement, after having expressed much resentment at the unpopular conduct of a Dubash in the confidence of the Government, had withdrawn themselves from the port and Pettah, and assembled to the number of three thousand at about two miles distant, and that they were hourly joined by other malcontent native inhabitants and subjects of the Tranquebar* Government; a circumstance at which we cannot help expressing our astonishment when we consider the characteristic prudence and mildness by which that Government is distinguished; it is added that the boatmen had joined in the secession, and that Masulah Boats and Crews had in consequence been brought from Karrical, in order to prevent the entire stoppage of all business connected with the shipping at that port.

* NOTE.—The Dutch.

THURSDAY, THE 25TH JUNE 1795.

Extract of a letter from London by the "Jutiana," dated December 15th.

"Prices of 3,037 chests of Indigo sold by the East India Company in November 1794.

Fine blue and purples, from	...	9	6	to	10	6
Good " "	...	8	9	to	9	3
Good purple and purply coppers	...	8	0	to	8	6
Good purply copper and coppers	..	6	9	to	7	9
Middling " "	...	6	3	to	6	6
Good coppers ...	...	6	3	to	6	9
Middling hard square coppers	...	5	3	to	6	3
Middling hard fig coppers	...	4	3	to	5	6
Very lean and ordinary	..	2	0	to	4	6
Good middling Manilla flora	...	8	6	to	9	6

"The cotton shipped in the sugar ships of the season 1793-94 was expected to fetch 11*d.* per £. It is an article of very uncertain value, for the common sorts more than 10*d.* per £ ought not to be expected, and it must be remembered that this article, as well as indigo, is subject to the allowance of tret to the purchaser, which is at the rate of 4 lbs per 104 lbs."

THURSDAY, THE 2ND JULY 1795.

Our readers being already in possession of the trial of Hardy through the medium of the *Bombay Courier* and several of the Calcutta papers, we have thought it unnecessary to repeat it in the *Gazette*, but have selected the trial* of Mr. Horne Tooke as equally interesting and more important from the character of the person tried: the commencement of the proceedings will be found in the last page; they are very long, but will be concluded in as short a time as the limits of our paper will admit.

THURSDAY, THE 23RD JULY 1795.

The Company's sales which commenced in January, opened indifferently until the orders from Switzerland on the French account, improved them full ten per cent. Surat Cotton, which sold at 11*d*, subsequently yielded 13*d*, and that of a fine quality, 14*d*.

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* NOTE.—The trial is not given in these Selections.

THURSDAY, THE 30TH JULY 1795.

On Thursday last the trial of five Europeans, named Rosso, Buafos, Blanc, Queil, and Cassinave, and a Bengalee, named Mohun Paul, for burglary, came on at the Supreme Court: the prosecution was conducted on the part of the Company. The first witness called on the part of the prosecution was Choiton Seal, who deposed that he was a Hindoo merchant, and kept a shop in the China Bazar; that on the night of the 18th Maug, a robbery was committed at his house; about two o'clock in the morning, he was awoke by a noise of several persons in his compound, opening the street door of his house, when he called out to his servant to get up and see what was the matter; he soon after heard him scream out as if seized by the robbers, some of whom proceeded to break open the female apartment of his house, and others went to the compound, and broke open a godown in it, forcing open the folds of the door with a hatchet; six or seven of them then entered the room in which he slept; he was much alarmed, and concealed himself behind the musquito curtains, whilst the robbers proceeded to break open a bureau, and took out a number of gold and silver *jays;* they also took several pieces of cloth from a chair in the room and articles of wearing apparel, and then went away.

From their dress and appearance he believed them all to be Europeans, except one whom he took for a Bengalee. He estimated his loss at about four thousand Rupees; several pieces of cloth were shown to the witnesses to which he swore positively as his property, the initials of his name having been written on them by himself previous to the robbery. The next witness called was a servant of Choiton Seal, who deposed that, on the 18th Maug, a robbery was committed at his master's house; he was asleep in the cow house when, about two o'clock, he was awoke by a noise in the compound, and saw several Europeans, he believed as many as thirteen or fourteen with lighted wax candles; they came up to him, seized him, and bound his hands and feet with cords, and one of them sat on his chest, which prevented him from seeing distinctly what they were about, but he heard the noise of breaking open doors and chests. After effecting their purpose they went away; he believed one of them was a Bengalee from his dress and appearance, but he could not speak positively.

Ogilvie, the Constable, was then called, who deposed that, on the 6th March, he received a warrant from Mr. Smith, one of the Justices of the Peace, to apprehend Rosso, one of the prisoners, and to search his house; he went accordingly to his house with Fitzgerald, another Con-

stable, at eleven o'clock in the morning, when he found in his house several pieces of cloth, a dark lanthorn, a sword stuck up under the mat of the bungalow close to his bed, a bayonet, a call or whistle, an iron crow, and a red jacket, which Rosso was very desirous of having when he was apprehended; on examining the jacket, he (Ogilvie) found a pistol loaded with two balls concealed in the lining; he afterwards proceeded to state the manner of apprehending the other prisoners, and the articles found on them which were produced in Court.

Zaran, one of the gang, who had turned evidence for the Crown, was then called, and gave the following account of the gang and robbery. He stated that he was by birth a Hanoverian, and had resided fifteen years in India; he had lived for five years as gentlemen's servant at Madras, and about five years ago he had arrived in Calcutta, where he had lived as a servant to Mr. Tyler and to Mr. Ledlie.

He knew the prisoners at the Bar, and had been engaged with them in robbing the house of Choiton Seal; on the 27th of January last, a man named Marcus came to him, and asked him to accompany him to Rosso's house, for the purpose of assisting in a robbery. He accordingly went there, and met nine Europeans assembled together; about ten o'clock the prisoner Mohun Paul came and informed them that they could not attack the house they intended that night, as there was a great deal of company there; on the 29th January the same party assembled again at Rosso's house; Mohun Paul came about twelve o'clock and asked if the party were all met; Marcus answered that they were; Mohun Paul then said, in the Portuguese language, I will go first and see if the road is clear. About one o'clock he returned, and conducted the party to the house of a native, and said this is the house to be robbed.

On the arrival of the gang at the house, there was a short parley which of them should watch the outward door, when it was agreed that he (Zaran), Queil, and a man since dead should watch it; the rest of the gang entered the compound, when he heard the noise of breaking open a door, and Marcus came back and said that he (Zaran) and a Portuguese were to stand at the door just broke open, and Queil was to remain at the street door. He soon after heard a Bengalee cry out "Baboo Baboo," and afterwards "Dohai Saheb," together with cries of women and children; during this time, Mohun Paul came twice out of the house to see whether all was quiet.

As the gang made a long stay in the house, he desired them to make haste; at length they came out at a small passage in the compound, in which there was a godown which Mohun Paul desired them to break

open, which Rosso did with a hatchet. A quantity of cloths were found in it, which Matthias put in a canvas bag. The party then came out of the compound, and when they got to the street, blew out two wax candles which they had with them. All the party, except Mohun Paul, then returned to Rosso's house.

Matthias took the cloth out of the bag and divided eight pieces amongst six of them, and it was agreed that the gold and silver *jays* should be given to Mohun Paul to sell.

Next morning he went to Marcus's house where he found Matthias, Buafos, Mohun Paul, and another native. Marcus said the gold and silver *jays* had been sold, and that each man's share was 26 Rupees.

Zaran also thought it right to state another circumstance, viz., that the prisoners had subsequently declared that, when the whole gang was collected, consisting of Europeans, Portuguese, Italians, and other Foreigners, they would muster 200 strong, when they intended to execute a design they had in view of robbing the Hindostan Bank.

The prisoners had no evidence to produce in their defence, except an attempt to prove an alibi, in which they failed.

The evidence was summed up by Mr. Justice Hyde, when the Jury, without retiring from their box, brought in a verdict of "guilty against all the prisoners;" the trial lasted sixteen hours, and we may congratulate the public that, by the vigilance of the Justices of the Peace, a desperate gang, which has long infested the town with its depredations, has been broken, and we have no doubt the remainder of the party, if they are within the limits of Calcutta, will speedily be brought to justice.

We understand near seventy vagrant Europeans, who were unable to give an account of themselves, were apprehended on Saturday evening.

THURSDAY, THE 6TH AUGUST 1795.

On Friday last a general Gaol Delivery was made, when sentence of death was passed on the six criminals convicted for the burglary mentioned in our last *Gazette;* they are to be executed on Monday next, and we understand, for the sake of example, that they will be hung in the bazar near the house where the burglary was committed.

Thomas Gilberts, Thomas Hawkins, and Daniel Baker, who had been Privates in the 3rd European Battalion, were burnt in the hand, and sentenced to be imprisoned, and kept to hard labor, in the House of Correction until the month of June 1797, having been convicted of highway robberies committed on the Esplanade.

Thomas Farresty, convicted of a misdemeanor, was sentenced to be privately whipped in the Gaol of Calcutta, and confined one month.

Lochun, for stealing half a mohur, and some silver ornaments, to be publicly whipped in the Burra Bazar on the 10th of August, and kept to hard labor in the House of Correction for three months.

Connoy Day, for privately stealing a mohur from the Bank of Hindostan, was sentenced to be confined in prison until the 10th instant, when he is to be conveyed to the south end of the Burra Bazar and whipped to the north end and from thence back again, and then to be carried to the House of Correction, there to be confined and kept to hard labor until 1st of July 1796.

THURSDAY, THE 6TH AUGUST 1795.

Accounts from Hyderabad mention the sudden departure of the Nizam's eldest son from that city on the night of the 17th ultimo; he was attended by several Officers and persons of rank in the Nizam's Army.

Siddy Reddy, a Mahratta Chief of high rank, had approached the Capital with a large body of troops, in order, as it was imagined, to facilitate his escape.

The real cause of the Prince's flight we do not pretend to ascertain; reports, however, state it to have been in consequence of a supposed determination of the Nizam's to place a younger brother of the Prince's on the Musnud; it is added that Assud Ally Cawn had some time since also left the standard of his Sovereign, attended by a large body of Cavalry, and it was supposed, would unite his interests with those of the Prince and his adherents.

The above circumstances have caused some temporary alarm at the Court of his Highness the Nizam; the gates of Hyderabad having been immediately closed, and directions being given for the assembling of the troops. The younger son of His Highness continued at Cudopah, and Mr. Perron, with nearly 5,000 men, was encamped about twenty coss to the northward of that place, when the last accounts came away.

THURSDAY, THE 20TH AUGUST 1795.

Few lotteries have been offered to the public with such a claim to their support and encouragement as that projected for the benefit of the

Free School, and we are happy to understand that the sale of tickets within these few days has been such as to leave no room to doubt of the drawing taking place on Monday next.

Two very elegant Mahomedan palanquins are just finished by Mr. Stuart, who has shown great skill in the design and execution of them; they are commissioned by the Rajah of Tanjore, and from the specimen of European art, we may expect other natives of rank will be induced to give similar orders.

The death of the King Shah Allum, mentioned in the *Star* of Saturday, is without foundation: accounts from Delhi mention that he had been much indisposed, but was recovering.

THE 13TH AUGUST 1795.

Supreme Court.

On Saturday last judgment was given in the cause of Thomas Lyon against the Hon'ble East India Company.

Mr. Lyon commenced this action against the Company for the recovery of Sicca Rupees 1,47,700 for sundry works which he stated to have performed by order of Government. The cause lasted ten days, during which a number of witnesses were examined, and a variety of written evidence read, when the Court gave judgment in favor of the plaintiff for Sicca Rupees 25,800; but a considerable part of Mr. Lyon's claim being founded on works which were performed by him under the acceptance of a voluntary offer which he had made of his services for superintending the Bhaugerutty River, reserving the recompense for them to the decision of the Court of Directors, the Court thought themselves precluded from entering into any assessment of the sum to which the plaintiffs might be eventually entitled; a difference on the Bench was, however, entertained on this point, Sir William Dunkin being of a contrary opinion to the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Hyde.

Counsel for the Company, the Advocate General and Mr. Shaw.

For Mr. Lyon, Mr. Strettel and Mr. Carrington.

THE 13TH AUGUST 1795.

On Monday morning Francisco Rosso, Anthony Buafos, Francisco Blanc, Jozze Queil, Matthew Cossinave, and Mohun Paul, the male-

factors who had been found guilty of burglary at the last Sessions, were conducted from the Jail of Calcutta to the place of execution, pursuant to the sentence passed upon them by the Supreme Court.

They left the Jail at twenty minutes before six in the morning, and arrived at the place of execution just before seven, in charge of the proper Civil Officers and Military, a Guard, consisting of a Subaltern of Infantry, 16 Rank and File, Europeans, and 76 Sepoys, with their complement of Havildars, Naicks, &c., &c.

The gallows had been erected two days previous to the execution, at the meeting of the four roads near the Public Office of the Justices of the Peace. The malefactors were placed two in each cart, and all were launched into eternity at the same time.

Three of them appeared penitent, and particularly Cossinave; he fainted away immediately after they left the Jail, and continued much depressed until the moment of his execution.

Rosso and Buafos appeared hardened; none of them made any confession, but they begged pardon, and forgave every one who had any concern in bringing them to justice.

Notwithstanding the execution was attended by an immense concourse of people, every thing was conducted with due order and solemnity, and without any disturbance whatever being made.

They were allowed half an hour for prayer at the gallows, and were kept suspended forty minutes.

The 13th August 1795.

On Saturday last a number of Lascars, who belonged to the "Grab Snow Generous Friend," went before the Justices of the Peace and preferred a charge of murder against Mr. Welsh, the Chief Officer of that vessel; they swore that, after having beat a Lascar to death, Mr. W. had thrown the body overboard.

In consequence of the information thus lodged, Mr. Welsh was immediately taken into custody, and would certainly have been committed to stand his trial, on such evidence, at the next Sessions, had not the vigilance of some of his friends saved him from that disgrace and danger.

Captain Sparrow, Commander of the "Grab," and Mr. Green, the Pilot, made successful search after the Lascar, who was said to be mur-

dered, and happily found out his lurking-place on Sunday, and on Monday produced him before the Justices, when Mr. Welsh was, of course, discharged from custody.

THE 27TH AUGUST 1795.

By letters from Hydrabad we are informed that the Durbar at the capital has been in a very distracted and unsettled state since the departure of the Nizam's eldest son, which we noticed in a former *Gazette*.

It is mentioned in our letters that a design was in agitation at the city of Hydrabad to dethrone the Nizam, and place his son prematurely on the Musnud. Other circumstances are related as referring to this plot, too shocking for detail.

Our correspondent writes that Ally Jah, the Nizam's eldest son, was the avowed head of the conspiracy, which was so powerful and so numerous that, soon after the Prince's departure from Hydrabad, he found that the malcontents attached to his cause amounted to the number of twelve thousand men.

Ally Jah betook himself with his followers, on leaving Hydrabad, to the road towards Bedar, and within a few coss of that place, encamped himself on the most advantageous ground which presented itself; and, it is said further, he was here joined by several refractory Rajahs with such forces as they were able to raise on the spur of the occasion.

Monsieur Raymond, with a body of five or six thousand men, was ordered against the rebellious son and subjects of His Highness the Nizam, and who, with his usual activity, is represented as having come up with Ally Jah soon after his encampment.

Raymond, immediately on reaching the Prince's camp, determined on an attack, before the camp should be fortified so as to require a more regular approach.

Ally Jah, though taken by surprise, made what resistance he could with the rabble he had collected, but was soon routed by the superior discipline of the regular troops opposed to him, and by the skill of the Officer in command of them.

Raymond is reported to have lost in the attack twenty Europeans in killed, and about double that number are said to have been wounded. The Prince, soon after having been driven from his encampment, gathered his scattered forces, and marched with them towards Bedar, of which place he soon possessed himself without opposition; he is reported to be joined daily by the idle and the discontented.

From the loss which Raymond sustained in the storming of the Prince's camp, he held it prudent not to pursue the enemy, who fled in different directions, so as to weaken his main body, but being in possession of the strong ground, lately held by Ally Jah, he resolved on waiting there, until five Regiments, consisting each of 1,000 strong, and which he had detached from the division under his command at Cudapah and Cominum at the outset of his march against the rebel army, could form a junction with him.

THE 3RD SEPTEMBER 1795.

To

The Editor of the Calcutta Gazette.

SIR,

Your paper was formerly the channel of various translations from the Persian and other Asiatick languages. I enclose one from a Persian author, whose works are held in the highest esteem, both for their elegance and practical rules of conduct. It is not literally translated, but contains the substance in an English dress, which I conceive to be best calculated for an English reader. If approved, I may hereafter send you various other parts of his writings, which embrace a great variety of interesting subjects.

CALCUTTA,
The 1st September 1795. } (Signed) PERSICUS.

On the importance of qualification for public offices.

[From the Persian of Abool-fuzzul.]

Power is a sacred trust committed into the hands of the chosen few for the protection and happiness of the many. Be careful, ye Elect, so to discharge the trust committed to you that, when called upon to render an account of it, ye may not be found deficient.

Among other prerogatives of power, one, not the least in importance, is the appointment to public offices. This, as it is exposed to much temptation, requires enlightened understanding, pure principle, and firm resolution to avoid abuses in the application of it. To the eye of reflection, however, the nature and consequence of this branch of human government are evident, nor will a strict adherence to the proper use of it be difficult when a just impression has been received of the serious evils that spring from its misapplication. Good Kings and wise Legislators

may enact the best laws, but if regard be not paid to the selection of proper men for the execution of them, they avail nothing to the community, and oftentimes become the cloak of vice, the source of greater evils than those they were intended to prevent. Above all, the due qualification of Judicial Officers, the Civil Judge, and the Criminal Magistrate, demands the most particular attention. If, in any department of the public service, a regard to character, talents, knowledge, disposition, and habits be necessary, it is most essentially requisite in the administration of justice. In this the King is truly the Vicegerent of God upon earth; and if he neglect the sacred duties of his station by delegating, through friendship, favor, or self-interest, a portion of his authority to men incapable of directing it to its proper end, shall he not be answerable to his Heavenly Judge for all the consequences proceeding from this wilful breach of trust? reflect on this, ye rulers of the earth! and in the distribution of your patronage, tremble at the thought of being parties in the misdeeds of unworthy Officers of your appointment. You are yourselves the fountains of justice through your respective kingdoms, and if the streams which flow from you be pure, fertilized and beautiful will be your territories; happy and grateful your people; but if the current be polluted at its source, what hope is there that in its course it will become purified? It must everywhere impart its pestilential dregs, and universal corruption is the natural consequence. To speak more plainly judicial functions cannot be exercised without wisdom proportionate to the sphere of duty; virtue to resist every temptation to partiality; and zeal and activity to overcome indolence and stimulate exertion. The Magistrate who unites these qualifications is a father to the people under his care, and reflects the highest honor on the prince who appointed him. But any considerable defect in these essential requisites entails injury, loss, and perhaps ruin on thousands; whether ignorance, vice, or lethargy fill the awful seat of justice, the consequences to the suffering multitude are nearly the same. The usurped rod of power becomes the scourge of the human race, and the unhappy victims, who perhaps see not the arm that holds it, are either driven by despair to the standard of rebellion, or, in the hope of more benignant dominion, transfer their property and their labor to a foreign land.

These are a few of the evils of disqualification in Judicial and other public Officers. I have elsewhere stated more particularly the qualifications required in the several Officers of the royal household, the army, and the civil government. What I have now succinctly added will, I trust, suffice to show the importance, the indispensible obligation of attention to the personal character of every one entrusted with a public func-

tion, and especially with the administration of justice. Truly has it been said that, "as lenity to the criminal is cruelty to the community infested by him, so kindness or humanity in the appointment of an unworthy public Officer is unkind and inhuman to the millions who may suffer from his defects."

THE 3RD SEPTEMBER 1795.

Last week the Allipore Bridge, which had been in a ruinous condition, gave way and fell into the nullah; fortunately it happened in the night, when no passengers were going over.

THURSDAY, THE 10TH SEPTEMBER 1795.

We hear the Mahratta Forces in Hindostan, commanded by Lacawa Dada, have reduced a strong fort belonging to the Rajah of Sharowly, called Sabbulghur, and are now investing another place of strength held by this Rajah, which bears the same name with the Benares Fortress Bidjeeghur. Sharowly we understand to be one of the few independent Rajpoot Governments which have yet been able to withstand the conquering arms of Madojee Sindeea, and his successor Dowlut Row. It is contiguous to Jeypore, to the Rajah of which district the Rajah of Sharowly is related.

THURSDAY, THE 17TH SEPTEMBER 1795.

A most elegant Ball was given to Mr. Hastings by the Bengal Club at the Crown and Anchor on the 22nd May, and a general Court of proprietors was to be held on the 29th to take into consideration his long services.

THE 24TH SEPTEMBER 1795.

From the Bombay Courier, August 22nd.

On Saturday last advices were received in town from Surat of an alarming tumult that has lately taken place in the city between the Mussulman and the Hindoo inhabitants; they are, however, so contradictory, and apparently so distorted by prejudice, that it is yet impossible to form an opinion with confidence upon the subject: the following accounts, nevertheless, which have been collected from the various reports in circulation, we believe to be as accurate a detail of the transaction as could be laid before the public.

One Aditram Luckmidut, a Bramin and a Shroff, lived in a house close adjoining to a Musjeed or mosque; within this mosque dwelt a Bougia or the cryer to public prayers, together with three Faquirs, who had lately come from Bengal. About four o'clock in the morning of the 6th instant, these four Mussulmen are said to have passed from the terrace of the Musjeed into the house of the Shroff, to have broken open a Scrutoire, and stolen about Rupees 500; they were continuing their plunder when the family were alarmed and discovered them; the Faquirs are said to have effected their escape, and the Bougia, in his flight, to have received a wound upon his head; nevertheless, he reached the Musjeed, whither he was followed, and found in a pretended sleep, but betrayed by his wound which was yet bleeding; thus detected, the Hindoos secured him until the day appeared, when they carried him before the Chief, who, having examined the affair, delivered him over for punishment to the Nabob, who is said to have promised justice on the morrow; while this was passing, some violent Mussulmen, thinking their Musjeed insulted, collected in its neighbourhood, denouncing vengeance against the Hindoo, as the authors of it; these hot-headed people soon assembled a crowd of many thousands, and unfurled the Seyud standard, as a signal of riot and insurrection; the Mussulmen now broke into the house of the Shroff, and robbed it of cash and jewels to the amount of 40,000 Rupees, plundering at the same time other houses belonging to Hindoos, in the neighbourhood, to a very considerable amount, besides beating the men and insulting the women; among other acts of mischief and outrage, they collected all the books of accounts and papers belonging to the Shroff, and destroyed them in the tank of the Musjeed; the interposition of the Military became necessary to restore tranquillity, which was effected in the evening of the same day.

On the part of the Mussulmen, it is charged that the story of the robbery was an ill-founded calumny, and that the riot originated with the Shroff, who being frequently disturbed by the duties of the Bougia, at first attempted to bribe him to silence, which finding ineffectual, he tried the power of corporal correction; that when the Mussulmen collected at noon, the Hindoos stimulated them to vengeance by frequent insult and violence.

From the above, which is the most temperate account of this riot, there is sufficient, in its immediate consequences, to make us lament that such serious effects should flow from so unworthy a cause; if we were to enter into the magnitude of the damages said to have been sustained by the Hindoos, the horrors and the violence that are pretended to have been committed, it would be impossible to draw a line for the guidance of credulity.

THURSDAY, THE 15TH OCTOBER 1795.

The Officers of the Artillery Corps gave a very elegant dinner at Colonel Deare's quarters in the fort on Tuesday last in celebration of Mr. Hastings' acquittal; Sir John Shore was present at the entertainment, and a very numerous party of the principal gentlemen of the Settlement. The company retired at a late hour highly gratified with the conviviality of the day.

We understand that a considerable quantity of freight has been engaged by Government for the present season at sixteen pounds per ton. The "Nonsuch," "Chichester," "Ann" and "Eliza," "Transfer," and several other vessels have been ordered to be surveyed.

Six very fine Arabian horses for the use of the Hon'ble Company's Stud were landed from the "Success" "Gally" on Tuesday last.

THE 22ND OCTOBER 1795.

We are sorry to have received from different parts of the country the most unpleasant accounts of the effects of the late heavy rains; the bunds near Tumlook have given way, and the water spread over a large tract of country: in the vicinity of Patna and other parts of Behar considerable damage has been done, but the most destructive effects of which we have yet heard have been experienced near Cossimbazar. The river which usually retires within from three to five feet perpendicular from the top of its banks at this season continued to rise, a circumstance scarcely remembered by any of the oldest people; most of the *pool* embankments under the charge of the Jemadars were unprovided for so unexpected an attack and gave way, particularly in the Cossimbazar river, near the French Factory at Sydabad, by which Sydabad, Kagra, Calcapore, Cossimbazar, great part of the Berhampore cantonments, and a large tract of country have been entirely laid under water.

The pools and bunds had been so well constructed and attended to that they resisted the violent attack of the rapid current, notwithstanding the water rose to the very top of them, but the heavy and incessant fall of rain reduced the bunds to a mere pap, and in many places they did not give way, but sunk bodily. All the smaller bunds were repaired, but at Boomineah a breach of near two hundred yards was effected by the bund being so thoroughly soaked by the rain, sinking and giving way at one and the same instant, and which was shortly widened to three hundred yards, with a current pouring through it like a mill stream, and such a body of water following as rendered every attempt to repair it utterly

impossible, even if materials and laborers could have been instantly procured. In consequence of this disaster a very large tract of valuable country has been laid under water. The only consolation to be derived is, that from the advance of the season the river must naturally subside rapidly, and by a seasonable exertion in forming small drains as branches to larger ones and nullahs, the country, we hope, may be relieved in some degree from the dreadful effects of this inundation.

The bazars at Geeagunge and Cossy Gunge are many feet under water. We have heard of very few lives being lost; but the distress of the inhabitants where the waters have chiefly prevailed is extreme, not only mud walls but even pucca houses having been swept away, and whole families compelled to retire to small elevated spots for shelter, without cloths or sustenance.

We understand a gang of dacoits have for sometime past infested the neighbourhood of Kidderpore; on Monday night last they attacked the house of a native washerman, who, giving the alarm, they immediately made off, but meeting a chowkeedar (by whom they were challenged) at some little distance from the house they endeavoured to rob, they fired twice at him; the man whom they shot at has fortunately escaped unhurt.

The 5th November 1795.

An act of daring piracy was carried into execution on Thursday morning last by a party of Frenchmen, who by the lenity of Government had been permitted to be at liberty on their parole.

It appears that a budgerow was hired at Calcutta under a pretence of going up the river on a shooting party; that they went up as far as Serampore, where they took on board (from a boat alongside) several large and heavy boxes; nine men were apparently French, one English woman, and a child, and that then the maugee was ordered to proceed towards Tumlook.

It also appears that the party proceeded down the river with a determination to seize the first vessel they could meet with, in which they thought it likely they might effect their escape: they expected to have surprized the "Houghly," Captain Campbell, but she escaped fortunately by not coming to anchor at Ingelee, as it was thought she would.

They arrived at Kedgeree on the morning of the 29th, where they saw the Gillet Pilot Schooner lying at anchor, and immediately made towards her.

As the budgerow neared the Pilot, Mr. Shouldham observed a man and woman, both very well dressed, seated in chairs on the top of the budgerow; the woman had a young child at the time in her arms; when they were within hail, they enquired for any one of the name of Benjamin Jones: Mr. Shouldham replied that there was no such person.

The budgerow then came alongside, when a rope was given, and the Pilot expecting the lady would come on board ordered the red ropes to be put over the side. The man on the budgerow asked many frivolous questions about his pretended brother, and a conversation was held for several minutes.

The Captain on walking from the gangway up the deck heard a signal given, and in an instant nine Europeans rushed from the budgerow up the sides with cutlasses and pistols in their hands, and confined, under threats of immediate death, all the Europeans belonging to the Schooner in the cabin.

Orders were then given by the Frenchmen for getting under weigh, and the budgerow was sent back; after they had made repeated enquiries for charts and quadrant, and finding none were on board, they seemed to hesitate what should next be done.

Soon after this they called a tow boat which they had alongside, and ordered all the Europeans belonging to the Gillet on board it, except Mr. Watson, the master, who was detained to pilot them out.

About three o'clock in the afternoon Mr. Shouldham and the others left the Schooner, and at ten at night overtook the budgerow which they boarded, and proceeded in her to town, where they arrived no Saturday morning.

The 12th November 1795.

(From the Madras Courier).

Extract of a letter dated Ganjam, 15th October 1795.

Ganjam, 13th instant.—About one o'clock this morning the river suddenly rose to an amazing height, and the water burst over its banks with amazing violence, sweeping away every thing that opposed it; it very soon completely overflowed the whole of the Pettah of Ganjam; the noise of the water bursting in, and the darkness of the night, made it a scene truly terrifying. On the approach of day, the prospect, I assure you, was most alarming as far as the eye could reach; the whole of the level country was under water, and numbers of the houses in

the Pettah seemed to have fallen down, and the tops of those that were yet standing were covered with pepper; the water rose in many places upwards of six feet, and the roads to and from the Pettah were impassable the whole of the forenoon, but the water beginning to subside, the roads became passable towards evening.

14*th*.—The water in the village is nearly all gone off, and the river is subsided much; almost every straw house in the Pettah is fallen down, as likewise numbers of the brick houses; indeed it is surprizing that the destruction has been committed in so short a space of time. The gentlemen's houses, here, though most of them were surrounded with water, have, however, suffered but little, Ensign Pipper's house, however, excepted, being unfortunately completely thrown down by the force of the water; a number of cattle have been swept away. From the Brahmins having previously predicted the overflow of the river, numbers of the inhabitants left the Pettah the night before and had taken refuge in the hills, and those that remained had secured themselves in places of safety, so that, as far as I have been able to learn, only a very few lives have been lost, but the property of individuals damaged or lost must be immense; several vessels have been carried out to sea. Indeed Ganjam is in a most complete state of distress; at present the inhabitants are still very much alarmed, and numbers are leaving the place hourly from an idea having arisen that the sea is to come in this evening and destroy the whole place; many of our servants have run off, and as nothing is to be procured in the bazars, we are not a little distressed, being totally unprepared for such an accident

The cause of the overflow of the river must be much owing to the constant heavy rains we have had here since the 20th of last month, but it is reported that the river overflowed here though not so high, in the time of Mr. Costford, owing to a branch of the Cuttack River, which is only separated from the Goomsah River by a mound of earth, which gave way, and the water pouring in from the Cuttack River overflowed the low country, and it is supposed that the same accident has again happened and has been the cause of the present inundation.

15*th*.—The river is very much fallen, and the water is mostly run off from the places that were overflowed, though the inhabitants were deceived in the overflowing of the sea that they imagined would happen last night; they are so much alarmed by what they have suffered that few of those that went off have yet returned. The rains here still continue very heavy.

Letters from Chicacole mention that the river near that place had risen to an unusual height, in consequence of which many houses were injured, and some totally destroyed, and that other damages have resulted from the alarming influx of water from the hills; we do not learn that any lives have been lost.

THE 19TH NOVEMBER 1795.

Letters from Poonah mention the death of the Paishwa on the 27th ultimo. He fell from an upper apartment on the 25th, and the injury he received from the fall is said to have occasioned his death; we do not hear that any one had been declared his successor, but are informed that Bajee Row, the eldest son of Raganaut Row, well known by the name of Ragoba, is the next in succession: he is a youth of about eighteen years of age.

THE 22ND NOVEMBER 1795.

The Bombay Courier of the 24th ultimo, containing many interesting articles of Europe intelligence, having arrived this morning, we lose no time in publishing the principal heads in a *Gazette Extraordinary*, particularly those parts of Mr. Dundas's speech on opening the Budget which relate to the expected arrangements in the Indian Army, which cannot fail to be peculiarly acceptable to our military readers; we shall publish the Budget and other news at length in the *Gazette* on Thursday.

India Budget.

THE 18TH JUNE.

The house having resolved itself into a committee, Mr. Joddrell in the chair, to consider the different accounts and expenses of the British East India Settlements:—

Mr. Dundas rose and said that he would reduce to as narrow and simple a statement as possible the subject on which he had now to speak, which was in itself of a nature complex and extensive. This he hoped he could easily do, as the accounts he had to bring forward, though various and numerous, were by no means perplexed. Without further preface, therefore, he would proceed to state the result, which, he hoped, would give a full idea of the situation of our East India interests.

In the first place he would state the revenues and charges of the different Settlements abroad, and he should then state the situation of the Company at home. The statement of the Bengal accounts was naturally the first that offered, and with the revenues and charges of that Settlement he should begin.

Bengal.

In forming his estimates of the probable produce of the revenues, charges, &c., of the Company, he had adopted the mode of calculating by an average of those three years immediately preceding that year that was the subject of consideration. According to this mode, the accounts were made up, turning the country currency into pounds sterling; and from them it would appear that the comparative state of the estimated and actual charges of Bengal, for 1793-94 stood thus:—

The average of three years, 1791-92 to 1793-94, was		£ 5,425,317
The estimated account of revenue for 1793-94	£ 5,432,798	
The actual amount	„ 5,871,946	
Excess of revenue beyond his estimate, was		„ 439,178

The cause of this excess arose from an increase in the land revenues of the country from an enlarged produce of the salt revenue, not occasioned by an advance in the price of the commodity, but from the increase, prosperity, and population of the country. Some small addition to the revenue arose also from Opium.

	£
The charges of the same year he estimated at ...	3,298,346
The actual charges	3,331,978
Charges more than estimated were...	93,632

This over-estimate in the charges he stated to arise from an additional donation to the army, and from an addition to the Salt and Opium business, which was carried on by means of advances made to the manufacturers. Those charges, deducted from the revenues, left a net revenue for that year of ... ... £ 2,539,968

While the actual state was better than the estimated, by ... ... „ 345,546

Thus it appeared that when in 1793, he stated the probable situation of the Company for the year ensuing, he had fixed it at a lower rate than it had actually turned out; he had showed the grounds for that excess in the revenue, and that addition to the charges above his estimate the next year was not likely to be less; but in a matter of that nature, he thought it always advisable to form the estimate in such a manner that the result should rather exceed than fall short of it; he therefore would estimate the year 1794-95.

	£
Revenue at	5,580,606
Charges to	3,278,834
Estimated net revenue for 1794-95	2,301,972

Here, he said, it was necessary for him to mention a separate article included in the charges, which was the institution of the Dewanny Courts, one of the measures of Lord Cornwallis, to separate the Provincial Courts from the collection of the revenue in order to relieve the natives, who, from the situation and circumstances of the country, necessarily had often suits with the Collectors themselves, and hence a new account arose.

One article he could hint at as the subject of a future day. The Company had given £60,000 for men for the public service; they deserved therein the praise and grateful acknowledgments of their country, but as there was a complete appropriation of their revenues, and that gift did not come under any appropriation, they must necessarily have an act of indemnity for it.

Before he dismissed the subject, he thought it necessary to say a few words to guard the House from being misled as to the charges to be deducted from the revenues of India. He did not mean to hold out that the surplus would in future years be so great, for justice to the Indian Army required that they should make a great variation. That army was on a footing contrary to the establishment of all other armies; originally it was extremely small and intended only as a guard to particular factories; but now, when it has increased to a size as large as the armies of European Monarchs, it was impossible that the same establishment would answer for it.

Yet this was now the case, for they were deprived of the power of rising higher than the office of Colonel, and were bereft of all that hope of rank which was essential to the feelings of military men. There was also a stagnation in the succession of lower ranks of Officers; he

therefore intended to have established a staff of Field Officers, and to set on foot an universal promotion. This could not fail of creating additional expense, but justice, fairness, and policy demanded it.

There were other disadvantages of a more cruel nature under which the Indian Army laboured; an Officer, after perhaps a slow and dreary progress of thirty years, during which time he was continually combating all the dangers of a dreadful clime, and of an enemy, must, as things are now constituted, make up his mind to be an exile from his native country, or return without any acknowledgment or reward from those he had served, to starve perhaps, unless fortune enabled him to lay up something for the support of old age.

He, therefore, thought that, after a certain number of years' service, they should be enabled to return home with the full pay of their rank. But this was not all. It oftened occurred that, at the very first outset, the climate made it necessary for an Officer to return for the recovery of his health, instead of which he was obliged to remain there, struggling with a broken heart and disease; for if he returned without means, he must starve, or be dependent on the charity of his friends, a state not fitted for the mind of a Soldier. If, then, an Officer should be obliged by bad health to return for ever, or for experiment to get restored, he should do so without loss of either rank or pay. It was politic to keep in their minds the thoughts of their native country, and to give them, not wantonly, but on a fair occasion, the power to visit their friends (even without sickness) without forfeiting either pay or rank.

All those points he conceived to be great and important rights that should no longer be postponed; and before the last ships of the season sailed, he would suggest to the Company the adoption of those measures, and had little doubt of their being effected.

Mr. Dundas concluded by moving a string of resolutions conformable to the statement already made.

The 3rd December 1795.

Anniversary of St. Andrew.

On Monday last a very numerous and respectable meeting of the Caledonians and their friends was held at the Calcutta Theatre in celebration of the anniversary of the Tutelar Saint of Scotland. Sir Robert Abercrombie gave dignity to the chair, and was most ably seconded by the vice President, Colonel Sir John Murray.

The company, to the number of two hundred and upwards, assembled in the building formerly erected for a supper room, and entered the Theatre at a quarter past five o'clock. The National Air of "Rule Britannia" was performed with great energy and effect by the Artillery Band, which was placed in the gallery of the Theatre, and played many favorite and characteristic tunes during dinner, and after each of the general toasts.

Among the numerous visitors, whose presence contributed highly to the enjoyment of the day, were Sir John Shore, Mr. Pattle, Colonel Harris, Colonel Deare, Sir Robert Chambers, Sir William Dunkin, &c. The polite attention of the Presidents, and the well directed zeal of the Stewards, left nothing to be wished to complete the conviviality and harmony of the company, who were so happy that many of them did not quit the scene till four o'clock on Tuesday morning.

As soon as the cloth was removed, the following general toasts given by the President went off in successive Bumpers:—

The Immortal memory of St. Andrew, and may the Land of Cakes for ever flourish.

Band.—The Highland march.

The Immortal memory of the Tutelar Saints of the other Noble Pillars of the British Empire, and prosperity to their gallant sons.

Band.—Britons strike home.

The King (with three cheers.)

The Queen.

Band after each.—God save the King.

The Prince of Wales and the Royal Family.

Band.—Duke of York's march.

The British Constitution, *et esto perpetua.*

Band.—Roast Beef.

Navy and Army, and success to our Arms by Sea and Land.

Band.—Rule Britannia.

The Hon'ble East India Company.

Band.—Britons strike home.

Sir John Shore, and the Civil Establishments of India.

Band.—God save the King.

Sir Robert Abercrombie, and the Military Establishments in India.

Grenadiers' march, with Drums and Fifes. Health and every blessing of life to our Friends, who have favored us with their company this day.

Prosperity to the sons of St. Andrew, given by the Governor General, was honored with the cheers of the visitors. A series of toasts, too numerous to particularize, then succeeded.

Sir John Shore honored the company with his presence till past nine o'clock. As soon as he had retired, the health of Lady Shore was proposed, and seconded by a general burst of approbation.

A number of excellent songs diversified and increased the gaiety of the evening.

Sir Robert Abercrombie continued in the chair till nearly ten o'clock. On his withdrawing, the duties of the President devolved on Sir John Murray, who did credit to the succession, and kept a part of the company together till past three o'clock on the following morning.

The dinner was excellent, and served with taste and elegance; the wines also were choice and universally approved.

THE 3RD DECEMBER 1795.

From the Madras Courier.

Wednesday, 18th November 1795.

Trincomallee, October 29th.

"Mr. Andrews, the Ambassador from Government, arrived here on the evening of the 24th, and on the morning of the 25th, the Ambassadors from the King of Candy were received in the Fort under a salute of thirteen guns. Their audience with the Colonel continued for about two hours, and they seemed in every respect pleased with their reception.

"Commodious tents for their followers, and marquees for themselves, had been previously pitched at a short distance from Head Quarters. This morning they have again visited the Colonel, accompanied by (it is said) a very great man, no less than the brother of the Candian Monarch; their number is now four of the first rank, and a most respectable elderly man, who appears to be the Secretary of the Embassy.

"They were preceded by a great number of flags very little different from those I have seen attached to the Rajah of Tanjore, except one of silk netting, which had a pleasing effect. After the flags, came sounds completely horrid, a number of tom-toms and various country instruments; then a small guard of spearmen; and after them His Majesty's Letter, under a large cloth, followed by the first Ambassador, who in elegance of appearance far surpasses any native of Asia I have

heretofore seen. He appears to be about thirty-six or thirty-eight years of age, with a strong expressive countenance, and a flowing black beard; his eyes large, and his complexion rather fair.

"His dress I can hardly venture to describe. I shall begin with that part of his head on which he wore a red kind of cap or turban, perfectly circular, with a small erection of the centre, richly, but plainly embroidered with gold in flowers, which, from the novelty of its appearance, drew universal attention. Around his neck was suspended an immense chain of gold, but not the least ornament whatever in his or any of their ears. He also had around his neck a ruff of fine cloth on cambrick, neatly plaited in small folds; it projected from each shoulder, and looked like those worn in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. His outer robe was of very rich brocade, with large flowing sleeves, buttoned in the front with gold studs; he had a rich gold and green girdle, within which was placed a dagger or creese richly ornamented. About his waist he also wore a piece of fine muslin, fixed very like the manner of men of high Malabar caste (the second and third ministers were dressed in the same manner, but not quite so rich); on the fourth and fifth fingers of his right hand he wore rings seemingly of great value, particularly on the fifth finger, on which he had three, consisting of a diamond, an emerald, and a ruby, all set separately; the ring on his fourth finger was very large, and consisted of various coloured stones. On their entering the Fort, the Main Guard fell in with shoulder arms, and opposite to them was placed the Band of the 52nd: the first Minister stopped to look at the Guard, but the attention of the second was entirely fixed on the Band.

"Their curiosity led them on the works, which they viewed with much attention; the breach was particularly pointed out to them, and from whence the attack commenced; their curiosity indeed appeared highly gratified, and it also appeared to be inexhaustible; they wished much to see some of the guns fired in their presence; a salute of fifteen guns was accordingly fired. I stood close to the first Minister desirous to observe on his countenance, and of that of the second who was next him, what passion most preponderated; it certainly was surprize, unattended with the smallest fear."

THE 17TH DECEMBER 1795.

Supreme Court, December 14th.

C. GRANT AND W. POPE *versus* G. F. GRAND.

This day cause was shown by the defendant's Counsel against allowing the complainants' petition for a re-hearing, to alter some points

in the decree made on a former re-hearing, which decree was in the defendant's favor, whereas the original decree was in favor of the complainants.

The Court concurred in opinion that the points complained of had been, on the last hearing, fully considered and determined upon; and that the practice of the Court of Chancery having long been established, and no case occurring of a re-hearing on a re-hearing, a Court, like the Supreme Court, exercising inferior jurisdiction, could not with propriety, under such circumstances, break through the common line of proceeding, and attempt to establish a precedent for, or innovate on, the practice of that High Court; and, consequently, that any attempt to change the decree must be by an application to a superior power.

The 17th December 1795.

In the course of last week, a Portuguese, inhabitant of Mangalore, named Lewis Patcheek, attended by a Mopla, arrived from that place at Bombay; among the objects of their visit we understand there is one, if it can be depended upon, and we see no immediate reason to discredit it, that must have no little interest with our mercantile readers; it is said that Tippoo Sultan, perceiving the importance of Mangalore, and the advantages that might accrue to the Mysore by a liberal encouragement of trade, had resolved to open the port to all nations; that in order to protect the infant commerce of his nation and make his flag respected, he had begun to establish a Marine, of which two, six, and thirty Gun Frigates were in a very advanced state upon the stocks; the more immediate purposes for which Mr. Patcheek and the Mopla are come hither, we believe to be the purchase of tonnage; they represent the state of the market to be at present little favorable to the importation of European staples with which Tippoo is tolerably well provided, that sugar would bear a good price, that pepper sells for about as much as at Mahe, and that rice is abundant and extremely cheap.

The 31st December 1795.

The Danish Ship "Droumbourg," Captain Winter, arrived in the river yesterday; she left Copenhagen on the 18th May, and touched at the Cape on her passage. We understand, by a report made from the Post Office at Diamond Harbour, that she has brought the important intelligence of

the surrender of the Cape to the British Troops; we have not, however, been able to ascertain the date when this event happened, or any particulars relative to it: the Captain had not arrived in town yesterday evening, nor have any letters been received which mention this circumstance; at the same time we have no reason to doubt the fact, and hope in the course of the day to be able to obtain more authentic information, which we shall not fail to communicate immediately to our readers.

THE 24TH DECEMBER 1795.

From the Madras Gazette.

Extract from a letter from Arcot, dated 1st December 1795.

"Of the tempestuous weather, which set in here on the night of the 29th ultimo, you must have heard; of many of the particulars attending it you are probably unacquainted.

"The gale commenced, at eleven o'clock at night, from the north-east, and continued with uncommon violence until ten on the morning of the next day, attended with very heavy rain. Between eleven and twelve at noon it raged with increased fury; and about this time several persons, in endeavouring to pass from one part of the cantonment to another supposed to be less exposed to danger, were carried before the wind and hurled with impetuosity to the ground.

"Before three o'clock on the morning of the 30th, most of the quarters in the cantonment were levelled with the earth; and the few which withstood the tempest were crowded on every side by those who had escaped the ruins of their own habitations.

"With forty-seven others I had the good fortune to find refuge in Colonel Younge's bungalow, the situation of which you are well acquainted with. Here we were every instant called upon to administer to the necessities of persons who were brought to us in a breathless and almost lifeless state. Before four o'clock in the morning we were cut off by a sudden inundation, which rapidly increased on us from the rest of the cantonment.

"The current of the nullah rushed violently along, and led us to expect that the corner of the house adjoining it would be every moment swept away; and the rise of the water, which at this time was nearly two feet an hour, made us apprehend, if we should escape the stream, that we should be suffocated within doors. The water soon penetrated

the hall, and when it had risen to one foot over the floor, we bethought of contriving a ladder to ascend the roof, which was effected without much difficulty.

"While we were stationed on the roof, we heard the piercing cries of persons carried by us in the stream at every instant, whom we had not the power to relieve; and in this state, awaiting with resignation the fate which seemed to threaten us, we remained for some time, when a sudden crash alarmed us, and shortly afterwards the verandah of the house fell in; at the same instant of time, from a neighbouring house belonging to Major Dallas, we heard and felt a most tremendous noise and shock, and shortly afterwards, by an awful shaking of the earth, we were convinced that it had fallen. To add to the despair of our situation, the bank of the nullah near to us gave way, and the water burst afresh on the house, which now trembled in every part: this was a signal for our descent, which we obeyed on the moment, and on the next, the roof of the hall gave way.

"In this situation we were intent upon making rafts, and this employment lessened the sense of our misery; but Heaven knows how little use they could have been to us, from the strength of the torrent which rushed irresistibly past us, if we had been obliged to put them to the trial. But the kindness of Providence rendered these weak efforts for our own safety almost needless. The morning dawned upon us, and the water retired in proportion to the rapidity of its approach.

"From the appearance of the clouds about us, and recollection of what we had suffered at nine o'clock on the 30th, we ventured to swim across the river with the assistance of those on the opposite shore, who had been anxious all the night for our welfare. They received us with joy, and beheld our delivery not without astonishment. If the gale had continued two hours longer, the currents of the river and nullah must have met and would have rendered an escape impossible.

"The cantonment, this morning, holds out a lamentable prospect. Not a house in the Lines or Pettah is standing. The stores are blown down, and the trees everywhere rooted up. No vestige even of a village remains. The ground is torn up, and wherever you turn, nothing but chasms and quicksands are to be seen. In short, the devastation beggars all description.'

"The loss on this melancholy occasion to the Officers and people of all denominations is truly serious, though every possible measure was adopted to secure property and prevent theft. I am, however,

happy to add there is not a single European life lost, and fewer of those of the natives than might have been apprehended under all the circumstances of this calamitous night."

Extract of a letter from Wallajabad, dated 1st of December 1795.

"On the night of the 28th ultimo, a most severe gale of wind came on from the north-east attended with deluges of rain, and continued without intermission for upwards of twelve hours. The wind changed more easterly in the morning, and, if possible, blew stronger than in the course of the preceding night; it has entirely unroofed the barrack and quarters of the Officers, and has likewise thrown down most of the bazars, with almost all the trees near this place.

"At ten o'clock at night, on the 29th, the river overflowed, and nearly covered the bazar, and the bungalows situated near the river have had eight or nine feet water in them; we suppose the water must have risen at least sixteen feet.

"During the night we heard the cries of some people in the river, which in the morning we found had proceeded from a bungalow near the hospital, where a Serjeant had left his wife and family; but human efforts could have no avail in attempting to rescue them from their perilous situation. We likewise discovered many people on the tops of bungalows, among whom were some Officers. From the favorable appearance of the weather we hope soon to save them all.

"About nine A. M. on the 30th the waters began to subside; and we hope a few hours more will enable us to render some assistance to the poor sufferers on the bungalows, particularly the women and children in the bungalow above mentioned, who are in a most deplorable situation, for if the bungalow gives way, they must inevitably be crushed to pieces in the ruins.

"About three P. M. we sent some men, who were daring enough to cross the stream, and got safe to the bungalow, where they found the women and children all alive, and in an hour and half we succeeded in getting the whole of them to the barracks.

"I cannot at present tell you how many natives have perished; we have only lost two men of the 73rd Regiment.

"The waters this morning are confined to the bed of the river; so we hope the worst is past."

From Vellore, Conjeveram, and Sadias we have also received accounts of the violence of the weather on the night and on the morning of the 29th and 30th ultimo, but too general in their detail for insertion in the present *Gazette*. At a future opportunity we may publish such particulars as may hereafter be forwarded to us by our correspondents.

THE 7TH JANUARY 1796.

Masulipatam, December 13th, 1795.

"Yesterday evening the French prisoners at this place found means to get out by making a hole in the wall of the house they were confined in, and twelve of them have got clear off. It is supposed they have put to sea, as Mr. Fullarton's beautiful boat, the "Chaser," was found missing the next morning. A party has been sent out after them, but there are little hopes of their coming up with them, as the "Chaser" is a fast sailer, unless want of provisions may force them to put into some place not far distant.

"The French by blacking themselves had escaped the vigilance of the sentries."

In corroboration of the circumstance mentioned in the above abstract, we have to notice that, on the afternoon of the 14th instant, a beautiful and fast sailing boat, with two masts and bowsprit, was observed in the Offing standing to the southward and not more than three miles from the shore. Nine or ten persons were distinctly seen on board her with an ordinary glass, at which time a Masulah boat putting off from the north Roads, the boat immediately hauled off about east south-east, and in the course of half an hour she was entirely out of sight. Her sails are described as new, her bottom painted white, and her whole appearance that of a pleasure boat. A flag, apparently Danish, was observed flying at one of her mastheads.

THE 4TH FEBRUARY 1796.

Extract of a letter from Dinagepore, dated 29th February 1796.

"We have just heard of Mr. Raush, of Gowalparah, having been cut off in the country of Assam, where he had lately gone on a mercantile concern. This respectable merchant, as well as good man, was formerly on Officer under the Great Frederick of Prussia, and was wounded in the hand at the famous battle of Minden. He had resided above twenty-five years past at Gowalparah and Jugghopah." [*Mirror.*]

THE 11TH FEBRUARY 1796.

On Friday last accounts were received in town of the capture of the Hon'ble Company's Ship "Triton," Captain Burnyeat, off Juggernath

Pagoda, on her passage from Madras to Bengal. The particulars of this unfortunate event we understand to be as follow:—

Early on Friday morning, the 29th ultimo, a Pilot Schooner was seen from the "Triton" on her larboard bow, on which Captain Burnyeat ordered the ship to be hove too. The schooner approached till within fifteen or twenty fathoms, and Captain Burnyeat was in the act of hailing her, when she fired a volley of musquetry immediately on the people on the "Triton's" deck, on which Captain Burnyeat called his men to their quarters, but unfortunately all who were on deck, the Captain, Lieutenant Pickett, Mr. Agnew, Midshipman, the man at the helm, a Quarter-master, Mr. Jackson, Purser, and one of the Captain's servants excepted, precipitately went below. The schooner had put her helm a-port, and fallen directly on the "Triton's" quarter, and boarded from the bowsprit.

The Captain, and the few who with him remained on deck, were almost instantaneously either shot or cut down by the assailants. The men who had retreated to the gun deck being panic struck, made no attempt to resist, but soon calling out for quarter, delivered up the ship to the enemy.

The moment that the schooner was found to be an enemy, Captain Burnyeat, after calling his men to their quarters, directed Mr. Jackson, the Purser, to carry the ladies from their cabin, which was likely to be much exposed to the fire of the enemy, into the state room on the opposite side. The Purser had carried over one of the ladies and was conveying the other when he found Captain Burnyeat lying dead on the deck, and two men cutting down the Quarter-master, but seeing Mr. Jackson with a lady in his arms, they forbore offering him any violence.

This unfortunate capture, which appears to have been the consequence of a sudden surprize, will be a warning to all Commanding Officers during war never on any occasion whatever to be off their guard.

The "Diana," Captain Tapson, captured a few days before the "Triton," was ransomed by the "Modeste," and given as a conveyance to the Officers and crew of the "Triton," in which they arrived at Ganjam on the 2nd current.

We have been favored with the following extract of a letter from Captain Tapson of "Diana," which gives a very particular account of the capture of that vessel by the enemy:—

"On the 28th ultimo, about half past seven P. M., we were on larboard tacks (wind at south south-east), and discovered a "Snow" on the weather-bow close to us. I took no notice of her, as she passed without hailing;

about twenty minutes after, it was perceived that she had tacked, and was close under our lee quarter. I consequently concluded it was an enemy, and immediately altered my course to north-west with the intention to run the ship on shore, if possible, and began trimming the sails to that course.

She then hailed me in broken English, "What ships that hoa?" I answered an English "Man of War." I was then told with harsh language to haul down my colours and strike. I desired them to wait a little, and I would tell them a different story, on which she gave us a volley of musketry and guns from the side next us and passed ahead. The shot went through our sails and topmast rigging. That myself and two mates were left to ourselves is not to be wondered at, as I had a most wretched crew. Whilst the privateer was veering, I prevailed on a few to come on deck, and by the time she came abreast of us again, we had the sails trimmed to a fine breeze. My people then went below. I asked the chief mate, Mr. Strainge, whether he or I should take the helm; he went to it cheerfully, and I pointed out to him a prospect of our reaching the shore. She then gave us the other broad-side and the musketry; the second mate and myself stood by the Captain; the shot came pretty thick, several struck our sides, and one lodged in the capstern.

She dropped so far astern before she wore the second time, that if the "Diana" had been a better sailer, we should have escaped.

Before she came near us again, I sounded in twenty-seven fathoms, got a light and a compass in the gun room, and cut the tiller ropes; as we could steer and manage the ship below, we all left the decks.

When they got alongside us again they hailed us, and threatened to put every man to the sword if we did not strike. I went on deck, but gave no answer; perceiving them close under our lee bow, we had nothing left but to give them the stem, and disabled both ships. I consequently called to the mate below to put the helm hard a-port, and we ran on board her abreast the main-mast. We had not weight enough to run her down, but carried away one jibboom.

Our bowsprit was then lashed to their main mast, and they came on board, on which I told them not to commit murder, the ship was theirs. I was at this juncture particularly fortunate in talking French. The Frenchmen behaved gallantly to a man, and did not offer to ill-treat us.

As soon as the ships were disentangled from each other, the Captain desired the man that had charge of the "Diana" to send me and my two mates to him: we accordingly went and found her to be the "Cartier," a prize to the enemy's privateers of the Mauritius, and commanded by Mr. Sieurcouff.

He received us well, told us we had given him much trouble, but that he did not blame us.

His and his Surgeon's behaviour to us was very brave and honorable, as indeed was that of his Officers and people in general, whilst I remained his prisoner.

At four A. M. the two vessels tacked, and we immediately discovered a sail which they gave chase to.

About seven o'clock the ship hoved too, and as she had a jack at the fore, I concluded it was meant as a deception, and that they knew of the Pilot Schooner's being taken, particularly as we were at least forty miles to the southward of pilot's water. I, however, found, to my mortification, that the "Indiaman's" people were deceived by the appearance of the snow, and being off their guard, were made an easy prize of.

By what I learn of this extraordinary circumstance, the people were so much terrified on board the "Indiaman," under a supposition of their deck being full of armed men, and that the other ship was also about to attack them, that they could not be prevailed on by their Officers to rally, and go on the upper deck. Captain Burnyeat and Lieutenant Pickett were entirely deserted and shot, and several of the people wounded. Two of the Frenchmen were wounded, one by a random shot from their own vessel, and the other by a cutlass."

THE 17TH MARCH 1796.

Supreme Court.

On Tuesday last, the long depending cause, commonly known by the name of the Bazar Cause, in which William Smoult and Colin Shakespear, Esqs., were plaintiffs, and Juggobundoo Chatterjee defendant, was determined: the Chief Justice delivered the judgment of the Court in a short speech, stating that they agreed in opinion that the form of the action was right; whatever difference, therefore, subsisted between any of them was in their character of Jurors only.

That Mr. Justice Hyde, Sir James Watson, and himself were of opinion that the facts of enticement and of disturbance charged by the plaintiffs were fully proved; and independent of the other evidence in the cause, the fact of the defendant being himself present in the Bazar at the disturbance which had given origin to this suit, though not perhaps in point of law material, yet as it had been strenuously denied by the witnesses of the defendant, and, in contradiction to that denial at last admitted by the letter of the defendant himself, was a strong circumstance to convince the Court that the truth of the case was with the plaintiffs, and that the defendant had endeavoured to protect himself by the perjury of his witnesses.

It remained therefore, the Chief Justice stated, only to consider what was the amount of the damages sustained by the plaintiffs in consequence of the injury done to their Bazar by the means of the acts of the defendant; and without entering minutely into the grounds of calculation, the Court were of opinion that the judgment should be given for the plaintiffs with damages to the amount of Sicca Rs. 9,000. Sir William Dunkin differed from the other three Judges and delivered his opinion* at length.

THE 24TH MARCH 1796.

From the Bombay Courier.

On the night of Friday last, a tyger of no common size committed a serious havoc upon a flock of sheep and goats belonging to Mr. Pringle, of the Bandoop Plantation, upon the Island of Salsette. This animal, whose activity and power are sufficiently demonstrated by his depredation, must have leaped over a wall full ten feet high, when he killed and effectually sucked the blood of two dozen of the flock, and wounded three others; the carcasses of those that he had killed were found in the morning most curiously disposed of, being arranged in two heaps, evidently placed to facilitate his carrying them over the wall, and two sheep in particular were placed with much care in windows about five feet from the ground; the many marks of his claws upon the wall plainly showed the repeated efforts that he had made to carry off his booty, in which, however, he was only so successful as to escape with a kid.

* NOTE.—A very lengthy judgment was given which it has not been thought necessary to republish. The defendants' by violence and intimidation had endeavoured to prevent plaintiffs setting up a new market adjoining that of the defendants. The opinion of the dissenting Judge shows him to have been imperfectly acquainted with this well-known and fertile source of disturbance.

The 7th April 1796.

From the Madras Gazette, March 19th, 1796.

On Saturday last, Appoo Sawmy, Dubash to his Highness the Nabob, upon being brought to the bar to receive sentence of death for the murder of a man who by his orders was flogged to death, Lord Hobart* expressed himself in the following terms:—

Appoo Sawmy!

"I am little inclined to add to the weight of shame and remorse you must experience at having by the severity of your orders occasioned the death of a fellow creature, and consequently incurred that punishment which the law has wisely provided for the enormity of your offence; and although it is apparently free from the imputation of malice, and therefore may claim some degree of alleviation, it still carries upon the face of it the most evident symptoms of a cruel and tyrannical disposition.

Some circumstances which came out in the examination of the evidence have, however, prevailed upon the Jury to consider you as an object in whose favor an application for mercy to the foot of the throne would not be misplaced, and I must acknowledge that these circumstances have made some impression upon my mind.

Should I be induced to forward such a recommendation, I shall, at all events, derive a cordial satisfaction from the salutary principle confirmed by the result of your trial, since it must afford an awful example to those who may be disposed to inflict illegal punishments within the British Territory, that if, in the execution of those illegal punishments, the life of a fellow creature shall happen to be sacrificed—let the condition of a wretched individual be ever so low, or the situation of the person by whose orders he shall have suffered ever so high—the course of the British Law will be found irresistible. It is now my duty to acquaint you of the punishment it inflicts."

The 9th April 1796.

Warren Hastings, Esq.

An interesting correspondence has lately taken place between this gentleman and Sir Stephen Lushington as Chairman of the East India

* Note.—Lord Hobart, it would appear, as Governor of Madras, was also ex-Officio Judge of the Court by which this sentence was passed.

Company. It is ordered to be printed, but will not be delivered to the proprietors before Monday. Having been favored with a copy, the following extracts, we are persuaded, will not be unacceptable.

In the letter of the Hon'ble Baronet, which is written in his official capacity, he observes that with respect to the fortune acquired by Mr. Hastings in India, "varieties of opinions are entertained by men of the first character and honor in the country from some hasty and perhaps unnecessary declarations made some time ago, and from appearances since. Your immediate constituents, the East India Company and the public, whose interests I consider as inseparable, remain without any declaration or avowal from you personally, as to the true state of your affairs.

"It is suggested that a distinction is attempted to be made between your fortune and that of Mrs. Hastings; this is a subterfuge unworthy of your character, and I am sure it is unnecessary for me to point out to you how impossible it is to make this distinction with any degree of justice."

To this demand, which is made with a friendly view and for the purpose of justifying the Company in their proposed remuneration of the expences of the impeachment, Mr. Hastings says, "I shall reply as I ought with the pledge of my honor which it requires for the verification of it, and with as sacred and awful a regard to truth as if I was still in the presence of that tribunal before which I have already made a similar declaration upon the same subject, and called upon the Almighty to attest it.

"The following Statement will exhibit upon one view all the sums that I have both received and expended since my arrival in England:—

Receipts.

In my possession, as per printed paper	£	101,313
Borrowed from various gentlemen in the last and present year	„	23,000
Legacy left by Lieutenant Colonel Eaton ...	„	1,000
Total ...	£	125,313

Disbursements.

Daylesford	£	54,400
Solicitor and Counsellor	„	29,280
Extra expences paid in part	„	4,705
Interest on Major Scott's bond for 10 years at 3 per cent.	„	40,000
Domestic expences in town and country, estimated at £3,500 per annum for 10 years	„	35,000
Total ...	£	127,385
Difference ...	£	2072

With respect to Mrs. Hastings, he says that 'the sum of one lakh of Sicca Rupees was assigned to trustees for her use as a marriage settlement in the year 1777. At that time all my fortune was lent upon mortgages and the bill was returned. When it was ultimately paid, the sum, with the interest, amounted to £22,234. This by the sale of jewels grew to £40,000, from which £10,000 were deducted for the purchase of a house and furniture in Park Lane, lately made over as a security for that sum assigned for the marriage settlement of Mrs. Imhoff, the wife of her son. I declare upon my honor, and even by all that is more sacred, that I have never added to her fortune since the day of my marriage.' "

The reasons assigned by Mr. Hastings for the purchase of his family seat are such as should win the assent even of Mr. Burke himself. "In 1789 I purchased the principal part of the estate of Daylesford, and about two years since the remainder. It was an object that I had long wished to possess. It was the spot in which I had passed much of my infancy, and I feel for it an affection of which an alien could not be susceptible, because I see in it attractions which that stage of life imprinted on my mind, and my memory still retains. It had been the property of my family during many centuries, and had not been more than 75 years out of their possession. I should not notice these trivial circumstances, but that in detailing the process of my expenses I feel that, in that part of them which relates to this place, I have to defend myself, if I can, against the charge of extravagance, and I fear I have no better excuse to make for it."

One very curious anecdote is through this letter for the first time disclosed to the public:—It appears that pending Mr. Hastings' trial, a subscription was actually made in India to enable him to pay the expenses, and in fact seventeen gentlemen subscribed and paid the sum of one thousand pounds each. On this subject Mr. Hastings thus expresses himself—"I am indebted for these remittances to the generosity of individuals; they were granted for the express purpose of relieving my wants. They were received in the years 1790 and 1791 most seasonably, at times in which, but for them, I should have been reduced to great distress. I do not mention this as an excuse for my accepting them, since I am not conscious of any positive law of moral obligation that forbade it. I mention it only to show that, while I was an object of envy to some and of jealousy to others, under the imputation of possessing inordinate wealth, and when, in addition to the charge of extravagance, I was publickly accused of the most corrupt disposal of it, I was actually on the verge of penury and of wanting the means of acquiring the common necessaries of life, but in the degrading resource of private credit to which I have since been actually compelled to submit."

In his conclusion he thus energetically addresses himself to the proprietory:—

"I take this occasion to return them my most grateful thanks for the distinguished honor which they have conferred upon me by their late resolutions. I thank them for their testimonies of their approbation of my services and for the bounty with which they have so literally rewarded them. That I have completely received as far as they could bestow it in their public declaration, that they thought me deserving of it, nor have I a wish respecting it, so far as it regards them, unsatisfied; but with respect to the resolution which they had been generally pleased to pass to indemnify me for the legal expences of my trial, I own I cannot contemplate its result with the same tranquil resignation. I require the accomplishment of it, not on the score of interest, but of honor that I may acquit myself of my engagements to those to whose confidence and friendship I owe that I am not absolutely destitute! With such a state I feel it repugnant to make my humble supplication to my employers that I may obtain from their generosity that relief which I once thought I had a right to expect from the justice and from the laws of my country."

(Signed) W. H.

The 14th April 1796.

The following are the circumstances of a daring outrage lately committed in the Province of Benares:—

Mr. Alexander Glegg, a gentleman engaged in the manufacture of Indigo, at Ashrufgur, situated within the Benares Province, but contiguous to the territory of the Nabob Vizier, was alarmed at midnight, on the 25th ultimo, by the firing of muskets. On getting up to make enquiry, a ball passed so near him as for some time to deprive him of recollection; at length recovering he prepared for resistance, but his servants having made their escape, he was seized and knocked down, and being put into a dooly, conveyed to a jungle where the whole of the banditti, computed to be five hundred, were collected together, and having broke open his trunks, which they had plundered, made a division of their booty.

At this time Mr. Glegg discerned that he had fallen into the hands of Sultanut Sing, a man of notorious bad character, who had formerly held some lands in Benares. He was compelled to give up the dooly to Sultanut Sing and himself to walk, in which manner they proceeded twenty miles in a north-east direction through the Nabob's country. He then represented to Sultanut Sing the impossibility of his walking further as he had neither stockings nor shoes, and his feet were inflamed by thorns, and the road of hard kunker, insomuch that he was unable to stand upright. A small dooly was in consequence provided, and on the 26th they continued their journey chiefly through jungles.

On the morning of 27th, Sultanut Sing sent for Mr. Glegg and made him write a letter to Mr. Lumsden at Benares to release his son, and to pay the rent of the Bodkapore talook, which he alleged to belong to him, declaring that his prisoner's life should be the forfeit, if this were not complied with.

At length their journey was continued by the light of the moon, and in the morning they arrived at the village of Sumsabad, where numbers of armed men paid their respects to Sultanut Sing, and amongst them Minorat Sing, of the same character, with above two hundred followers. This man having heard Mr. Glegg's relation and his conversation that Mr. Lumsden could not attend to the application made to him, in which case he was threatened with death, was induced to intercede for him with Sultanut Sing, and with some difficulty obtained his release on a promise of paying two hundred Rupees.

The 19th May 1796.

Prologue.

Spoken by Mr. Goter, at the Calcutta Theatre, on Tuesday the 10th of May 1796, at the representation of the Farces of All the World's a Stage and the Irish Widow, for the benefit of Mr. Battle.

For the poor Veteran, of some hard campaigns,
Who hides his scars, nor of his wounds complains,
Who on this dangerous field in arms has stood,
Or (for his country) smeared with tragic blood,
A tyrant conquered, or a host subdued,
I come to plead; a generous aid I beg,
For the worn body, and the wooden leg;
Poor Belisarius old, and helpless grown,
Asks a small tribute from this grateful town.
The wounded Soldier, all his labors past,
In royal bounty finds retreat at last;
With cheerful heart collects the social ring,
Prates of past war, and cries "God save my King."
Our hapless Heroes must unpensioned bleed,
No Chunar for the buskined Invalid.
From you alone, his hours of ease must flow,
You, who partook his mirth, will heal his woe.
The gallant Chief, within the lists of fame,
Dauntless supports the pride of Britain's name,
Returning home, some rich reward he gains
Blenheim's proud walls, or Woodstock's wide domains.
The people's loud huzzas, the Monarch's smile;
But who will count the wounds of Rank and File?
Thus Rundell, Cargill, erst our great Commanders,
Grew rich as Marlbro' from the spoil of Flanders,
For they whom fame lifts on her partial wing
Bear honors, favor, fortune, every thing:
But hard the lot the Subultern sustains,
His toils not less; no golden wreath he gains,
What tho' a Monarch here in all his glory;
At home alas! he'll tell another story,
His guards dismissed, unrobed behind the scene,
His crown a *Morah*,* some black drab his Queen,

* Note.—A foot-stool of cane.

Who at rebellion's head his thunders hurled;
Has now, not "fifty Ducats in the world."
Or he who lately taxed half human-kind,
Can scarcely now contrive "to raise the wind."
Shall poor old Recksey fear a sneaking dun?
Or Sheriff's Bums affright great Ammon's son?
Shall Father Luke like Sir John Falstaff say
"I am a Rogue if I have drank to-day?"
No; surely not, for every Briton grants,
His ready aid when friendless merit wants;
And those bright eyes which still at sorrow flow,
Those snowy breasts which melt at fancied woe,
To real griefs will sure their cares extend,
And if they can't enrich, at least befriend,
And thus shall calm reflection end this night,
When liberal pity dignifies delight,
When pleasure fires her torch at virtue's flame
And mirth is bounty, with an humble name.

THE 16TH JUNE 1796.

We understand that accounts have been received from Jujeram, dated the 6th instant, which mention that the French Privateer sailed from the roads of Coringa on the 5th, with her three prizes, but that she was still in sight. An Officer of one of the prizes, who had been detained on board of the Privateer for several days, and was afterwards permitted to go on shore, reports her to be a small crazy vessel, carrying twelve nine-pounders, and about one hundred and fifty Europeans. She is commanded by a Captain DeForgue, and has on board for the purpose of deception a Brig's mainroom, which can be rigged in a few minutes, and has painted cloths for her sides. She sailed from Mauritius in March, and had been on the Coast a fortnight. It was said that the Commander had declared it was his intention to proceed to Balasore roads, after he had seen his prizes clear of the Coast.

THE 14TH JULY 1796.

From the Madras Courier.

Land Winds.

The land winds to the northward have been this season more continued and fatal than was ever before experienced. Letters from

Innacondah mention their violence and heat as being unparalleled, and that many travellers and numbers of cattle had perished in consequence.

From Timmeracottah we learn that fifteen Natives, who were travelling on the road near that place, had sought refuge from the burning gale in an adjacent tope; the shade afforded by the trees, however, was of little avail to these unfortunate wretches, for, in an hour after their arrival, every one of the fifteen was struck dead by the wind and found stretched out a parched and lifeless corpse beneath the trees.

THE 25TH AUGUST 1796.

The superb State Chariot, built by order of Government, for the King of Ava, has been exhibited at Messrs. Stewarts for some days past, and, as might have been expected, has particularly attracted the attention of the curious.

For the amusement of our readers at a distance, and of those who may not have an opportunity of seeing it, we have the pleasure to lay before them the following description :—

The body, which is similar to a fashionable English Chariot, is on a handsome craneneck carriage-part. It has side and hind lights, as the carriages in general used in this country. On the top of the body is a temple, built in the Chinese style, square at the base, rising gradually in tiers to a point; with small vanes at the corners of each tier, and a large one at the top. The temple is ornamented with thirty-six lamps, and together with the body makes the whole height of this magnificent carriage of State about eighteen feet from the ground. On the fore part of the carriage, which is richly carved, is placed a chair, with the figure of a lion on each side, in the attitude of guarding it; behind the chair, a spread eagle. There are also two figures of lions on the carriage-part behind; in the same attitude as the former.

The ground of the whole body, carriage-part and temple, is gold; the body is painted a lozenge pattern, formed by myrtle leaves and wild roses, with a white flower in the centre: and an elegant foliage border round the pannels. On the door, front and hind panels, peacocks are represented; in the two former displaying the plumage of that much admired bird in all its beauty.

The temple is richly carved and painted agreeably to the design given; and the ornament appears (if we may be allowed the expression) a composition of the Gothic and Arabesque.

The carriage-part is also richly carved and painted to correspond with the body and temple.

The body is lined with crimson velvet, richly embroidered with a variety of ornaments, helmets, trophies of war, &c. &c., disposed with much judgment, and the whole superbly ornamented with broad gold lace and fringe. Within the roof is fixed a large mirror, which, from inverting the objects under it, has a singular and pleasing effect; the bottom of the chair in front is also covered with crimson velvet trimmed with gold lace; and the back richly painted like the body, with a foliage border.

The braces by which the body is supported are covered with red Morocco leather, edged with yellow, stitched with gold thread, and have large guilt octagon buckles.

The whole has been executed agreeable to a drawing brought by Captain Symes from Ava, with some very trifling deviations.

The 25th August 1796.

A very melancholy circumstance happened on Wednesday last to Mr. Isaac Abraham, an Armenian, at Kishnaghur. The people of a neighbouring village informed Mr. Abraham that a tyger had made his appearance in an adjoining Indigo field, where he had taken cover under a small clump of bushes. On receiving this notice, he collected between forty and fifty burkundosses and coolies, and having armed them with musquets, matchlocks, and other weapons, sallied forth in quest of the enemy.

He was soon perceived a little way from the banks of a nullah, on the spot the villagers had pointed out, allowing the party to approach him without any indication of alarm. He was found to be a royal male tyger, and of extraordinary size. When within fifteen or twenty yards, Mr. Abraham levelled his gun, desiring the burkundosses to reserve their fire. Mr. Abraham's ball wounded the animal in one of his fore legs, which, at the same time that it disabled him somewhat, irritated him exceedingly: and as he immediately issued from the bushes, menacing an attack, the coolies and burkundosses instantly took to flight, leaving Mr. Abraham and a boy of twelve or fourteen years of age to support the conflict.

The tyger now made at the boy just mentioned, who stood at a distance near the bank of the nullah, by leaping into which he escaped the fury of the pursuing animal. Mr. Abraham, alarmed for the safety of the boy, had, with more spirit than prudence on observing his danger, closely followed the tyger, in order to rescue the lad. When within four or five yards, the tyger, suddenly turning round, made a spring at Mr. Abraham, and striking him on the shoulders, brought him to the ground. After a struggle of perhaps nearly a minute, the animal seized him by the right breast, and held him to the ground. In this dreadful situation, Mr. Abraham, with great presence of mind, seized the monster with his left hand in so sensible a part that, by the force of his compression, he obliged the animal to quit his hold, and to make off with the most dismal howling.

Mr. Abraham was taken up in a state so dreadfully mangled as to leave no hope of his recovery. The bones of his right shoulder were shattered to pieces, and his breast on the same side miserably lacerated. He was brought to Calcutta on Tuesday morning, where he expired on the same day.

THE 6TH OCTOBER 1796.

Extract of a letter from Tipperah.

"My female elephant is suckling a young one she had by a male elephant of Mr. Imhoff's, and is again about twelve months in calf by an elephant belonging to the Cudwa Raja, which elephant, in conjunction with one of Mr. Harris's, hath probably furnished another exception to the assertion that has been too confidently made by naturalists that these animals never breed in a domestic state.

"What will the people of Europe say to this"!!!

THE 17TH NOVEMBER 1796

By the "Henrietta" we learn that the Honorable Company's packet, the "Swallow, Captain Simpson, with Captain Cox and suite on board, arrived at Rangoon on the 14th October.

The day following the superb State Coach was landed under a salute of twenty-one guns from the "Swallow," and a like number from the Fort, amidst an innumerable concourse of spectators, who had assembled from all quarters of the country, attended by a great number of war-boats, with music playing, and all the Chiefs in their Court dresses.

On the 16th October, Captain Cox landed from the "Swallow" under a salute of fifteen guns, and an equal number from the "Henrietta," and was received on shore by all the Rangoon Chiefs, under a salute from the Fort of fifteen guns.

Captain Cox was received by the Burman Government with every mark of attention and respect due to his station.

THE 24TH NOVEMBER 1796.

On Monday last a dispatch was received by the Supreme Government from Major Kirkpatrick, Resident at Hyderabad, forwarding a copy of the treaty of friendship and alliance recently concluded between the Court of Poonah and His Highness Nizam-ul-Mulk, Soubah of the Deccan. The dispatches were read at the Council Board on Monday, when a royal salute was fired from Fort William in celebration of the auspicious event which they announced.

The treaty with the Nizam and the Paishwa is highly favorable to the former. The hard conditions prescribed at the disgraceful peace of Kerdlah have been rescinded. The whole of the territory at that time ceded to the Mahrattas is now restored to the Nizam, and his bond, granted at the same time for the payment of the enormous sum of two crores of Rupees, is cancelled by the present treaty; and also the Nizam's favorite minister, who was held as an hostage by the Mahrattas for the exact fulfilment of the terms of the late peace, has been restored, and is expected at Hyderabad in the course of the ensuing month.

As the Nizam is the oldest and one of our most faithful allies, the successful issue of his negociation with the Mahratta States is justly considered as a circumstance favorable to the English interest.

Mirror.

THE 29TH DECEMBER 1796.

On Monday last accounts were brought to town of a French Privateer, mounting twenty guns, having run into Balasore roads, where she had captured three pilot schooners. One of these schooners has been re-taken and safely brought back to Diamond Harbour, and it is the medium through which the intelligence relative to the Privateer has been communicated.

The Privateer came in from the eastward and was first seen on the morning of the 21st current standing in for the roads; and as she was supposed to be either an English or a neutral ship bound into the river,

the "Hay" schooner bore down in order to put a Pilot on board. When within pistol shot the mistake was discovered, but it was now too late to escape; and the enemy took possession of the schooner. The Privateer by some means had got possession of the Pilot's private signal to bear down, which soon after the capture of the "Hay" was displayed to the "Ranger" and "Cornwallis," both of which were then in sight. These schooners bore down in obedience to the signal, and thus fell into the enemy's hands.

The Pilots and all the other Europeans, belonging to the schooners, were ordered on board the Privateer. The enemy then manned and armed the "Hay," reserving her to cruize in company. On board the two other schooners, the "Ranger" and the "Cornwallis," they put a prize master and three seamen, leaving the lascars attached, to assist in the duty of the schooners, both of which were ordered to make the best of their way for the Mauritius.

The recaptured schooner is the "Ranger." The following are the particulars of her reprisal :—

The four Frenchmen on board the "Ranger" locked their prisoners in the hold, and having kept them for the first day without provision, the lascars represented to them that they would willingly assist in working the schooner, and were only desirous of having their usual allowance of provision. On this they were permitted to come upon deck. The serang, now finding that there were only four Frenchmen left on board, formed the design of recovering the schooner, and his intention being made known to the lascars, they, to a man, heartily joined in the scheme. On the evening of the day after the capture, the Frenchmen being then in the cabin, the serang resolved to take that opportunity of carrying his plan into execution. Arming himself and the lascars with billets of wood, and such other matters as were in the way, they arranged themselves into two bodies, one on each gangway, prepared for attack. The Frenchmen hearing the noise came upon deck, and ran forward to the lascars; the first that approached was received by a violent blow, which being immediately followed up with a stroke from a wood axe, he fell senseless on the deck, and was thrown overboard. On perceiving the fate of their companion, the surviving Frenchmen ran below to get at their musquets; but being closely pursued by the serang and a number of his lascars, they were soon compelled to submit, and were then secured in irons.

On getting possession of the schooner, the serang assumed the command. The steering sails were hauled down, and the vessel's course directed to an opposite point; but the serang, knowing nothing of the compass, and being out of sight of land, even if it had been day, he had recourse to the Frenchman, his late prize master, whom he ordered upon deck; and telling him that he had seen him consult a chart, he ordered it to be produced, and that he would direct the proper course for Point Palmiras. A compliance with these orders was enforced by threatening to throw the Frenchman overboard, should he attempt to deceive them. Intimidated by this threat, the late prize master was perfectly obedient; the proper course was directed, and on the 23rd they came in sight of the Point, when the serang was perfectly acquainted with bearings and distances, and returned to the river in triumph with his prize and his prisoners.

When the "Ranger" was re-taken, the "Cornwallis" was in company, but the recapture was so well managed, and being favored by the darkness of the evening which had been judiciously chosen for the time of the enterprize, that the people on board the other schooner had no intimation of the scheme that was going forward, which otherwise might have been easily defeated.

It is almost superfluous to say that the gallantry and good conduct of the serang and his companions will not pass unrewarded.

THURSDAY, 5TH JANUARY 1797.

The Arts.

Banks has finished a very fine model of Marquis Cornwallis, for the purpose of making a statue in marble, which is to be sent to Madras, and placed in a conspicuous station as a mark of the gratitude of the East India Company, for the military services of the gallant veteran. The figure appears in Parliamentary Robes. On the pedestal there is to be a *basso relievo*, expressing the surrender of the sons of Tippoo to the British Hero. The figure is well conceived, and the attitude is heroic, without affectation. The likeness is said to be very exact.

This artist is also employed on an urn which is to be erected in honor of the late Colonel Kyd. In Calcutta Colonel Kyd was distinguished for botanical researches; India is indebted to him for many valuable plants which he brought from various quarters, and which are now in the most flourishing state in Calcutta and its vicinity. This artist has contrived to express the botanical labours of the Colonel around the urn, which is very large.

THE 12TH JANUARY 1797.

From the Madras Gazette, 24th December 1796.

Yesterday morning, by appointment of His Highness the Nabob, Mr. Johnston, accompanied by Captain Gardner, and the Right Honorable the Governor's Private Secretary, waited on His Highness, at his Palace at Chepauk, for the purpose of presenting a letter from His Majesty the King of Great Britain.

Mr. Johnston proceeded from Mackay's garden on an elephant, and was preceded by several led elephants richly caparisoned (on one of which the King's letter was borne), attended by an escort from the Nabob's Body Guard, with standards, drums, trumpets, &c., &c.

From the gate, near the Government Garden, leading to the Durbar, His Highness's Troops were drawn up in two lines, through which the procession moved, and on approaching the line, was received with a royal salute.

The Nabob met Mr. Johnston at the extremity of the verandah, and led him thence into the Durbar where His Majesty's letter was presented, after the usual ceremonies.

Previous to the letter being delivered, Mr. Johnston is said to have addressed himself to His Highness in nearly the following terms:—

"That he (Mr. Johnston) had it in command from the King of Great Britain, to wait on, and deliver to His Highness a letter from His Majesty.

"That he was concerned that a tedious distressing voyage had long prevented him from fulfilling his Majesty's gracious intentions.

"That after many unfavorable events, he had at length, in obedience to the royal command, the particular satisfaction and distinguished honor of delivering into the hands of His Highness the letters intrusted to him by his Most Gracious Sovereign."

At the moment of His Highness's receiving the letter, a second salute was fired.

The whole of His Highness's family, a number of Cawns and principal Officers of the Durbar were present at this ceremony, and afterwards tendered the customary nuzzurs suitable to the occasion.

Mr. Johnston then took his leave, attended with the same honors as at his entrance.

THE 19TH JANUARY 1797.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Gazette.

SIR,

IN the last Calcutta Chronicle there appeared a well written, and apparently well meant, account of the late Robert Burns, the Scotch Poet; as it is, however, inaccurate in some important particulars, I beg leave to submit to you the following facts:—

Mr. Burns was born in the country of Ayr, in the year 1759, on an estate that belonged to the late Mr. John Fergusson of Calcutta. He chose the profession of his father, that of a farmer, and lately occupied a part of the estate of Mr. Claud Alexander, also of this town. Till lately, rural economy was not much studied in that part of Britain, and it is still far from being a lucrative employment. It was, therefore, rather the misfortune than the fault of poor Burns that he left nothing behind him but his moral character and poetical reputation. In those rural occupations he was not undistinguished. The society for the improvement of agriculture, manufactures, and commerce in Scotland more than once adjudged him a premium as a successful cultivator of flax. His poetical merits were at the same time gradually displayed by occasional productions circulated among his acquaintances.

Mr. Burns' education, even in this subordinate sphere, was above the common; he was taught writing, accounts, and French by Mr. Murdock, now an eminent teacher in London. He acquired also some acquaintance with the dead languages, but his knowledge was chiefly increased by reading classical authors in the English language.

In his circumstances, highly polished manners were not to be attained; Burns' behaviour, however, was correct, and the writer of this has seen him in company with some of the first characters in Scotland, where easy condescension on one side, and modest dignity on the other, so maintained the balance of society, that no painful superiority or intrusive familiarity was suffered or apprehended. With his poetical talents the world is already acquainted; his epistolary productions are less known, though full of life and brilliancy. The late Earl of Glencairn, who was no incompetent judge, has preserved several of his letters, and was often heard to declare that the moral worth exhibited in them, afforded juster subject for praise than the finest effusions of his muse.

This leads me to speak of the moral character of our poet, the most material defect in the account above alluded to. Burns had an active mind, with a warm and benevolent disposition; though his conduct might not at all times be guided by strict prudence, the probity of his character was unimpeached. To habitual intemperance he never was addicted; yet in this point, fame hath most materially injured him. Strangers who saw him only in his hours of jollity have noticed this imperfection without reflecting that, on the same grounds, it might be imputed to many exemplary characters. The poetical effusions which from time to time appeared in the periodical papers abundantly show that his talents remained unimpaired. That the sale of his writings should never have relieved his distresses is easily to be accounted for, by reflecting on the disadvantage which the rustic bard must have had in treating with an experienced bookseller.

The other particulars relating to his singular character are stated in the Chronicle with sufficient accuracy, and it is certainly with much propriety that his widow and helpless offspring are held up to our commiseration. The history of Burns will, in all probability, be handed down to posterity, and it must be deeply regretted that it should record the cold indifference of his cotemporaries. His numerous acquaintances, in whose breasts his memory must still live, cannot surely fail to testify their regard to the parent by showing compassion to his children.

While the writings of Burns continue to please, posterity may draw, from the history of his life, this instructive lesson that it is dangerous to forsake a useful profession for the smiles of pretended patrons; to give up independence for the delusive hope of advancement.

AMICUS.

THE 19TH JANUARY 1797.

Extract of a letter from Futtyghur, dated the 8th instant.

"By the last accounts Zemaun Shah has passed Rotas, a strong Fort on the west of the Jhelum, about seventy coss from the Attock, and about eighty coss from Lahore. The coss of that country is estimated at one mile and a half; he was therefore about 120 miles from Lahore. Lahore by direct road is 250 coss from Delhi or 375 miles.

"The Shah last year conquered all the country between the Indus and the Jhelum, which comprizes nearly a fourth of the Seiks country, extending from the ghauts leading to Cashmere, to the vicinity of Moultan, and his object apparently is to subjugate the countries lying between the Jhelum and the Chenaub, and between this river and the Rawee, as far as Lahore. Another season may secure to him the Punjab; but until he shall have, by victories in those parts, secured to his troops an uninterrupted passage, there cannot surely be any serious alarm from him."

THE 26TH JANUARY 1797.

From the Bombay Courier.

A Jogee, who has taken up his abode at Mumbadevi tank, and who arrived about a fortnight since from Benares, appears to have attracted much of the public attention, particularly that of the natives, to which he is no less recommended by the singularity of having his hands fixed above his head, than by his reputation as a traveller, in which he vivals our celebrated Forster; we, among others, have thought him a proper subject of enquiry, and shall be happy if the following particulars, which we have collected, shall be found to gratify our readers.

His name is Paranpoori, a native of the city of Canoge; at a very early age he became the disciple of a Sanyasi, named Samilolpoori, and at twelve took a vow of penance, common among men of his persuasion ambitious of reputation; this consisted in raising his hands above his

head, crossed the one over the other, in which state they have ever since been fixed, a period of forty years; as it may be imagined, the muscles of his arms are wasted and become rigid by this unnatural position, yet we understand that the limit of his penance being nearly expired, the Jogee proposes, when he returns to Benares, to use the means employed upon such occasions to recover the use of them, and does not doubt of success.

As a Jogee or Sanyasi he professes to have abandoned the vanities of the world, subduing his passions and devoting his time to contemplation; he is attended by seven disciples (one of whom is totally naked) who serve him, and anticipate every want with the most obsequious respect.

Until within these twelve years which he has passed at Benares, living upon the revenue of a small village, which the liberality of Mr. Hastings caused to be settled upon him, he had passed a life of uninterrupted travel. In attempting to define his route, we fear that our information will be exposed to suspicion, but this must not deter us from relating that he is said to have advanced through Tartary as far to north as Moscow in Russia, a latitude upon a parallel with the northern counties of England; descending from thence he touched at Astrachan, and passing along the western shores of the Caspian he crossed over to Bussorah, from whence he made a tour of Persia, visiting its most celebrated cities. He has even penetrated into China by the way of Nepal: of the Peninsula of India, there are few parts he has not seen; he has visited Ceylon, and performed his devotions at the celebrated Pagodas of Ramisseram.

We cannot take upon ourselves to vouch for the truth of his account, nor does it follow, because we believe it, it should equally receive the credit of our readers; yet it will be saying something in its behalf that others who have examined the narrative of Paranpoori with better opportunities than we have possessed, and more diligence than we have been enabled to bestow, pretend that the truth of it is susceptible of demonstration, and consequently entitled to confidence.

The 9th February 1797.

Extract of a letter from Futtygurh, dated 28th January.

"We are now encamped, about two coss from Futtygurh, in a westerly direction, where we wait the arrival of the Cawnpore forces; which will be joined by the Nabob's troops at Canoge.

"Should necessity require it, which, however, I do not think will be the case, I presume we should all make a movement towards Delhi.

"The Persian paper of yesterday, from Delhi, which is now before me, mentions as follows :—

"Zemaun Shah had formed his army into seven divisions, and endeavoured by different roads to surprize the rear of the Seikhs; but being unsuccessful, had again united his forces.

"A most desperate battle was fought at Umritsur: it commenced at eight o'clock in the morning, when the Shah opened his *shutur renauls*, or small pieces mounted on camels, upon the Seikhs, and both parties commenced a heavy fire with matchlocks, which continued till two o'clock.

"About this time the Seikhs, finding they had made no impression on the enemy, gave the signal for a general charge; and agreeable to their mode in close combat, flung away their turbans, let loose their hair, put their beards in their mouths, and dashed into the midst of the Abdallah army, sword in hand.

"The Ackbar says, the two armies continued thus engaged for four hours, when Zemaun's troops gave way, and were pursued by the Seikhs to the very entrance of Lahore.

"It is mentioned that 35,000 men were killed in this engagement; 20,000 on the part of the Shah, and 15,000 of the Seikhs."

The 9th March 1797.

Mr. Burke has published two letters addressed to a member of the present Parliament, in which he deprecates, with his wonted power of eloquence and ingenuity, the measure of the English administration having recognized "the regicide Government of France." He contends that war, baneful as he admits it to be, is yet better an hundred-fold with all its horrors, than a peace with a Government founded in anarchy and blood, and which, he alleges, will tend to the immediate subversion of all order and social happiness throughout Europe.

Mr. Burke pronounces this pamphlet to be his farewell words to the public. He declares he does not expect to live six months longer, nay probably not as many days; and that he should not die in peace with his own conscience without endeavouring to display the danger and

[Note.—These are two out of the three celebrated "letters on a Regicide Peace" published in 1796.]

fallacy of the principles of any pacific system with such a demoniacal Government as that which now rules over France.

Public curiosity was so much excited by this publication from Mr. Burke, that several thousand copies of the pamphlet were sold in the course of a few hours; and the three first editions were completely exhausted before the sailing of the "Warren Hastings," though it had been published but a couple of days. Two copies of this pamphlet have been brought by the "Hastings."

THE 9TH MARCH 1797.

Selection or Music from the works of Handel in the New Church.

By a Correspondent.

We are happy in being able to present the public with a more correct and accurate account than any that has hitherto appeared in print, of the performance which took place on Monday evening, the 27th of last month, and on Friday evening the 3rd instant, for the benefit of the Free School Society.

The Orchestra consisted, as was announced, of a greater number of performers than ever were assembled upon any other occasion, either in Calcutta, or, as we believe, in any part of India, and was arranged as follows:—

The instrumental parts.

15	Violins...	6	Violincellos—	4	Flutes.
6	Tenors ..	2	Double basses.	6	Clarinets and occasionally 2 Hautboys.
4	Horns ...	1	Serpent ...		Kettle Drums.
6	Bassoons.	2	Trumpets ...		Bass Drums.

And the organ for the thorough Bass. The vocal performers altos, contos, and trebles, countertenors, tenors and basses, to the number of twenty-six, or twenty-eight; for the Orchestra, on the second evening, we were glad to see, was increased.

The music was divided into three parts, which, were it not in so sacred a place, and upon such an occasion, would have been termed three acts.

The first Part opened with the overture in the Messiah.

Then followed—

The Recitative "Comfort ye my people," and the song "Every valley, &c.," from the Messiah.

Duett "Oh never, never bow we down, and Chorus, } Judas.
" we never will bow down" ... .. } Maccabeus.

Song "Love sounds the Alarm," Acis and Galatea.
Song "A father offering up his only child," Jeptha.
Chorus "Sing on to God," Judas Maccabeus.

Part the Second.

Overture, Saul, followed by the Dead March.
Recitative and Song "Ye Sacred Priests," Jeptha.
Trio "The flocks shall leave the Mountains," Acis and G.
Song "Angels ever bright and fair" Theodora.
Chorus "Lift up your heads," Messiah.

Part the Third.

Overture to the occasional Oratorio.
Song "Loud as the Thunder's awful voice," Samson.
Song "Pious orgies," Judas Maccabeus.
Duett "Oh Death! where is thy Sting," Messiah.

In the place of which on the second evening was very judiciously introduced the.

Song "Then will I Jehovah praise," Occa's Oratorio.
Song "I know that my Redeemer liveth," Messiah.
Grand Chorus "Hallelujah," Messiah.

Never were performances conducted with more literal exactitude to the previous advertisements, with greater propriety of decorum by the numerous performers in the several parts, nor listened to with more attention, and we never remember so great an assemblage collected upon any occasion in Calcutta as were present in Church on the first evening, there having been between 600 and 700 tickets delivered at the door.

Immediately on the opening of the gates, which was precisely as the Church clock struck seven, the Church was filled, and very shortly afterwards so crowded, that many were not able to procure good seats, for the construction and fullness of the Orchestra were as well worth seeing as the music was worth the silent and respectful attention paid for the performance throughout.

About twenty-five minutes past seven the performers, in one genera movement, walked into the Orchestra, and took the several seats and stations which had been previously allotted to them. The organ then

gave note, and one general tuning of the instruments commenced, which was expeditiously effected; a short pause ensued.

And about half past seven, as was advertised, the performance commenced. Between the first and second, and the second and third parts, the performers all retired from the Orchestra, and returned to their places at the call of the organ, after being absent about ten or fifteen minutes. The whole was concluded each evening about twenty minutes after eleven o'clock.*

The second performance, we are sorry to remark, was not so numerously attended as the first; the satisfaction given to the audience on the latter evening, we are happy to add, was at least as great, if not greater than on the former, and we are not at all at a loss to account for the Church having only been pleasantly and commodiously filled. The circumstances to which that was owing were the arrival of many of the ships from Europe,† which called numbers of persons from Calcutta to meet their relations and friends, anxiously and long expected; the dispatch of several ships to Europe, which at that period called many to embark for their passages, many others to be occupied in preparations for their voyages, and some in the duties of their offices to effect the dispatch of the vessels. The new comers, whom we should have expected to attend such a novel and uncommon performance, were not arrived in town; many of their friends were detained at home to receive and welcome them on their appearance, and the expence which would have been incurred on a second attendance by many families where the guests were numerous must, no doubt, have operated as another cause. The absence of the Governor General with his suite and family, and of the principal Officers of the general staff upon calls of duty, was also not a little to be regretted, and from the haste required for the second evening, owing to some of the principal performers being about to quit Calcutta in order to repair to their several Stations and employments in the country, the admission tickets could not, with all the zeal and activity used upon the occasion, be prepared and ready for delivery until the day of performance; upon the whole, however, the charity we learn has been essentially benefitted, as about one thousand‡ tickets were disposed of for the two performances.

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* We think there is a mistake in stating the time the performance took up: it concluded about twenty minutes before eleven.

† About eight hundred.

‡ [NOTE.—The Editor has heard an old civil servant, who came out in 1793, declare that he had witnessed large dinner-tables half emptied of their guests by the mere arrival of ships from Europe.]

The instrumental parts were exactly and boldly executed; the songs and vocal music in general extremely well sung, and the choruses truly grand, especially from the introduction of the trumpets and drums. In short, the whole went off both evenings in a style that seldom has been witnessed, to the satisfaction of the respective audiences; and scarcely a wish left ungratified, although much had been sanguinely expected.

Of the particular parts it might be judged too officious in us now critically to remark, but we cannot avoid adding that an annual performance of the same kind would not only prove highly gratifying to the public, but advantageous and beneficial to the charity, and must ensure a numerous and respectable attendance.

The Governors and Managers, we also understand, have expressed their obligations to Mr. Stewart, who, by a generous and well-timed exertion of his abilities, constructed and finished, in about two days, a very large and commodious Orchestra, which was projected in front of the organ loft, and extended ever two-fifths of the body of the Church.

We had nearly forgotten to mention that we were happy to observe a Lady placed at the Piano Forte in front of the Orchestra, who considerably aided the general effect by her accompaniment to the voices, in several of the songs and recitative, as it is difficult in this climate to keep the organ so well and correctly in order as to be in all cases suited to the more delicate parts of such a performance.

THE 30TH MARCH 1797.

To the British inhabitants of Calcutta, 19th June 1796.

GENTLEMEN,

I have now the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter congratulating me on my acquittal of all the charges preferred against me in England.

I return you my most sincere thanks for this instance of your attention to me, on an occasion so interesting to my credit and peace of mind; and for the confirmation which you have joined to it, of your former approbation of my conduct, during the period in which I held the chief administration in Bengal.

The mode which you have chosen to convey to me this testimony of your good will claims also my further thanks. Though independent and complete in itself, yet, by communicating it through the channel of the Court of Directors, you have given it the effect of an appeal to their justice. It was transmitted to me by their commands, in a letter signed by their Chairman and Deputy Chairman, expressive, in the most honorable terms, of their accordance with the sentiments which it contained.

To a man, whom a strange fatality has involved, through the course of a long official life, in an unremitted struggle for the means of discharging with effect the duties of his station, and guarding his reputation from dishonor, declarations of applause and affection from those who stood, by position, nearest to the seat or influence of that authority in which he so long participated, and whose operations he in a great measure directed, are of more worth than any that wealth and honors united could yield. Such, I can truly affirm, they are in my estimation of them.

You, gentlemen, have many claims of old to my regard. There was a time in which the authority of my public office derived a considerable support from the influence of your good opinion of the manner in which it had been exercised. The knowledge of your sentiments, publicly and authentically expressed on the day of my departure from Calcutta, contributed largely to support my credit with my countrymen in England, when, but for this and similar aids, it must have sunk under the pressure of accusations heaped upon me without number, and yet unrevoked, in the name of the most revered body upon earth. These are personal benefits which I must ever remember with a grateful heart, nor is the impression made upon it by the prompt and ardent zeal, which you have ever manifested to co-operate with the Government itself in seasons of great exigency, less deeply marked, though blended with an esteem arising from a more disinterested consideration.

When I parted, in the year 1785, from that community to which I had attached myself by an intercourse of many years, and by various relations, my heart sorrowed for the separation, but consoled itself with the hope, which a conscious reflection of a long, a well-intended, and a successful service entitled me to indulge, that I might still devote what remained of the active portion of my life to the advancement of your welfare, with that of the State on which it depended. I have been disappointed, and have painfully, though patiently, borne the disappointment. Yet has it not been wholly unprofitable. The voluminous

evidence produced in the course of my long trial has incidentally brought to light many of the virtues of my countrymen and fellow servants in India, which would otherwise have remained sunk in obscurity: it has, in a great measure, removed the prejudices which had been excited against them, and shewn them deserving of the love and respect of their brethren at home for the firm regard which they have shewn to their common interests, for the candour and simplicity of their manners, and the gentleness and moderation with which they have generally, and almost individually, demeaned themselves towards the native inhabitants of the provinces dependant on the British Dominion, over whom the ascendancy of the national character is scarcely less prevalent than the power with which it is in many instances officially associated. These virtues, while they tend to promote the duration of that dominion, by binding it on willing minds, reflect, at the same time, a credit on the British name, and give to their possessors a double title to the affection of every man who bears it.

In the many different occupations which I have filled in India from my early youth upwards, I have had more opportunities of knowing the general character of my countrymen resident in it, but more particularly in the provinces of Bengal, than almost any other man, and I dare to pronounce, as I would if called upon before the judgment seat of Heaven, that, in the sentiment and practice of the two best affections which constitute the bond of society, namely, public spirit and generosity, they are not surpassed, if equalled, by any people upon earth. I might appeal to a very recent instance of both if it were necessary to display to you the exhibition of your own deeds, and God forbid that my countrymen, if ever this writing should come to their knowledge, should want a monitor to remind them of their benefactors, or to awaken in their breasts the sentiments which are due to those who feel for their distresses, and manifest a solicitude without the profession of it, to relieve them.

To the Almighty disposer of human events I humbly and fervently offer up my prayers for your prosperity, for the prosperity of the British Empire in India, and for the ease, content, and happiness of the inhabitants of it who have a more immediate and indispensable claim to its protection.

I have the honor to be, with the most grateful and indelible attachments,

GENTLEMEN,

Your much obliged and faithful servant,

(Signed) WARREN HASTINGS.

THE 30TH MARCH 1797.

Bombay Courier.

All accounts from Guzerat concur in mentioning the flattering promise which prevails of the approaching cotton harvest; the precipitate avidity, however, of some who prematurely opened the market and the prospect which offered of favorable sales at China, raised the demands of the farmers to the exorbitant rate of 120 Rupees the candy, and this for loose unpacked cotton at Broach, a price at once exceeding every thing that has been known of the kind, and much beyond what the trade or the existing circumstances would warrant; the mercantile houses concerned in the trade to China have accordingly resolved to suspend their purchases, and rather than submit to such an imposition, must have been constrained to leave a part of their tonnage unemployed; this resolution has already operated so favorably as very sensibly to reduce the price, and it must yet sustain a much further abatement before the merchants will be tempted to take it off the cultivator's hands.

THE 20TH APRIL 1797.

Madras Courier.

On Friday morning between nine and ten o'clock the Right Hon'ble the Governor with the Members of the Council, attended by several of his Majesty's and most of the Company's Civil and Military servants at the Presidency, proceeded to the Palace of Chepauk for the purpose of delivering a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors to His Highness the Nabob.

From the gate of his Highness's garden near to the Triplicane Road a street was formed of his Majesty's and the Company's troops, through which the procession passed.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor was met at the gate of the Palace by His Highness the Nabob, and conducted into the Durbar, where the letter having been first read by Mr. Secretary Webbe, was presented to His Highness. It was couched in terms of nearly the purport following :—

"That the Court of Directors had received the letter of His Highness communicating the melancholy tidings of the death of His Highness's late venerable father the Nabob Wallaja Bahadur, and that His Highness had in consequence succeeded to the Government of the Car-

natick. That they sincerely condoled with His Highness for the great loss which His Highness had sustained, but in looking to his accession to the Musnud of his forefathers, an event which had been insured by the treaty of 1792, they had to offer to His Highness not only their present unfeigned congratulations, but the strongest assurances of friendship and regard on every future occasion.

That in tendering their first respects to His Highness, it was with great concern that they felt themselves obliged to observe that they had received intelligence from India which had given them to understand that His Highness had offered some objections to a modification of the treaty of 1792, as proposed by the Right Hon'ble the Governor, within a short period after His Highness had succeeded to the Musnud.

But at the same time that the Court felt the necessity of remarking the circumstance to His Highness, they were ready to admit that His Highness had the option either to receive or reject the proposal offered by His Lordship. But when they allowed this, His Highness, they trusted, would excuse them in observing that the treaty of 1792 had two leading features, protection on the one side, and a security for the payment of a certain and fixed subsidy on the other.

That the Company, by the nature of the Treaty and their obligation with his Highness, were peculiarly interested in all that concerned His Highness's personal and political situation; and while they were fulfilling the various duties of such obligations, by constantly maintaining a large Army, the expense of which has been considerably augmented since the framing of the Treaty, and were consulting, in all they could, for the prosperity and safety of His Highness's countries, it could not be supposed that they should view with indifference any measures which might have a tendency to lessen and depreciate His Highness's revenues, and eventually cut off to the Company the prospect of the subsidy solemnly undertaken in the Treaty, so that the expense of maintaining the peace and safety of the Carnatic might be constant and certain on the one part, while the share and participation in the burthen of the defence of the mutual and common territories would be uncertain and precarious on the other.

That they were induced to notice a matter so serious in their consideration to his Highness from a conviction of a practice which had long obtained, and which, if not discontinued, might throw His Highness's pecuniary affairs into great difficulty and hazard; they alluded to

the usage of negociating usurious loans or Tuncaws on the revenue, a practice which, if extended to the districts named in the schedule annexed to the Treaty, would not only be considered by all impartial persons as a deviation from the Treaty itself, which it concerned His Highness to observe, but would also tend to lessen, if not annihilate, the value of the Company's security, which it behoved them to respect. That it was most distant from them, in offering such observations to His Highness, to create any unpleasing sensations in his breast; but it could not occur again if His Highness would accede to the proposed modification suggested on their behalf by the Right Hon'ble the Governor, by which every possible cause of difference in future between His Highness and the Company would be avoided. That, impressed with the necessity of his Highness's acquiescence in the manner proposed, they had directed Lord Hobart to open a fresh negociation with His Highness for this purpose, and to which they entreated His Highness, in the most earnest manner, to lend a favorable mind. That in promoting a matter so near to the Company, they should consider His Highness as affording an early and unquestionable manifestation of his regard for the Company and British Nation; but should His Highness, unfortunately, be not induced to listen to the proposal, that they should ever lament that His Highness's accession had been marked by a disinclination to attend to the first request which his friends the Company had earnestly made to his Highness, the leading objects of which, they had reason to know, had been ardently desired and wished by the confidential Ministers of their illustrious Sovereign."

On the letter being presented to His Highness a Royal Salute was fired, and three vollies of musquetry by the troops attending.

His Highness was pleased to signify his thanks to the Right Hon'ble the Governor for the respectful manner in which the letter had been delivered to him, and notified his intention of returning an answer at some future opportunity. His Lordship, after the useful ceremonies, took his leave.

THE 27TH APRIL 1797.

Bombay Courier.

Having been favored with an interesting article of information from the French language relative to the progress of the Russians towards Persia, professing to be an extract from the *Bagdad Gazette* of the 17th of last December, we have thought ourselves justified in translating and laying it before our readers.

"The Russian Army, consisting of 1,00,000 men, took their departure from Astracan into equal divisions, the one directing its course and its conquests to the east, the other to the west of the Caspian Sea; this latter leaving Daghestan to the left, made itself, master of several towns and provinces, that is to say, Derbend, Baku, Huba, Ghelian, Shamaky, Nuky, Gherdaghestan, Tifflis, Hoey and Ghingia. After having repulsed and beaten the army of Aga Mahomed Khan, wherever it opposed itself to them, they, jointly with the Armenian troops commanded by Father Joseph, an Armenian Bishop, completely subdued and possessed themselves of Old and New Armenia, the several detachments making a rendezvous in the environs of Tauris, Aga Mahomed Khan Caja having retired to Tairan, the city of his coronation, using every effort to augment the number of his troops. The Russians having deputed an Embassy to him, inviting him to submit amicably to their victorious arms, he returned the following laconic answer: My sword, said he, my people, and I will decide that question in the neighbouring plain.

While the Russians, in concert with the Armenians, were employed in erecting new towns and fortresses, and repairing those which had been carried by assault, they received intelligence that another army of 48,000 Russians from Circassia had penetrated Daghestan to subdue the barbarous race who people that country; this ferocious, lawless, and predatory people, who subsist upon the infamous commerce in Circassian virgins, have been hitherto thought invincible, living among mountains almost inaccessible and protected by almost impregnable fortresses. Upon the approach, however, of the Russians, their ancient valor failed them, their prowess for which they had been so long renowned, was gone, and they submitted to the invading army, one Chieftain excepted: he, more confident of his strength, summoned to his standard a numerous band from the most savage and desperate people of the country, and stood upon the defensive, taking stand among the most rugged mountains, and under the cover of his fortresses; he sustained an attack, was defeated with the loss of 25,000 men, and compelled for the safety of his life precipitately to ascend the mountains, and with a few followers to take shelter in a small fort, where he was immediately blockaded, and shortly reduced by the cold and want of provisions to surrender at discretion; the consequence was, the Chief was bound in chains, and sent a prisoner to the Empress Catharine at Petersbourg: thus has ended the haughty independence of the monsters of Daghestan; thus has ended the rapine of Georgian and Circassian maids to supply the Turkish Harams, and the seraglio of the Grand Seignior." We forbear to follow the writer in his ironical condolence upon the loss which the Grand Seignior must sustain in this luxurious commerce.

THE 14TH JANUARY.

The Russians including those who invaded Daghestan, the Armenians, Daghestans, Turks, Georgians, and others, have just formed a junction with the Grand Army in the neighbourhood of Tauris, from whence they will continue their route to the eastward, to contest the fate of Persia with Aga Mahomed Khan, in Tairan, from whence they may easily penetrate into Khorassan, where the inhabitants in crowds demand their protection.

THE 4TH MAY 1797.

Mr. Hastings's reply to the address of the Officers at the Presidency Station, on his acquittal.

To

MAJOR GENERAL CHARLES MORGAN.

London, 13th June 1795.

SIR,

"By one of the ships which sailed for India in the course of the last month, I addressed to you a short letter acknowledging the receipt of one which I had the honor to receive from yourself and the other Officers of the Brigade at the Presidency, expressive, in terms the most flattering and honorable to me, of your participation in the joy of my acquittal of the charges preferred against me by the Commons of Great Britain, and your sense, both of my public conduct, and regard to the general rights and interests of the service, and of the army in particular.

"To similar addresses from the Officers of the Military Stations of Cawnpore, Futtyghur, and Chunar, I also wrote letters of acknowledgment in the same terms as that which I wrote to you, and addressed them to Colonel Forbes, Colonel Popham, and Lieutenant Colonel Johnston, the Officers commanding those Stations, respectively reserving myself for a fuller reply with the aid of more leisure by the subsequent dispatches.

"I could not suffer the first ships to depart, without making some declaration, however imperfect, of the sense which I felt of these testimonies of the benevolence of men, whose professional characters stood so high in my estimation of them, and in their claims upon my regard for their past exertions in the service of that administration over which I many years presided, nor could a few words, suggested at the instant,

satisfy my mind, which felt impressed with more than even the most labored language could utter. Yet, whatever the heart may conceive, it is only by the common forms of speech, that its conceptions can be adequately rendered; mine has but one mixed sentiment for this occasion, the sentiment of affection and gratitude.

"This is all that I can express, and this I request you to make known, in whatever mode may be the most regular, to all the Officers whose names are subscribed to the letters of congratulation which I have already received, and to such others (for such I am assured there are) as may have been since transmitted for the same purpose.

"Upon this occasion I cannot but remember with augmented satisfaction the general address which I received from the Officers of the Army on the Bengal Establishment some months after my departure from India. That act, after a lapse of more than ten years which have passed over my head, with circumstances the most degrading to me while they lasted, you, Gentlemen, have now authenticated by the repetition of your former assurances; not merely delivered the form of a deed of common acquiescence, but marked as the positive and distinct sense of every division of the Army residing on the same spot, and uniting to form the terms of it. Such a testimony, while it glorifies its subject far beyond the lustre of artificial distinctions, at the same time reflects the highest credit (if I may say so much upon a point in which I have so near an interest) on those who have delivered it, and proves that neither length of time nor the influence of causes, which have commonly governed the judgment of mankind, have had any power, either to change the opinions, which had grown as theirs from the effect of their own experience and observation, or lessen the effect of those opinions on their attachment.

"Much as I owe for these unexampled demonstrations of the good will of the gentlemen, to whom, through your channel, I now address myself, yet it is not by this consideration alone that my gratitude or attachment is bounded. I owe much to them for whatever degree of reputation the world may be pleased to allow me.

"It has been my boast, and though repeatedly proclaimed, even on that ground on which the most labored efforts were made to blast my good name, it has never been contradicted that, in the course of an administration of thirteen years, and in periods of more than common difficulty, I never joined in the formation of any military operation, which did not ultimately succeed in the complete attainment of its destined or a better purpose

"It might be permitted to me to arrogate some little to myself for having discerned and applied, in the discharge of a great national trust, the ample means which I possessed in the talents, prowess, and enthusiastic ardour of those whose services I had the power of calling into action. Therefore it was that the measures which I could call my own were invariably successful.

"Among the numerous accusations with which I have been heavily charged, it was one that I rashly precipitated the Company's interests and even their safety into situations of unequal danger: and true it was that, if I had but common instruments to work with, I should have thought as they did who laid that guilt to my charge, because they knew not that no enterprize was too great for men who, possessing, in common with their brethren of these kingdoms, the virtues of courage and honor, joined a professional knowledge wrought by constant practice to perfection; men whose daily habits, even to their amusements, were military, and who regarded every service in which they engaged as their own.

"In our community it has sometimes happened, as in the best it must, that parties have been formed, which have unhappily divided men's affections, with their opinions, from each other; but no instance has ever yet occurred, in which the interest of their State was threatened with external danger, that did not unite all hearts and hands in the same common cause, and in one determined and confident resolution to maintain it against what power soever might assail it.

"This observation comprises both branches of the service, the Civil equally with the Military; and too highly do I estimate the spirit and liberality of the latter, to fear I may displease them by ascribing to the former this participation in those qualities which constitute the true basis of public virtue.

"It is to these energies, and to this bond of union, that Great Britain is indebted for her Indian Empire. May the same spirit ever animate every corps and every department of that service to the same honorable and prosperous exertions, and may their parent State more and more know, and knowing love and cherish these virtues, from which it has derived so many and great benefits, and on which it depends for their duration and improvement.

"I have the honor to be,
"With the most affectionate attachment,
"SIR,
"Your most obedient and faithful Servant,
(Signed "WARREN HASTINGS."

THE 18TH MAY 1797.

From the Bombay Courier.

April 22nd, 1797.

Advices from Poona mention an affray that has lately happened there, which displays in a peculiar manner the licentious contempt of authority, and the want of subordination that prevails in that Capital.

On Wednesday, the 12th instant, Mr. Boyd, who commands a brigade in the service of the Sircar, was called upon to send a party from his Corps to assist in firing salute in the consecration of a Pagoda, erected by Dada Guggera, within the town. A party with three guns, under the command of a Native Officer, was accordingly sent for this purpose.

It happened that a body of Arabs, the same who had been the death of Mr. Gossen, were also upon duty at the Pagoda; these men, while the preparations were making for the salute, bringing their lighted matches near the cartridges, and crowding round the guns, very much molested Mr. Boyd's party; they were requested to retire, to which they answered only by insult and menaces of violence.

The Officer in command of the party judged it necessary to send to camp for a reinforcement; two Companies were in consequence detached under the command of Mr. Tone. By this time the Arabs premeditating an assault lodged themselves in the houses of a street through which Mr. Tone was to pass, and as he advanced they opened upon him, from every door and window, a brisk fire of musketry. The shelter under which they acted, and the advantages they possessed for operating offensively at once, protected them from the retribution they merited, and exposed Mr. Tone's detachment to the full force of the fire. Accordingly, after firing several rounds with a gun he had brought with him, and returning some vollies of musketry, Mr. Tone retreated with the loss of about fifty killed and as many more dangerously wounded; the party at the Pagoda also retired at the same time, and were in their turn attacked by the Arabs.

One might attempt to account for so lawless an outrage as this in the resentment these Arabs might have harboured against Mr. Boyd for the zealous manner with which he espoused the case of Mr. Gossen, were it not that this very attack was attended with another circumstance, for which even conjecture denies an explanation: it had been Mr. Boyd's intention to have supported his detachment with the greater part of his

brigade when he perceived a large body of horse hovering about his camp, from which he had reason to apprehend the most hostile designs; he was therefore obliged, instead of carrying succour abroad, to stand upon the defensive at home.

On the day following another affair, for which it might be difficult properly to account, happened in Dowlut Row's camp, where a small party of Arabs played a more losing game: about twenty of them upon pretence of demanding pay or urging some claims upon a man who had gone into Scindia's tent followed him there; the sentry upon duty opposed their entrance, when one of them wounded him with a sword, the rest in the mean time were forcing their way; the guard were vigilant, and running instantly to the spot put seventeen out of the twenty to death with their spears.

THE 19TH JUNE 1797.

True Briton, February 2nd.

Yesterday Marquis Cornwallis was appointed by the Court of Directors of the East India Company Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of the Company's Forces in India.*

THE 20TH JULY 1797.

From the Bombay Courier, June 24th, 1797.

The interests of commerce, which attach the most distant nations to each other, and which in a peculiar manner connect this Port with that of Mocha, the key of our trade with Arabia, will lead us to sympathise in the unfortunate situation to which that country is exposed in a scarcity of grain, bordering upon a famine: our advices from thence by the "Success Galley," Captain Binny, which arrived on Saturday last, and which left Mocha on the 6th instant, represent them to have sustained an almost total failure of their annual harvest, as well grain as coffee, from a combination of two causes—a defect of their last periodical rains, and a subsequent visitation of locusts. Rice was on this account selling so high as twelve Rupees per bag, and coffee, of which there was

* NOTE.—It is well known that this appointment was exchanged for that of Lord Wellesley, who was eventually succeeded by Lord Cornwallis as Governor General a second time.

very little to be procured, at 147 Spanish Dollars the Char of 800lbs. The several ships from India destined to the Red Sea had reached Mocha in safety. The Honorable Company's Cruiser "Panther," Captain Speak, had touched there on the 31st of April, and proceeded on the 2nd of May towards Suez, from whence no accounts had been received nor was the communication open, as the northerly winds had scarcely set in.

Before the "Success Galley" left Mocha the rains had already begun to fall, and the inhabitants were gladdened with the prospect of a favorable monsoon. It is somewhat remarkable that India and Arabia should in the same season have had to complain of locusts: the flight which visited this country we have had the satisfaction to trace into a situation where they could no longer be susceptible of injury; they were observed by Captain Stewart, of the "Jane," which arrived last Wednesday se'nnight at a great distance from the land, forming a wide and dark cloud over the ocean, into which it is probable they would soon fall, exhausted with fatigue; some that had alighted on board the "Jane" were brought to Bombay.*

The 10th August 1797.

From the Bombay Courier.

Since the late accident to the "Travancore," the fear of a similar casualty has introduced a more than usual vigilance in our harbour against the dangers of fire: to a salutary, though premature, apprehension of this kind is to be ascribed an alarm that took place on Tuesday last on board the "Fairlie," Captain Elliott, which is taking in a cargo of cotton, a report of fire in the hold occasioned the Officer on deck to hoist a signal of distress, which was immediately observed by the other vessels, and assistance accordingly afforded. Upon examination, however, it was found that no inflammation had taken place, and that the symptoms of fire were confined to a considerable degree of heat in the loose cotton, some of which had been shipped in a moist state; what is further remarkable is, that the sand employed as ballast, in some places where the air had not circulated, was no less hot. Such was the substance of a report made by a Committee appointed by the Insurance Office to enquire into the nature of the alarm, who, satisfied that there was no immediate

* Note.—Indian residents will remember the large swarms of locusts which visited the North-West Provinces and Lower Bengal in the autumn of 1863.

danger, contended themselves with recommending the flowing* to cease where the heat was most observable, and continuing in another part of the hold.

An alarm of a more serious nature occurred on board the same ship on Thursday morning, when a fire was actually discovered in the forehold, but which being observed at an early stage was soon extinguished; the cause of this accident was naturally enquired into, when there was found a quantity of live charcoal laid between two of the cotton bales. Suspicion immediately attached itself to a Manilla Secunny, serving on board the "Fairlie," as the perpetrator of the infamous attempt; it had been the duty of this man to keep the watch upon deck. When the Officer in his rounds during the night to provide against danger having gone below, found that this man had left his station and was there, he was accordingly reproved, which being received with contumacy was extended to punishment, when the Secunny was observed to mutter some menaces of vengeance; these suspicions (and it must be confessed they are yet no more) were, however, strengthened by the behaviour of the Secunny upon his examination before the Deputy of Police, when he exhibited such evident signs of terror as almost to denote a consciousness of guilt.

THE 21ST SEPTEMBER 1797.

Bombay Courier.

The following singular occurrence took place on Saturday evening last at a house in the neighbourhood of Mombadevi Pagoda. A Rajpoote, who calls himself a Raja, and pretends to the right of the Rajaship of Nevanagur, a district adjacent to Cutch, came hither about three months ago, and, as we learn, solicited Government to be supported in his title, of which he was deprived by an usurper: with this ostensible object he became an inhabitant of the Island, demeaning himself peaceably until the other evening, when, upon a plea of inviting some men conversant with the value of precious stones to judge of some jewels he had, he inveigled into his house six Banians, who had no sooner arrived than he prepared to secure their persons. Two of them, either more suspicious than the others, or to whom he had begun to offer violence, escaped by means of a terrace over the roofs of some neighbouring houses, and lodged an information with the Superintendent of Police;

* NOTE.—This part is unintelligible.

this gentleman, with his usual vigilance in his department, immediately repaired to the Raja, as he is called, and found him barricaded in his house, and with about a dozen Sepoys, whom he retains in his pay, armed with muskets and swords, prepared to keep possession of his prisoners; in vain did the Superintendent remonstrate with him upon the outrage, and the danger with which it was attended: he claimed the privilege of detaining these men who were his countrymen, and did not conceal that it was his design to extort money from them as a ransom for their lives, since the Government were deaf to his applications: he even went so far as to threaten that if any violence were used to rescue the Banians, he would first put them to death, and then sell his own life dear. Preposterous as his menace was, it was conceived not too rash for a hot headed Rajpoot, who was suspected to have stimulated himself with the fumes of ganja; it was accordingly thought the most advisable step to place a guard upon a house until the next day, with orders to force an entrance if they had the least cause to apprehend the safety of the Banians.

In the morning the Superintendent of Police again went to the Rajah, who admitted him to a parley as before at a window; he now appeared somewhat more reasonable, still, however, declaiming upon his right to exercise a jurisdiction over the people of his own country, and his contempt of punishment in his fearlessness of death; at length going to the retreat in which he had placed the Banians, he negotiated with them for their liberty, and set them at large.

When they came abroad, it was discovered that, for the purpose of extorting money from them, in which his demands went so high as half a lakh of Rupees, he had bound and beaten them, and very frequently threatened them with immediate death; he had plundered them of the little property that was upon their persons to the amount of about sixty Rupees, and before he would release them, he had compelled them to pass a Bond to him for five thousand Rupees.

Since this act of violence and temerity, the man in his turn has been held a prisoner, in which state he will continue until it shall be resolved what measures it will be most proper to adopt.

The 5th October 1797.

On Thursday last official notification was received by Government from the Company's Resident at Lucknow of the death of His Highness Asoph-ud Dowlah, the Nabob Vizier, on Thursday, the 21st ultimo. The

dispatch was read at the Council Board on Saturday, when forty-nine minute guns were fired from the ramparts of Fort William, in commemoration of his demise, being the number of years of His Highness's age.

At noon, on the following day, a royal salute was discharged from the garrison, in celebration of the accession of Mirza Vizier Ally, to the Government of his lately deceased father.

Mirza Ally, the newly appointed Vizier, is a youth of about eighteen years of age, of very promising disposition. His mother has been dead some years, since which time he is under the management of the Begum, mother of the late Nabob.

THE 12TH OCTOBER 1797.

The particulars of the melancholy fate of the "Royal Charlotte," as stated in the accounts related from the Officers on board the "Britannia," are as follows:—

The "Britannia" lay at anchor about three or four cables length distant from the "Royal Charlotte," off Culpee. Each of these ships had on board five hundred barrels of gunpowder, as a part of their cargoes, destined for the Cape. On Sunday morning, a little before two o'clock, the sky became cloudy, which appearance was soon followed by thunder and frequent flashes of lightning. The people on board the "Britannia" were naturally alarmed, and in the hope of averting the effect of the lightning should it chance to reach the ship, placed wet swabs round the foremast and pumps. The lightning continued, and, at twenty-four minutes past two o'clock, while intent on the danger of their own situation, they were stunned with the explosion of the "Royal Charlotte." The violence of the concussion was such that for several moments they were unable to form any idea of the accident that had happened.

As soon as the first impression had subsided, and the disastrous fate of the "Royal Charlotte" was ascertained, the "Britannia's" boats were immediately got out, in the expectation of being able to render some assistance, but not a vestige of the ship remained; not an atom of her could be perceived. Every soul on board, to the number of one-hundred and forty and upwards, perished. Captain Smith, his third Officer, ship's steward, an European boy, a serang, one seacunny, and four lascars, were fortunately not on board. The persons on board were as under-mentioned:—

Mr. Stoddard, first Officer, Mr. Barnard, second Officer, and Mr. Missing, fourth Officer, Mr. Saunders, Pilot, Mr. Guthrie, Carpenter,

Thomas Collins, Captain's steward, Stephen Collins, one Portugueze gunner, one cook, two servants, nine seacunnies, sixty-six lascars, and about fifty women and children.

The effect of the concussion was so forcibly felt in the "Britannia," that the tables on board that ship, which were not lashed down, were overset, and her windows shattered to pieces. A river sloop that lay at some distance had her sails set on fire from a number of burning gunny bags, which were thrown on board by the explosion, and one of her people killed upon her deck. The shock was distinctly felt by a number of people in Calcutta, a distance of about fifty miles* from the place of the accident. The ring of one of her anchors and a copper bolt are said to have been found in the vicinity of Culpee, about three miles distant from where the ship lay.

It cannot be doubted but this deplorable accident arose from lightning conducted down the foremast to the powder-magazine, which had been so injudiciously placed as to be built around the mast.

The magazine of the "Britannia" having been constructed on the same plan, we understand that her powder is to be re-landed, in order that her magazine may be shifted.

The 19th October 1797.

Bombay Courier.

The late inundation of the Tapty, as may readily be supposed, has occupied a place in most of the letters from Surat within this past week; by one who would not advance an assertion lightly, the flood is said to have risen two feet higher than upon the memorable freshes in 1787; another gentleman is said to have passed in a boat over the outward wall between the Onergan and Wariaw Gates, where the situation in the mean while is confessed to be naturally low; beside the wrecks of villages which were carried down with the torrent, there were observed five tygers, two elephants, buffaloes, and other cattle in abundance; it is remarkable also that, of the several boats which had just returned from transporting cotton to this place, there was not one which arrived without considerable damage.

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* Note.—The distance, though about 50 miles in a direct line, is much greater by the river.

A private letter has been received within these few days from Muscat, of which for the present we can only learn that it relates the death of Mons. P. Monneron, who did not survive, as we had hoped, the loss of his vessel upon the Arabian Coast. Were M. Monneron less known in the commercial world of India, this article might have been omitted; but the memory of a man who, like him, has explored with such industry the resources of trade in each quarter of the world; who has successively tasted, with the same equanimity, the plenitude of wealth and a penniless poverty; who so magnanimously struggled with such a rare tide of misfortune; and whose mind, in short, was enriched with such a store of information; we say such a man, unless we have been deceived in him, merits a tribute of respect.

THE 30TH NOVEMBER 1797.

Doctor Dinwiddie has commenced his new course of lectures on experimental philosophy to as full an audience as could, perhaps, be expected at this gay season, composed partly of the fair sex, and we might add, some of the fairest, who, to their praise, are contented to forego the more fashionable resorts of amusement for the instructive lessons of philosophy. This attractive example has no doubt tended to increase the natural powers of electricity and magnetism in drawing a numerous audience to the lectures which have been given on these subjects; and we hope it will continue to produce the same effect at the remaining lectures on subjects of more general ability, and therefore of more importance. Dr. Dinwiddie, since his former courses, has received a considerable addition to his apparatus, which was, however, before more complete than has been exhibited on any similar occasion in this country. The moisture of the weather has not yet allowed of his performing some of the principal experiments in electricity, which are in consequence deferred to a favorable evening; but all the experiments attempted have been perfectly successful, and those who are desirous of seeing such performed, in illustration of what they have read in the several interesting operations of nature exhibited by them, should remember that so good an opportunity, if any, is not likely to occur again. We need not add that acknowledged merit deserves encouragement, as the liberality of this Settlement has ever been forward to shew a sense of it.

The public have been already informed of the storm and hurricane at Chittagong on the night of the 12th instant, but the following authentic particulars contained in a letter written immediately afterwards on the spot may still be acceptable :—

"The whole evening had been boisterous, but the storm may be said to have commenced about eleven o'clock, and between twelve and one it became and continued a perfect hurricane till about five the next morning, when it ceased.

"The effects of it are truly deplorable; the road for two miles through the town is completely blocked up by fallen trees and houses; on every side, the scene appears disastrous. The miserable inhabitants are exposed to the inclemency of the weather, and their property destroyed. Captain Sneyd's bungalow is completely levelled; Captain Lenon's and Mr. Harris's unroofed; one of Mr. Morris's destroyed; and several others extremely damaged. A bungalow attached to the house occupied by Mr. Stonehouse is destroyed; and all his out-houses and farm-yard are entirely blown away, as also all the out-houses of his bungalow near the sea. Mr. Coales and I believe all the other gentlemen have likewise lost their out-houses. Mr. Smith's bungalow is partly unroofed, and the Fouzdarry Jail, and appendant buildings erected not long ago by Mr. Thompson, exhibit a most lamentable instance of the violence of the tempest; they are all levelled, and the little articles of accommodation belonging to the prisoners buried in the ruins. The Cutcherry bungalow is most severely damaged. Several boats are sunk, others driven on shore, and several persons have lost their lives, crushed by the falling of houses and trees, or drowned in the river."

The distress suffered by many of the poorer orders of the people from this destructive hurricane may more easily be conceived than described; but we are most happy in being able to inform our readers that the humanity of the gentlemen on the spot has been seconded by the beneficence of Government, in affording relief to those who may stand in need of it. It is but justice to Mr. Stonehouse, the Judge of the district, to add that, we understand, the aid of Government has been given at his intercession.

The 7th December 1797.

A most barbarous murder was committed on Sunday last, by some persons still undiscovered, on a native merchant, a dealer in pearls. The deceased left his house on Sunday morning to attend his business as

usual; but not returning to his family at his accustomed hour, enquiry was made for him, but without effect. Hearing on the following morning that a mangled corpse was exposed at Neemtollah Ghaut, a part of the family went thither, and recognized the remains of their lost friend, mutilated and disfigured in a manner too shocking for recital.

It appeared, on the examination of the Custom House Peon stationed at Neemtollah Ghaut, that on Sunday night, a Mussulman came to the Ghaut with a loaded bag; on being questioned as to its contents, and whither he was going, the man replied that the sack was full of rice, with which he was going across the river. The peon told him it was too late to cross, and desired that he should wait till morning; on this, the man threw the sack on the Ghaut, and went off, saying that he would inform his master of the detention. He accordingly took leave, and has not been since heard of. On examining the bag next morning, the murder was discovered.

The relations of the deceased apprehend the murder to have been perpetrated by some persons in their neighbourhood, who might have seen him, on leaving his house on Sunday morning, when he had a few gold mohurs and some pearls of value in his hand. From some appearance about the throat of the deceased, it is supposed that he had been strangled. The body had been cut and divided for the purpose of more conveniently packing in the bag.

A very diligent inquiry has been set on foot for the discovery of the murderers, but hitherto without the smallest success.

MIRROR.

THE 7TH DECEMBER 1797.

From Bombay Courier.

"A most daring attempt has lately been made by the Bouncla* to get possession of the Portuguese Frontier Fortress of Terracoil; the plan had been concerted and carried on with the most profound secrecy; a traitorous villain of a soldier belonging to the Garrison had been tampered with, and agreed to admit sixty of the enemies' troops into the Garrison at night, and the whole was effected without the smallest suspicion; on their having entered the Fort, the alarm was given, when, in the confusion, a few brave fellows flew to the Lieutenant Commandant's quarters, who, by his judicious and gallant conduct, gave a severe check to

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* NOTE.—Now usually spelt Bhonsla.

the enemy, and his party increasing, soon completely routed the assailants, and the whole were extirpated to a man. I am sorry to inform you that the brave, but unfortunate Lieutenant, towards the close of his bloody and dreadful scene, had his right hand shattered to pieces by a Grenado bursting, which he was just on the point of throwing amongst the remaining few of the miscreants. It is with regret I add that, in two days, the effect of the wound brought on a lock-jaw, which carried him off. His Excellency the Viceroy of Goa had dispatched a Captain's commission to him, as a small reward for his gallantry, but poor fellow, he did not live to benefit by it. The Padre, belonging to the Garrison, was amongst the number who fell on this occasion, and his fate was rather singular. The Bouncela's people were all aware of the superstitious respect the Portuguese pay in general to their Clergy, had seized on the poor Padre, and placed him in front of their party, supposing that the sacredness of his habit would prevent the soldiery from firing; in this, however, they were mistaken, the Amor Patriæ prevailed, and the unfortunate Padre fell with many others on their first fire."

THE 21ST DECEMBER 1797.

Delhi Akhbar.

26th of Rabi-us Sani, or the 18th October.

His Majesty having remarked the absence of his domesties, who had neglected to attend in consequence of their wages having been withheld, became sorely vexed; and beating his head with both his hands, he exclaimed, in the bitterness of his heart, against the severity of his fate, deploring the humiliated condition to which he was reduced; from a state of a Sovereign, commanding wealth and empire, to that of an individual abandoned by his most menial dependants. Mirza Akhbar Shaw, who witnessed this affliction of his Majesty, administered every argument of comfort and consolation to alleviate his distress.

THE 28TH DECEMBER 1797.

We have learned with much satisfaction that a project which Government is said for some time to have had in contemplation is about to be carried into effect, of establishing henceforth a more frequent and regular communication with Europe, through Bussorah, than has hitherto been the practice. A certain number of packet boats, it is understood,

are to be devoted to this purpose, which are to leave Bombay, for the Persian Gulf, once a month, and for the accommodation of individual correspondence, private letters of certain dimensions, and under certain restrictions, are to be admitted into the packet upon the payment of postage. The execution of this plan, we conceive, may be viewed as a happy instance of prejudice surmounted by a liberal conception of the public utility.

PART III.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE 5TH NOVEMBER 1789.

Messrs. Charles Grant and John Fergusson

Having, at the desire of Lord Cornwallis, collected and remitted to the Bank of England the subscriptions made here for the British fisheries, now beg leave to submit the following abstract account of them for the satisfaction of the parties concerned:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Received 140 subscriptions, at Ct. Rs. 500 each ...	70,000	0	0
N. B.—Two subscriptions still unpaid.			
Paid charges of advertising and printing tracts relative to the fisheries, also postage	1,859	14	3
Remitted to the Bank of England Bills to the amount of	68,140	1	9
Ct. Rs. ...	70,000	0	0

Errors Excepted,

(Signed) CHARLES GRANT.

„ JOHN FERGUSSON.

CALCUTTA,
The 1st November 1789.

PROPOSALS FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

Memoirs of Joseph Emin, a Native of Hamadan,

Who, after following his father to Bengal, was, at the age of twenty-four, led by a spirit of enterprize to visit England, and from that time, during a period of thirty-eight years, has passed an active and eventful life in different parts of Europe and Asia.

WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

Conditions.

The Work to be printed in England, on fine paper, in quarto. The subscription, two gold-mohurs, to be paid on the delivery of the Book, and the Work to be put in hand as soon as a sufficient number of subscriptions shall be received to defray the expenses of printing it. A list of the subscriptions to be prefixed. Persons wishing to subscribe to this publication are requested to signify their names to the author in Calcutta, or to the Printer of the *Calcutta Gazette*.

CALCUTTA,
The 1st January 1789.

THE 19TH FEBRUARY 1789.

Seal of the Nawab Vizier.

Be it known to all the creditors and claimants of Mr. Isaacs that the business of the said Isaacs has been referred for trial, investigation, and decision to Mahomed Nusseer Khan, Darogah of the Adawlut at Lucknow. Notice is therefore given that they are to attend in person or by Vakeel and plead their demand by the end of Jummaudy-ul-Awul 1203 Hidjery, answering to the 1st of March 1789 of the Christian era, and that otherwise the business will be enquired into in their absence, and the property belonging to the said Isaacs be divided. Written the 19th of Rubbee-ul-Awul 1203 Hidjery.

A true translation,

EDWARD OTTO IVES,
Resident, Vizier's Court.

THE 26TH FEBRUARY 1789.

Fixed green Paint.

A beautiful lasting color that will endure the weather and preserve whatever is painted therewith from the attack of whiteants and all kinds

of vermin; it has also the singular quality of being a durable fixed color on Chuṭam: to be had of Geo. I. Ede, No. 16, Moorgey-Hattah Street, near the Phousdar's House; price the seer dry, six Rupees, and ground in oil, four Rupees the seer.

THE 12TH MARCH 1789.

James Palmer, undertaker, No. 39, Radha Bazar,

Informs the public that the great inconvenience and fatigue which is experienced in the hot season (and from the distance of the burying ground) by those who have the misfortune of paying the last duties to the deceased has induced him to provide an elegant hearse, which with two mourning coaches is now completed.

As James Palmer is determined to make his charges as moderate as possible, the utility of this plan will be found by all who may chuse to employ him on these melancholy occasions. He also begs leave to observe that having purchased the whole stock in trade of the late Mr. S. Oldham, he is enabled to furnish every other article requisite for a funeral at the most reasonable rate.

He has also great variety of marble slabs of all sizes for paving of baths, halls, verandahs, and for epitaphs, inscriptions, sideboards, and various other purposes.

CALCUTTA,
The 11th March 1789.

THE 26TH MARCH 1789.

Samuel Gold, Horse and Dog Painter, No. 438, Lall Bazar,

Hopes that by an assiduous attention to his business he will merit encouragement, and flatters himself his abilities are equal to his undertaking in the above particular study, it having been under those great masters, Messrs. Stubbs, Gilpin, and Barrett, in Europe.

THE 26TH MARCH 1789.

Flour Mill.

Mr. Christopher Dexter begs leave to inform the ladies and gentlemen of the Settlement and the public in general that he has erected,

at a very considerable expense, a mill for grinding flour, being the first of the kind ever known in Bengal. The stones, which are real French Burs, are the very best produced in Europe; their principal excellence consists in leaving no sand in the flour, a fault but too general with the Bengali bakers.

He has also erected ovens under the inspection of two European bakers, and proposes carrying on the baking business in all its branches. He hopes his bread will be found superior to any yet produced in Bengal, and on the same terms as the natives.

Any family wishing to have their flour ground, may have it, on the shortest notice, in any quantity or fineness they may wish, and on the most reasonable terms. Mr. Dexter returns his best thanks to those families who have already employed him, and assures them and those who may favor him with their custom that he will exert his utmost endeavours to give general satisfaction.

CALCUTTA,
March 21st, 1789.

THE 16TH APRIL 1789.

The following correspondence is communicated to the public at the request of the gentleman to whom the Epistles are addressed. He thinks it a duty to society to expose such unwarrantable conduct in men, who, however independent may be their circumstances, are surely not at liberty to depart from common civility.

SIR,

Pray send me a bottle of the Ale I purchased to-day to taste. You may send two.

Yours obedient servant,

J. BOURDIEU.

To

MR. BURRELL.

Answer.

SIR,

Pray send for the whole, we do not serve it out in bottles.

Your obedient servants,

B. G. AND D.

FOR BURRELLS, GOULD, AND DRING,

No Address.

Reply.

I merely want to taste it, you surely may venture to send a bottle.

J. B.

Answer.

We really cannot comply with such troublesome customers.

No signature.

Copy.

SIR,

The enclosed is the copy of a correspondence with your house yesterday, and the remarks which will introduce it in the Thursday's paper, unless I receive an ample apology.

Your obedient servant,

J. BOURDIEU.

SIR,

As we had no intention of giving you offence, and as on perusing the copy of the correspondence it does not appear there was any impropriety in our part of it, we can make no apology whatever.

We are,
SIR,
Your obedient servants,
BURRELLS, GOULD, AND DRING.

April 14th, 1789.

THE 23RD APRIL 1789.

Card.

The humble request of several Natives of Bengal.

We humbly beseech any gentlemen will be so good to us as to take the trouble of making a Bengal Grammar and Dictionary, in which we hope to find all the common Bengal country words made into English. By this means we shall be enabled to recommend ourselves to the English Government and understand their orders; this favor will be gratefully remembered by us and our posterity forever.

THE 30TH APRIL 1789.

Notice is hereby given that on Thursday, the 7th of May, will be publicly sold at Chinsurah—

The following houses and other articles, belonging to the Estate of the late,

A. BOGAARD, ESQ.,

Second in Council at this place.

A large dwelling-house situated here in Chinsurah, consisting of two halls, eight lower rooms, and one large upper room, with a great many out-houses, and every other convenience to it, which might be required in a house for a large family, altogether very elegant, and every part of it has been new built in the course of only six or seven years since.

A garden house and garden pleasantly situated about two English miles to the west of Chinsurah, and commanding a very extensive prospect of the paddy fields. The garden measures twenty-nine beegahs, is well laid out, abounds with fruit trees of a great variety, has two large tanks, and fish pens in it, well stocked with fish, has also a deer park, with above twenty different kinds of deer, and a pigeon house, and is also surrounded by a large ditch. The house consists of two halls, four bedrooms, and two closets, and is surrounded by a verandah, and has also other out-houses fit for lodging servants of a large family.

ALSO

Jewellery,	Plate,
House-hold Furniture,	Large Looking Glasses,
Glass-ware,	And several other articles.

CHINSURAH,
April 27th, 1789.

THE 7TH MAY 1789.

Eloped.

Eloped, on Monday last, a slave boy, about fourteen years old, sallow complexion, broad lips, very knock-kneed, walks in a lounging manner, hair behind long and bushey, had on when he eloped the dress of a Kistmutgar, speaks good English, has rather an effeminate voice, went

by the name of Tom; it is suspected that he has stolen many things. Whoever will give information, so that he may be apprehended, to Mr. Purkis, at No. 51, Cossitollah, shall be handsomely rewarded, if required.

☞ Whoever harbours the said slave boy after this notice will be prosecuted according to law.

CALCUTTA,
March 5th, 1789.

THE 21ST MAY 1789.

For Private Sale.

A pack of hounds, consisting of thirteen couples; price two thousand Sicca Rupees. Also a pair of sorrel mares with a Phæton and plated Europe harness; price one thousand Sicca Rupees; the mares are so quiet that a lady may drive them; and they are well known in Calcutta as steady goers. They may be viewed on application being made to the Printer.

THE 7TH JUNE 1789.

A Caution.

Whereas a person now in confinement for debt in the new Gaol, of the name of Robert Maclish, is in the practice of importuning the ladies and gentlemen of the Settlement for relief under various false pretences of distress; the Committee for the relief of debtors take this opportunity of informing the publick that a dinner is daily provided for Mr. Maclish in the Gaol at the expense of the Fund, and that they have not thought proper to extend to him any further relief, as, after the strictest inquiry, and from the most authentic proofs, they find him totally undeserving of it.

THE 11TH JUNE 1789.

Advertisement.

A gentleman who professes a knowledge of the Hindoo* language, and whose hand-writing in that character has been esteemed by persons of good judgment superior even to the generality of the natives, proposes, from the 1st of the ensuing month (July), to instruct pupils in the

* NOTE.—Probably Hindi or Hindui. There is no such language known as a Hindoo language, as readers in India are aware.

above language, either children or gentlemen grown up, according to the most easy and approved grammatical system now in practice, assisted by observations of his own, made during the course of five years' intense application to the study of this very useful branch of knowledge.

N. B.—A specimen of his writing may be seen and further particulars known by application to the Printer.

THE 9TH JULY 1789.

Sales by auction.

To be sold by public auction, by Alexander Davidson, at his auction-room, to-morrow, Friday, the 10th instant, a great variety of Europe and Country goods, positively to the highest bidder.

Forty-eight gentleman's black round hats, lady's hats, and assortment of perfumery, viz., hair powder, pomatum, combs, Smith's lavender water, essence of lavender, bergamote, marechale, lemon, jessamine, peppermint, &c., honey water, violet water, milk of roses, smelling bottles, &c., Dospi's Elixir, Opodeldock, Dewnnes' tooth tincture, shaving and tooth powder, 100 boxes Hooper's female pills, Razor strops, &c.; a variety of fishing tackle and fishing rods, flies and hooks, cutlery, glass-ware, hosiery, millinery, a great variety, viz., gowns, petticoats, aprons, hats, caps, and bonnets; a great variety of ribbons, crape, and tiffany gauze, lady's shoes and gloves; a great variety of elegant feathers, fans, &c., jewellery, viz., four elegant opera glasses, four tooth pick cases, an elegant Elweezer case, shoe and knee buckles, gold seals, breast pins, and lockets; a handsome silver sword hook, silver mounted shagreen spectacle cases, with silver spectacles, plate, tea and milk spoons, chamber and table pillar, candle sticks, a wine funnel, &c.

A collection of books, stationery, cutlery, hams and cheeses, pickles, sauces, a very large carpet, and a number of small country carpets, barometers and spying glasses, boots and shoes.

A mahogany night commode, two Bureaus, six dozen Patna chairs, three sets elegant Bugglepore furniture, a Mahonah and chair palanquins, &c.

At 12 o'clock will be sold

100 dozen Coniac Brandy

And eight quarter casks of good Madeira.

Conditions as usual.

Catalogues will be published.

THE 23RD JULY 1789.

Lottery.

The Reverend Padre Joze Caitano De Noronho, begs leave to acquaint the subscribers to the lottery of his garden house that the lottery shall be drawn on Tuesday next, the 28th instant, at the house, No. 26, leading to Amratollah Street, near Mr. Jebbs' house, at five o'clock in the evening, and requests their attendance for that purpose, begging at the same time that those gentlemen who have not yet taken up their bills for the lottery will do him the favor to discharge them before the time above-mentioned, that the drawing may effectually take place accordingly.

CALCUTTA,
July 22nd, 1789

THE 20TH AUGUST 1789.

Captain Hearsey presents his compliments to his friends in India, and proposes to dispose of his villa and furniture in England,

BY LOTTERY AT CALCUTTA.

To consist of four hundred and one tickets, at one hundred Calcutta Sicca Rupees per ticket.

The deeds to be made over in England to the attorney of the lady or gentleman who may gain the prize, and full possession of the villa and furniture (the latter new and elegantly neat), at midsummer 1790, the premises being let to Major Hook till that period.

Particulars.

Captain Hearsey's most desirable villa, built with brick, situated in a most beautiful retirement between Oatlands and Ashley Parks, the former His Royal Highness the Duke of York's Estate, the latter of Sir Henry Fletcher, near the pleasant village of Walton upon Thames, Surrey, nineteen miles from London, conveniently situated for keeping a pleasure barge, being near the Thames, remarkable for the fine sport and pleasing amusement of angling, commanding the most beautiful prospects in England, ten miles from Windsor, eleven miles from Ascot Races, seven miles from Egham Races, twelve miles from Epsom Races, four miles from Hampton Court, eight miles from Richmond Park and Gardens, and three miles from Ashford Common, where there are yearly reviews of His Majesty's Troops.

A pack of Harriers, a pack of Fox-hounds, and His Majesty's Stag-hounds near the spot; the whole crowned by a genteel neighbourhood, consisting of gentlemen of the Army and Navy, with their families.

The house contains five servants' bed-rooms, seven bed-chambers, drawing-room, dining and breakfast parlours, a hall, wainscotted, and neatly fitted up with marble chimney pieces and convenient closets; two stair-cases, passage, and large China closet; a most convenient kitchen, scullery, Butler's pantry, larder, dairy, brew-house, tool-house, and commodious cellars, with a variety of connected offices, a detached laundry, Fruit-room, Coach-house, stabling for four horses, with loft over, and various useful buildings, with a paved yard, a fore-court, pleasure ground, and garden neatly laid out, a large orchard, well planted with a great variety of fruit-trees, a complete melon ground, large kitchen-garden, fully cropped; nursery-ground, and fish-pond well stored; the whole enclosed by a high brick wall, clothed with thriving fruit trees, viz. :—

Peaches of different sorts, apricots, nectarines, a variety of plums and grapes of the first sort, figs, wall-pears, and several standard fruit-trees. The whole estate well watered.

As soon as the tickets are disposed of, the lottery to be drawn at Messrs. Paxton, Cockerell and Co.'s, Calcutta.

CALCUTTA,
August 1*st*, 1789.

THE 15TH OCTOBER 1789.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MEDICAL CASE

Henry Huge, Corporal in the 1st Company, 3rd Battalion of Artillery, was taken ill the 21st September 1789 in consequence of having slept out on the Parade, and exposing himself thereby to the nightly air, which (to my knowledge) very often endangers the lives of many individuals. Upon examining the said Henry Huge, I discovered in the beginning a slight fever attended with thirst, parched skin, and sickness at the stomach; in these complaints (as usual) I administered a gentle emetic of Ipecacuanha with an intention of bringing the perspiration towards the Perirrhoia, keeping the patient at the same time upon a cool diluting regimen, and not omitting necessary frictions; the saline draught was likewise at proper intervals carefully given; an intermission of two days took place, and notwithstanding the most rigid treatment and due observance to the different symptoms, the fever returned with more

severity than before. The patient being of a plethoric disposition, I deemed it necessary, on Wednesday evening, to perform venesection, which I did by taking from the arm four or five ounces of blood, with a view of decreasing the circulation and rendering by those means the symptoms less inflammatory, &c., &c. On Thursday he thought himself much relieved, his pulse became more regular, and his fever having quitted him, I had recourse to peruvian bark, vegetable acids, and such other medicines in suitable doses as the nature and exigency of the disease required.

When costive a gentle cathartic or clyster was timely administered by way of discharging those vitiated morbid humours the intestinal canal might be surcharged with, which too often are the attendants and forerunners of most disorders incident to hot climates. This mode of treatment, though consistent with the modern practice, I am concerned to add, proved ineffectual, and as I was indefatigably zealous, attentive, and vigilant during the different stages of the disease, I had every reason to expect a favorable crisis, but unfortunately about ten o'clock P. M. on Sunday a delirium came on, and notwithstanding the most stimulant applications I could devise, such as epispastics, sinapisms, &c., &c., death closed the scene. I have taken the liberty to trouble the Faculty with the particulars of this man's death, and hope it will be no ways disinteresting to the community at large, as a procurance of their approbation, which I most strenuously wish for; at the same time I beg the candid reader will overlook the pedantic method that may be taken in stating every circumstance as it literally happened, being done merely to frustrate the designs of a gentleman who, being ignorant of the profession, has been led away by the effusions of all self-sufficiency, so far as to endeavour to depreciate a young Professor, who has hitherto made medicine his constant study.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 13th October 1789.

THOMAS MARTIN,
Assistant Surgeon, 2nd Bat. Arty.

THE 22ND OCTOBER 1789.

Calcutta Theatre.

To-morrow, Friday, the 23rd instant, will be presented—

The entertainments of the Citizen, and May Day or the Little Gipsy.

Box, 12 Sicca Rupees; Gallery, six Sicca Rupees.

The entries to the upper boxes are on the north and south sides of the house.

THE 5TH NOVEMBER 1789.

Death.

On Monday last, at two o'clock A. M., Mr. Lewis David Belart, formerly a Lieutenant on the Coast Establishment, and since the year 1761 he commanded the Corps of French Cavalry in Bengal to the time of its being disbanded, and afterwards he was attached to the Sepoy Corps and stationed at the Factories of Chittagong and Luckipore; but lastly a Private and unfortunate gentleman, after having resigned the service voluntarily. He has left behind him a widow of good morals and character and three helpless children entirely to the mercy of those who have been his friends and benefactors.

THE 14TH JANUARY 1790.

Death.

Lately, at Trichinopolly Brigadier George Horne, after more than thirty years of honorable service. He served at the capture of Manilla under General Draper, and at the defence of Madras against the Comte-de-Lally. He was long the favorite friend and confidential Aid-de-Camp of General Joseph Smith. On his way to take the command of the Southern Army last war he was intercepted by a frigate dispatched expressly for that purpose by M. Suffrem and made a prisoner. He was no less respected by the enemy than loved and esteemed in his own service. A characteristic firmness distinguished him in all situations. As firm in friendship as in the field, he commanded the affectionate attachment of those who knew him, no less than the zealous exertions of those who served under him. He was interred with all the Military honors of the profession, every individual of which deeply feels the loss of so distinguished an Officer and so good a man.

THE 21ST JANUARY 1790.

Mask or Fancy Ball.

MR. LEGALLAIS

Takes the liberty to acquaint the ladies and gentlemen that the Mask or Fancy Ball will be to-morrow, Friday, the 22nd instant, and different tables will be laid out, with a cold and elegant supper; and if any oysters come, they will be dressed in all manner of ways.

Ladies and gentlemen's Tickets to be had at the Exchange Rooms, and at the Old Court House. at one Gold Mohur each.

And the sixth subscription assembly will be on Tuesday next, the 26th instant.

THE 21ST JANUARY 1790.

Notice is hereby given

That Mr. John Marklew, Gun-maker, late Foreman to Jover and Son, Oxford Street, London, now returning home, has disposed of all his tools and receipt for banning Gun Barrels to Mr. Peter Augier,

Gun-maker and Cutler in Calcutta, who will carry on the same business as above, and hope to meet with the encouragement of the gentlemen of the Settlement

JOHN MARKLEW, GUN-MAKER.

THE 21ST JANUARY 1790.

Sheriff's Sale.

Yesterday being a Bengal Holiday, the sale of the piece goods was unavoidably postponed until Wednesday next, the 27th instant.

Consisting of one hundred and fifty-one pieces of handkerchiefs	...	20 by 2 Cubits,
195 Ditto of Checked Doreahs	...	20 „ 2 ditto,
97 Ditto of Cubdardo	...	20 „ 2¼ ditto,
95 Ditto of Bogra ditto	...	20 „ 2¼ ditto,
197 Ditto of Turendams	...	40 „ 2¼ ditto,
209 Ditto of Tidbatty Tanjebs	...	40 „ 2 ditto,
425 Ditto of Alliballies	...	20 „ 2 ditto,
197 Ditto of Turendams	...	20 „ 3 ditto,
94 Ditto of Mulmuls, fine	...	40 „ 2 ditto,
39 Ditto of ditto, middling	...	40 „ 2 ditto,
94 Ditto of Nainsooks	...	40 „ 2 ditto,
87 Ditto of ditto	...	40 „ 2 ditto,
97 Ditto of ditto	...	40 „ 3 ditto,

The property of Edward Fenwick, Esq.

THE 4TH FEBRUARY 1790.

Subscription Riding School.

Mr. Soubise begs leave to render his warmest acknowledgments to the proprietors for their forbearance during his unfortunate confinement, and takes the liberty of informing them and the ladies and gentlemen of the Settlement at large that he has now obtained his release, and will wait their commands every morning at the manége, and endeavor by his diligence and attention to make up for his late absence, and evince his grateful sense of the favor shown him.

N. B.—The usual hours for teaching scholars are from gun-fire till 9 o'clock in the morning, but Mr. Soubise, on notification, will be happy

to attend any lady or gentleman at any other hour in the day that may be convenient or agreeable to them, or should it be their pleasure to receive their lessons in private.

CALCUTTA;
February 1st, 1790.

THE 4TH FEBRUARY 1790.

Advertisement.

Any persons wishing to have small Bills, payable in Edinburgh by Messrs. Alexanders and Co., may be supplied on application to Messrs. Bayne, Colvins, and Bazett.

THE 11TH FEBRUARY 1790.

Calcutta Theatre.

This evening, the 11th instant, will be performed Bon Ton, or High Life above Stairs, and the farce of Too-Civil by Half.

Boxes, twelve Rupees, Gallery six Rupees.

THE 18TH FEBRUARY 1790.

Indigo.

Dumont has manufactured Indigo during six years, which he began in the year 1782, and whose Indigo was sold in London in 1783 at eleven Shillings the Pound.

Any gentleman wishing to employ him on producing his certificates and musters of his capacity, will be pleased to direct a line to him at Chandernagore.

THE 18TH FEBRUARY 1790.

Sales by Auction.

To be sold by public auction, by Burrell, Dring, and Forster, at their auction-room, this day, Thursday, the 18th instant, the following horses and dogs:—

The property of Mathew Day, Esq.

A Grey Jungle Tazey	...	15 hands 2½
A Grey Persian	...	14½ „
A Dun Magennis	...	14¾ „
A Pyeball'd Mare	...	14¾ „

A pair of Grey Carriage Geldings.
Ten Couple of Harriers.
One ditto Europe Terriers.
One ditto country-bred Terriers.
Two Brace and a half of Greyhounds.
Five Europe Pointers, two Pups, and two Spaniels.

Also

A capital Bay Buggy Horse and Harness.
A Grey ditto ditto.
An excellent Buggy.
A dark-grey saddle Magennis, about five years old, warranted sound.
A sorrell Gelding, a most excellent hunter.
A Dun Toorkey; a handsome mouse-coloured Buggy Mare.
A Grey, a Bay, and a roan Saddle Horse.
And a pair of fine Bullocks, with a Carriage.
The property of a gentleman gone to the Coast

THE 4TH MARCH 1790.

Death.

On Sunday last, after a long and painful illness, died Captain Thomas Gladwin, regretted by his numerous friends for his many amiable private virtues, and by the Settlement at large, who feel their gaiety eclipsed by the loss of his inimitable comick representations.

"A merrier man,
"Within the limits of becoming mirth,
"I never spent an hour's talk withall;
"His eye begat occasion for his wit,
"Which his fair tongue (conceit's expositor)
"Delivered in such apt and gracious words,
"That aged ears played truant at his tales,
"And younger hearings were quite ravished
So sweet and valuable was his discourse.

THE 11TH MARCH 1790.

In the Press, and speedily will be published (Price twenty-five Sicca Rupees).

Dedicated to the Right Honorable Earl Cornwallis, the first volume of a journey from Bengal to England through the northern part of India,

Kashmire, Afghanistan, and Persia, and into Russia by the Caspian Sea, containing the route from Calcutta to Kashmire; Sketches of Hindoo mythology, and an abbreviated history of the Rohillahs, Shujah-ud-dowlah, and the Sikhs.

Embellished with a correct map, explanatory of the route, by George Forster, in the Civil Service of the Honorable East India Company.

This Work will be comprised in two volumes, in quarto, of elegant type, and upon superfine paper. A certain number of copies only is intended to be published in India, which will be at the disposal of Messrs. Fergusson, Fairlie and Company.

THE 18TH MARCH 1790.

Sheriff's Sales.

To be sold by public auction, on Wednesday, the 24th day of March instant, at the new Court House, by virtue of several writs of execution in the hands of the Sheriff:—

The remainder of a term of a certain lease from Anna Maria Tolley to John Hooper Wilkinson of a certain creek or nullah, commonly called or known by the name of Tolley's nullah or canal, together with all and every its appurtenances.

The particulars of which may be seen at the Sheriff's Office, which said term is for ten years, two of which expired on the 1st instant.

A ship or vessel, commonly called or known by the name of "St. Kilda," together with her stores and rigging, now lying in the Hooghly, opposite to Foreman's Ghaut in Calcutta.

The property of

WILLIAM WARBURTON.

THE 18TH MARCH 1790.

For Sale.

At the Honorable Company's Printing Office, Bound, sets of *Calcutta Gazettes* from the year 1785 up to this day, price Sicca Rs. 40 each set.

Asiatick Miscellany, 2 vols. 4to, price Sicca Rs. 32 each.

Ditto ditto 1 vol. 8vo., price Sicca Rs. 10.

Laili Majnun, a Persian Poem of Hatifi, with an English Preface. For the benefit of the Insolvent Debtors in the Prison of Calcutta, price Sicca Rs. 16.

The History of the first ten years of the reign of Alemgeer, written in the Persian language, by Mohommed Sakee, translated by the late Henry Vansittart, Esq. In Persian and English, price Sicca Rs. 20.

Institutes, Political and Military, of the Emperor Timour. In Persian and English, price Sicca Rs. 10.

A Dictionary of the religious ceremonies of the eastern nations, with historical and critical observations; some account of their learned men; and situations of the most remarkable places in Asia; to which is prefixed a Medical Vocabulary, price Sicca Rs. 20.

Treaty of commerce betwgen Charles, Earl Cornwallis, and His Excellency the Vizier-ul Momalik Hindoostan, Assufjah Newab, Assuf-ud-Dowlah Yeheha Khan Bahadoor Huzzuber Jung, price Sicca Rs. 2.

General Regulations and Orders for the exercises of the infantry. By Earl Cornwallis, price Sicca Rs. 4.

Blank interest Bonds.
Powers of Attorney.
Bills of Lading.
Respondentia Bonds.

THE 6TH MAY 1790.

To be sold.

A Bungalow and Indigo works situated at Aracny, about twelve miles south of Calcutta; also a house and Indigo works at Russapuglah, belonging to Mr. Camac. As he is ordered to relinquish his concern in the manufacture of Indigo, the whole will be sold cheap.

THE 13TH MAY 1790.

Sale by Auction.

To be sold by public auction, by Burrell, Dring, & Forster, on Saturday, the 12th June next, by order of the Administrator to the estate of Robert Holme, Esq., deceased—

That elegant commodious upper-roomed house built by William Lushington, Esq., and known by the name of Houghly Hall, situate on

the banks of the river at Hooghly, and commanding a most delightful and extensive prospect. The stables and out-houses are very convenient, and the whole of the premises are walled in, and contain about thirteen biggahs and two cottahs, free from ground rent. There is a large garden well stored with good fruit trees.

The Title Deeds may be seen at the auction-room. Conditions will be mentioned at the time of sale.

At the same time will be sold a share in the Calcutta Theatre.

THE 27TH MAY 1790.

Stays.

Ladies' stays, for the warm season, made by Stephen Quick, No. 161, Cossitollah. They are perfectly cool, being both outside and lining of fine Irish Linen, and upon so easy a construction that a servant may with ease shift the bones from one pair to another in a few minutes, so that a lady having three or four pairs may shift her stays as often as her Linen.

N. B.—Price one gold mohur each pair.

THE 3RD JUNE 1790.

Wants a place.

An European cook, to go up the country. Any gentleman who may be in want of a person of his qualification will please to apply to the Printer.

THE 17TH JUNE 1790.

To the Commissioners of the Court of Requests of the Town of Calcutta.

GENTLEMEN,

Understanding that the office of Clerk to your Court is likely to become vacant, I beg leave, in that event, to solicit your suffrages for my succession thereto. Allow me to call to your recollection that the person who thus offers himself as a candidate is a very old servant of the Company's, whose situation and misfortunes give him a reasonable

claim to the assistance of his brother servants, and whose qualifications, from his knowledge of the country languages and his acquaintance with the manners and customs of the natives, render him, he flatters himself, equal to the discharge of the duties of the office he solicits.

I have the honor to be,

GENTLEMEN,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

CALCUTTA, *June 14th*, 1790. } (Signed) FRANCIS GLADWIN.

THE 8TH JULY 1790.

This is to certify that I Robert Rishton, Gaoler of Calcutta, in defiance of all law and decency, did, on Sunday evening, the 20th of June, take the unwary advantage of Lieutenants Williamson and Horne, when on a visit to a gentleman in confinement for debt, of detaining them in prison for several hours without having received any injury or provocation from them. And having since experienced the lenity and forbearance of those gentlemen in withdrawing a prosecution instituted against me for this offence, I take this public method of expressing my grateful thanks to them for their generous forgiveness, and my sorrow and contrition for the offence against them and society in general.

(Signed) ROBERT RISHTON.

THE 29TH JULY 1790.

Bombay Newspaper

Proposals for Subscription

On Friday, 25th of June last, was published, to be continued weekly,

(By Authority)

The Bombay Gazette.

PRINTED BY W. S. COOPER.

Plan.

I. The Bombay Gazette will be conducted upon the same plan as the most approved papers in India.

II. It will contain all the local information, both mercantile and amusing, of Bombay, as well as that of the circumjacent English, Dutch, and Portuguese Settlements, and of the native cities from the Gulphs of Persia and Ormuz, along the coast of Malabar, to Cape Comorin.

III. Essays upon every topic fit for public discussion, such as may tend to excite industry, promote commerce, forward knowledge, and propagate science, or any wise tend to the good of humanity and civilization, will be occasionally inserted, and the correspondence of such as may favor the paper carefully and respectfully attended to.

IV. A faithful and comprehensive report of European intelligence will be given on every possible opportunity.

V. Poetical articles, original and fugitive, and such information as may be likely to please the reader, who seeks polite amusement, such as theatricals and accounts of festive assemblies, Bon Mots, and anecdotes, when original and good, will be all attended to.

VI. Regular accounts of Civil and Military promotions, removals, &c.

VII. The state and course of Exchange, rates of Merchandise, arrivals and departures of Vessels, and, in fine, every species of information which may be conducive to public utility or private gratification.

Conditions.

To be printed in folio, on a beautiful new type and good paper, to be delivered at the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Fort William free of postage. Price to subscribers forty Sicca Rupees per annum, to be paid quarterly.

Subscriptions will be received by Mr. Gilbert Hall, Dhurumtollah, Mr. A. C. Seymour, Loll Bazar, and at the Journal and Chronicle Offices in Calcutta, and at the Register Office, Fort St. George.

Address.

The ready and wide medium which the press affords for the diffusion of knowledge among mankind and its happy influence on society are too well known and appreciated by those for whom this address is principally intended to be remarked on here; it is meant, therefore, only to point out the advantages likely to be derived from the establishment of a Gazette at Bombay, in order that if it is deserving of encouragement, it may put in its claim for that share of public favor which may incite its managers to pursue the ends of its establishment with order and effect.

Bombay, from its peculiar situation, is much better adapted for being a channel of general and early information than any other of the British Settlements in India. The grand article of European news may, through the *Bombay Gazette*, be not only more amply, but much earlier communicated than heretofore. The intelligence received in the East of India by overland packets, except that addressed to Government, has been hitherto trifling, and even that so long on its way hither, as to have been frequently anticipated by ships from Europe round the Cape; by the Bombay Gazette this inconvenience will be obviated.

In the Settlement of Bombay the Gazette must be of essential utility, as well to trade as every other branch of public concern: to those, therefore, who have or may have dealings or connections there, the Gazette, as a vehicle of advertisement or intelligence, will be essentially useful; and on matters requiring extended circulation, its advantages need not be pointed out further than by remarking that, from the encouragement already held out, and the countenance bestowed by Government on the undertaking, the *Bombay Gazette* is likely to have as wide a circulation as any paper in India.

The managers doubt not their own zeal and assiduity, nor indeed do they doubt success.

The proprietors desirous of accommodating their friends and the public, so far as is consistent with a due regard to their own interests, as well as to remove every impediment to the most extensive circulation of the *Bombay Gazette*, have reduced the rate of annual subscription from fifty-two, the sum first proposed, to forty Rupees.

THE 23RD SEPTEMBER 1790.

An English Grammar compiled by Dr. Mackinnon,

Will be speedily published in Persian and Bengal at the Honorable Company's press in Calcutta.

The Compiler of this Grammar has chiefly adopted the rules and authorities of Dr. Lowth and Dr. Johnson. But he has ventured an innovation in the arrangement in order to conform to the fashion of the Orientalists.

He has divided all the words in the English language into three classes, Particles, Nouns, and Verbs.

1*st.*—Under Particles he has comprehended Articles, Adverbs, Prepositions, Conjunctions, and Interjections, which he has specified and defined, and given complete lists of them all.

2*ndly.*—He has divided Nouns into Nouns Substantive, Nouns Adjective, and Pronouns, and pointed out the few variations or inflections which they undergo in expressing Gender, Number, Agent, Objects, and Degrees of comparison, &c.

The Pronouns obliged him to throw these inflections into the form of a regular declension, and to use three cases, viz., Nominative, Genitive or Possessive, and Objective.

3*rdly.*—The Verbs he divided into Auxiliaries and Principals, and gave a complete conjugation of the active voice, but took no notice of the passive voice.

He gave the general rules for the formation of the different parts of the Verb from the Imperative, which, following Dr. Priestley, he has called the radical form of the Verbs.

He enumerated all the irregular Verbs, distributing them into classes, as Dr. Lowth had done.

To enable the Asiaticks to express and comprehend the various modes of the English Verb he has chiefly adopted their own names or technical terms, and given a conjugation of it.

He has given a few rules of Syntax under the following heads; concord, government, and arrangement.

He has also given the common rules of versification. Thus he has endeavored to strip the Grammar of the English language of all unnecessary technical terms and definitions, and to exhibit it in its own peculiar simplicity.

N. B.—It ought to have been mentioned that the first book of the Grammar is entirely taken up with Orthography and pronunciation. The second, with inflexion; and the third, with Syntax and Prosody.

The Compiler and Editor of this work, instead of a dedication, has, after the manner of the Orientalists, prefixed to it an humble address to the Supreme Being, supplicating that it may be instrumental in opening a way for light and true knowledge, to shine on his fellow creatures and fellow citizens in the East.

But were he to seek for the aid of any name of man, whose breath is in his nostrils, it would be that of Warren Hastings, Esq., late Governor General of India, who has already given the inhabitants of Asia as sublime an idea of the English and human character as it is possible for our language to give.

THE 28TH OCTOBER 1790.

Advertisement.

The news of the several counties in England, Scotland, and Ireland must be highly interesting to the gentlemen and ladies in India, who are deprived of the means of becoming acquainted with domestic occurrences owing to the difficulty of procuring the country Newspapers. On this account, the Advertiser, who intends going to England this season, proposes to compile and publish a work, to be entitled—

The County Register or Compendium of country news in Britain and Ireland. It will be divided into two parts :—

The first will contain the country occurrences, essays, local poetry, and casualties of every denomination; as also selections from periodical publications, of whatever relates to the several districts, such as Descriptions, Anecdotes, &c.

The intelligence of the several counties will be arranged alphabetically, under its particular title.

Part second will consist of selections and extracts from the London and Foreign Newspapers, Magazines, Political Registers, &c. (particularly from those printed in America and in our West India Islands), and great care will be taken to insert whatever respects this country.

The fair sex and the gentlemen of the town may rely on having a plentiful fund of matter for their entertainment, and the gentlemen in the mercantile and seafaring lines will be furnished with whatever information may be adapted to their respective professions.

Conditions.

The work to be printed in Octavo, of the same size as the Magazines. In order to give subscribers the earliest intelligence, the work will be printed in numbers and dispatched as opportunity may offer, and should one number contain but little though momentary and interesting matter, it will be made up as to quantity in the course of the year.

The subscription by the year to be 48 Rupees. It is hoped that the above charge will be thought moderate when the great risk and expense attending a compilation of the kind is considered. Notice will be given by the Agents on the receipt of the books.

Gentlemen will be considered as subscribers until they give notice to the contrary.

Gentlemen and ladies wishing to favor this undertaking as subscribers are requested to send their names to Messrs. Hamilton and Aberdeen, or Messrs. Cooper and Upjohn, Calcutta, to Mr. Hugh Jones at Madras, and to Mr. William Cooper at Bombay.

CALCUTTA,
October 20th, 1790.

THE 28TH OCTOBER 1790.

Mr. Monthreau

Begs leave to acquaint the ladies of the Settlement that he has just received the elegant assortment of haberdashery, &c., brought out by Mrs. Boularot from London and Paris, and put up by her express directions and under her inspection, which Monthreau intends to expose for sale, on commission, at the house opposite to William Johnson, Esq., Old Post Office Street, on Friday, the 29th instant.

CALCUTTA,
October 27th, 1790.

THE 2ND DECEMBER 1790.

To be let, or sold.

That large house, known by the name of Mustepha's house, in Old Court House Street, immediately opposite the Governor General's stables. It cost in 1775 sixty thousand Rupees, and has received since many improvements and repairs; it consists of thirteen pieces above stairs and three out-houses. Last year a long range of buildings, two hundred and eleven feet in length, have been added to it, consisting of fifteen new shops or godowns. Company's paper will be received in payment.

Enquire at Mr. Philip Decruze's in China Bazar.

The 16th December 1790.

Deaths.

On Friday last Mr. Richard Haig, coach-maker. On Monday last Mr. Rishton, Jailor of Calcutta; his death was occasioned by a fall from the window of an upper room; immediate assistance was brought to him from the Hospital, but he was so much bruised as to survive the accident but a very short time.

Mr. Rishton came to India in 1774 as an upper servant to General Clavering, and in the management of the Jail, which he has had for many years, he conducted himself with humanity and attention towards the prisoners. He is succeeded in the office of Jailor by Mr. Decruze.

THE 6TH JANUARY 1791.

To be sold by public auction, BY EDWARD GARDNER, *At his auction-room.*

This day, Thursday, the 6th instant, the effects of a gentleman leaving the Settlement—

Consisting of

A set of black and gold Bogleepore furniture of ten chairs, one pair couches, one pair card tables, one Pembroke table, and eight teapoys; a set of Mahogany dinner tables, 11 feet 6 inches by 3 feet 8 inches, a bureau and book-case, a Mahogany book-case, a Mahogany bureau, a Mahogany chest of drawers and cloth press, two pair solid Mahogany card tables, a pair of sideboards, a large black wood cot, two pair rattan bottom couches, a Europe made Mahogany Office desk, with two small book-cases, and a nest of pigeon holes and drawers, at the top with four Mahogany stools, a large Office paper-case, and several other articles of furniture.

And the following articles of plate :—

A pair curry dishes, a large butter pot, three pair handsome silver salts, a pair of snuffers and stand, a fish knife, gravy and other spoons, &c., &c.

A pair of looking glasses, 38 by 22, a pair of wall and hanging lamps, a few books and prints, a stop watch, a lady's palanquin almost new, an organ with six barrels to play 53 tunes, in good order; a plain eight-day clock with an enamelled dial;

Also

A few reams of demy foolscap and quarto post-paper, some Europe table cloths and napkins, 12 large blankets, a few articles of jewellery, toilet and other looking glasses.

And a variety of other articles.

THE 28th APRIL 1791.

Advertisement.

A gentleman observing the great number of useless horses daily parading the roads about Calcutta suggests it as a hint that they might be better employed in propagating their breed up the country, an idea, the advertiser doubts not, will be highly approved by the patriotic own-

ers of such cattle. This is, therefore, to give notice that any gentleman sending an incumbent of that nature to the *Printer* and paying for this advertisement, the animal will be thankfully received and religiously applied to the proposed purpose.

THE 12TH MAY 1791

Advertisement.

The Madras Exchange Committee beg leave to inform the public that they have fixed on the under-mentioned scheme for their lottery for this year, viz. :—

LOTTERY FUND.

Star Pagodas 100,000.

To be divided into 10,000 *Shares or Tickets, at* 10 *Pagodas each.*

1	Prize	of	10,000	Star Pagodas	...	10,000
1	Ditto	of	5,000	,,	...	5,000
1	Ditto	of	2,500	,,	...	2,500
4	Ditto	of	1,000	each	...	4,000
8	Ditto	of	500	,,	...	4,000
18	Ditto	of	250	,,	...	4,500
40	Ditto	of	100	,,	...	4,000
80	Ditto	of	50	,,	...	4,000
2,950	Ditto	of	20	,,	...	59,000
1	Ditto	to be allotted to the first drawn Ticket, the first day			...	500
1	Ditto	to the last drawn Ticket the last day			...	2,500
3,105	Prizes, amounting to Star Pagodas				...	100,000
6,895	Blanks.					
10,000						

The sale of the Tickets will commence at the Exchange, in Fort St. George, on the first of May next, and the drawing of the lottery will commence on the 1st of August.

The payment of the prizes will commence at Madras in thirty days, and at Bengal and Bombay in forty-five days after the drawing is over.

The amount of sales of tickets at Madras, Bengal, and Bombay will be deposited in the Honorable Company's Treasury at each Presidency.

The price of tickets at Calcutta will be forty Arcot Rupees each, and at Bombay, thirty-six Bombay Rupees each.

The prizes will be paid at the same rate of Exchange that tickets are sold.

(Signed). P. M. CASSIN,
Secretary to the Exchange Committee.

MADRAS EXCHANGE,
February 22nd, 1791.

THE 19TH MAY 1791.

Advertisement.

Messrs. Clark and Moore beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general that they have purchased the premises known by the name of *Goose-rah-rope Walk, late in the occupation of Mr. Welch, where they propose carrying on that business in all its branches, and also of securing cotton on the most reasonable terms.

CALCUTTA,
May 18th, 1791.

THE 2ND JUNE 1791.

Scheme of a Lottery.

Mr. Robert Chapman being desirous of parting with his Indigo works, situated to the north of the river Hooghly, opposite to Calcutta, proposes doing it on the following plan of a lottery:—

500 Tickets, at Sicca Rupees 200 each, are Sicca Rupees 1,00,000.

To be divided as follows into sixty-six prizes:—

First prize or last drawn Ticket.

	Sicca Rs.
A complete set of Indigo works, with nine pair of vats, as steepers, beaters, &c., of the very best pucka, with a pucka built drying house and reservoir above for water, with presses and all utensils belonging to the same, Sicca Rupees	43,078

N. B.—It is necessary to mention that the walls of the drying house are laid with flues, for the purpose of converting the same into a small filature after the Indigo season is over.

* NOTE.—Evidently Goosery, about three miles north of Howrah, on this side of Bali Khal.

	Sicca Rs.
A large double godown, 103 feet by 50 feet, which from its nearness of situation to the Indigo works must be connected with them and make a part of the same prize; in a plentiful year this godown can be made use of as a drying house, being fitted up with ranges for that purpose; but in all seasons, its nearness to the river, and having a dock by which vessels can be brought up to the very building, makes it convenient for the depositing of goods and the landing of them with safety	5,000
The above Indigo works and godowns, with a large tank 233 feet by 125 feet, to which is a pucka ghaut, and all conveniences for throwing up water to supply the works; likewise a pair of pumps for the same purpose, Chambers, eight inches square, stand upon a compact piece of ground of about thirty beegahs, more or less...	4,500
Three thousand six hundred and thirty-nine beegahs of land are taken up from the ryots, for the use of the said Indigo works, according to the custom of the country: this being the ground cultivated for the present crop, with all the advances made on the same to the ryots, as settled in account with them the 31st of December 1791, will be delivered over with the works, together with all the securities given by them for fulfilling their agreements. Amount	10,422
N. B.—If any of the above outstanding balances should be paid in by the ryots, their amount will be accounted for in account for carrying on the cultivation... ...	63,000

Second Prize.

One dwelling-house, with out-houses, &c., standing on sixteen beegahs of ground, walled round, excepting on the south-west side, where two beegahs have been cut off for a road	7,000

Sixty-four prizes to be paid in cash:—

2	Prizes of	Sicca Rupees	5,000	each are	10,000
2	,, of	,,	1,000	each are	2,000
60	,, of	,,	300	each are	18,000
					30,000
64	Cash prizes.		Sicca Rupees ...		1,00,000
66	Prizes.				

It is to be understood that as it is not only necessary, but the intention of the present proprietor, to keep up the cultivation of the Indigo ground now advanced upon for the benefit of the approaching crop 1791, that all such additional sums as may be expended by him from the 1st of January 1791 up to the time of drawing the said lottery, in advances for seed, cultivation, village Sircars, Peons, &c. together with interest on all advances and charges to the said period, shall be made out in account and laid before the Committee of gentlemen appointed for drawing the said lottery, to be by them examined, adjusted, and settled, when the person who shall afterwards be found to possess the last drawn Ticket (by which he will become not only entitled to the Indigo works and premises belonging to the same, but to all the benefits and advantages arising from the said Indigo ground being so advanced upon and kept in cultivation), shall pay the amount of the said account of disbursement (as settled by the Commissioners) back to the present proprietor, either on taking possession of the same, or by entering into an engagement to pay the same out of the first produce of the crop, to be valued by any two or more gentlemen, judges of Indigo.

Or should the Indigo works fall to the lot of any person unacquainted with the manufacture, or at a distance from Calcutta, the present proprietor makes an offer of his service to finish the business of this crop, and ascertain the balances that may remain due at the close of the season; the necessary disbursements being made through the new proprietor, or his Agents, who will appoint a Sircar to attend the works, to pay the work-men, and keep the daily accounts.

Commissioners appointed for drawing the lottery—

T. H. Davis, Esq.,	William Hickey, Esq.,
John Bristow, Esq.,	Herbert Harris, Esq.,
Charles Cockerell, Esq.,	James Miller, Esq.,
Captain John Collins,	Turner Macan, Esq.,
William Fairlie, Esq.,	George Tyler, Esq.,
John Burgh, Esq.,	Alexander Colvin, Esq.
John Moubray, Esq.,	Anthony Lambert, Esq

Robert Samuel Perreau, Esq.

ALEXANDER COLVIN, } *Managers.*
ROBERT CHAPMAN, }

As the present year, from the very favorable rains which have already fallen, is likely to be not only a very plentiful, but a very

forward season; and as it is supposed, from the present appearance of the plant, that by the latter end of June some part of it will be in a proper state for cutting, it is thought necessary for the better securing the present crop to the person, who by holding the last drawn Ticket will be entitled to it and to the Indigo works, to fix upon the 1st, 2nd, 4th, and 5th of July for drawing the above lottery, at the old Court House, by one hundred and twenty-five Tickets each day, if the whole or greatest part of the Tickets are disposed of by that period.

Tickets to be purchased of—

Fairlie, Reid & Co.,	Cockerell and Trail,
Colvins and Bazett,	Grahams and Moubray,
Burgh and Barber,	Lambert and Ross,
Perreau and Palling,	Burrell, Dring, and Forster,

Lee and Kennedy.

THE 2ND JUNE 1791.

A. Wilson, Watch-maker, in Council House Street, has for sale

A few capital watches, in gold and metal, by the most eminent makers, viz., Brookbank, Hill, Perigal, Siday, Ellicott, &c., amongst which is one on a new and singular construction, horizontal, capp'd, jewelled, and stop, which goes while winding up, and by a separate hand and circle shows the three hundredth part of a minute.

THE 9TH JUNE 1791

Advertisement.

Mr. Pyefinch's situation, as the farmer of Tolly's Nullah, giving him the earliest intimation of the merchandize imported to Calcutta, he begs leave to offer his services to his friends and the public for the purchase of any articles they may require on the terms of five per cent. commission. And having made engagements to purchase a considerable quantity of fire-wood and charcoal, he proposes supplying families at twelve Sicca Rupees per 100 maunds for the former, and twelve baskets per Sicca Rupee for the latter, and to deliver them at their houses.

For the general information of the public, and finding the rates of the duties are not so well known as he could wish, he begs leave to lay before them the Regulations of Government on this subject.

Toll on the exportation and importation :—

One per cent. on all goods and merchandize.

One Rupee per million Treasure.

On Budgerow, four annas per oar.

On empty boat, four annas per 100 maunds burthen.

On earthen ware, fire-wood, straw, and other bulky articles, two Rupees per 100 maunds on the burthen of each boat.

The toll on such articles or necessaries as are included in the Calcutta Monthly Current Estimation, made by the clerk of the market, is also rated at one per cent. on the price of each article.

N. B.—No boats are exempted from paying the above established toll.

THE 16TH JUNE 1791.

Burke on the Revolution in France.

Mr. Thomas Watley having procured a sufficient number of Subscribers has put Mr. Burke's pamphlet in the press; the first number will be ready for delivery on Monday. Gentlemen up the country are requested to send word to Mr. Watley to whom he shall deliver their copies. The book being divided into numbers will admit of its being forwarded by Dawk without difficulty.

THE 30TH JUNE 1791.

Plan for a lottery of Estates in England.

Sicca Rs.

Tickets 1,035, at Sicca Rupees 200 each, to be had at the Bengal Bank, the Bank of Hindoostan in Calcutta, and at the Carnatick Bank at Madras; to consist of three prizes.

First Prize and last drawn Ticket is a large freehold elegant mansion house, with out-house, barns, stables, &c., in perfect repair, the building of which cost near £10,000, situated on the border of Herts, in the parishes of Enfield and Cheshunt, in the counties of Middlesex and Herts, with about 100 acres of land lying round the house, the New River running through the middle thereof, with an exclusive right of fishery, for near a mile, with the united manors of Honey-lands and Pentriches, with Court leet and Court

Baron, and view of Frankpledge, the Royalty whereof is near twenty miles in the circuit, and abounds with game, and an exclusive right of hunting, fishing, &c., &c. Several copyhold and leasehold estates are held of the manors, and fines, quit-rents, heriots, waifs, estrays, reliefs, deodands, are payable thereto. The manors are independent of the Crown and the subject, no person having any paramouncy over them, and are situated within twelve miles of London, valued at ... Sicca Rs. 1,55,279

Second Prize.

A compact freehold estate, adjoining the last prize, and consisting of about ten acres of grass land, orchard, and garden, with a fine stream of water running through the same, together with a good house thereon, and also a new built manufactory for dying, the value whereof is 30,172

The third Prize.

A leasehold estate, situated at Islington and in the city of London, held for a term of fifty-two years from Michaelmas next, and produces annually about 200, the value whereof is 21,556

The rents payable out of the different prizes will commence and be paid to the fortunate adventurers from Lady Day, 1792.

It is intended the lottery shall commence drawing on the 1st day of November next, or before that time, if the Tickets are disposed of.

The prizes will be conveyed over, clear of all incumbrances, and delivered to the fortunate holders, or to their attornies in England, under the immediate direction of the Commissioners for conducting the lottery, who until then will hold themselves responsible for the amount of the Tickets, and remit the same to London to be lodged in the Bank of England until clear and legal titles are given to the whole. The estates being the greatest part in Middlesex, the titles and incumbrances must be registered.

Commissioners.

W. Fairlie,
J. Barretto,
L. Barretto,
R. Graham,
G. Hamilton,
A. Aberdeen,
W. Moscrop,
E. Scott,
J. P. Gardiner,
G. Tyler,

Thomas Redhead, Esqs.

THE 21ST JULY 1791.

Calcutta Theatre.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF MRS. HUGHES.

On Friday evening, the 22nd instant, will be performed—

The Guardian and the Virgin Unmasked.

☞ Tickets to be had at the Theatre, and the Chronicle and Mirror Offices.

Boxes and pit, one Gold Mohur; Gallery, eight Rupees.

THE 25TH AUGUST 1791.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Society for the improvement of British Wool.

It is a well established historical fact that down to the days of Queen Elizabeth the British wool was superior to that of Spain. It is equally certain that all the finest broad clothes of England are now manufactured entirely from Spanish wool; and that the only sort produced in England that has any superiority over that of other nation is the long or combing wool, which is fit only for light fabrics, and cannot be employed in the manufacture of cloth.

The Ryeland or Herefordshire sheep yield a short carding wool, of a texture and quality approaching that of Spain; and there are also in Wales, and in different parts of England and Scotland, some fine wooled sheep, but the purest and most unmixed remnants of the breed have been found in the remote isles of Shetland.

The woollen manufactures being highly important to the prosperity of Great Britain and Ireland, a meeting of a number of respectable gentlemen who had made many useful researches on the subject assembled at Edinburgh for the purpose of concerting means for the preservation of the valuable remnants of the fine wooled sheep, "and of bring-"ing the natural staple of the Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland "to the greatest perfection of which it is susceptible."

At that meeting the following Resolutions were passed as the most conducive to the above purposes:—1st, that the establishment of a Society for the improvement of British wool is one of the most likely means of promoting the commercial interests and the permanent prosperity of these kingdoms.

2nd, that the meeting here assembled, and those for whom they are empowered to act, together with such persons, whether in Great Britain and Ireland, or the Colonies, as are willing to co-operate with them, will constitute an Association for that sole purpose, either to act separately, or in conjunction with the other Societies of a similar nature, as may be thought most advisable. 3rd, that a general Society for that purpose ought to be formed in London, the Capital of the Kingdom, and the centre of the science, the knowledge and the commerce of the Empire. But that corresponding Boards or Societies ought also to be instituted in different parts of their kingdoms, communicating to each other the experiments they try, and the information they acquire, and uniting these exertions in the great object of bringing the natural staple of these kingdoms to the greatest perfection of which it is susceptible. 4th, that the object of such Association, in the first place, ought to be to collect all the information that can be accumulated respecting sheep in general, the different breeds of that useful animal, the manner in which they ought to be managed, the food best calculated for them, the best mode of preventing, or curing the distempers to which they are subject, and, above all, the best means of a meliorating their wool, together with any other facts or observations respecting them that may be judged material, and that the same shall be drawn up in a plain and distinct manner, and published by the Society, in order to diffuse the necessary knowledge upon that very important object of rural economy as rapidly and completely as possible. 5th, that the Society will endeavor, by premiums, and by every other means in its power, to carry the breeds, which now exist in Great Britain, and are distinguished by the firmness of their wool, or any other particular excellence, to their highest state of improvement. That it will also be proper for the Society, at its own expense, to bring over to this kingdom the breeds of other countries distinguished for the excellence of their wool, and to keep them apart from other breeds till their value and properties be fully ascertained by accurate experiments, and also to import such other animals as are likely to thrive in Great Britain, and produce any species of fine wool, or fur, that could be of use to the manufactures of this country.

That every member of the Society do pay one guinea per annum, or fifteen guineas on admission, or any larger sum he may choose to subscribe, for the purpose of carrying these objects into effect. And, in consideration of the said subscription, that every member shall have the transactions of the said Society regularly transmitted to him, and an equal chance of receiving by ballot a share of the different flocks belonging to the Society, to be annually distributed among its members.

The wool, after reserving what may be necessary for useful experiments, to be divided amongst the female subscribers, and premiums to be bestowed on those who produce the finest yarn, spun by their own hands, or the most beautiful Shawl, or other manufacture, from the wool they receive. Such persons as may be desirous of becoming constituent members of this society, or who may have any information to communicate upon the subject of wool that can tend to forward the objects of the proposed Association, will be pleased to direct their letters to Sir John Sinclair, Baronet, M. P., Edinburgh, by whom the same will be laid either before the Society to be constituted in Edinburgh, or that to be formed in London, as may be most agreeable.

The gentlemen of the several British Settlements in India have been always so much distinguished for open-handed liberality that it is impossible to doubt that this patriotic undertaking, which may be essentially promoted by very moderate contributions, will meet with cordial support among them.

Subscribers' Names.

Hon'ble Charles Stuart	Sicca Rs.	200
Peter Speke	„	200
William Cowper	„	200
Sir Robert Chambers	„	150
Colonel John Murray	„	150
„ M. Wood	„	150
„ Peter Murray	„	150
James Grant	„	150
James Stuart	„	150
J. Fleming	„	150
J. Melvill	„	150
A. Mackenzie	„	150
S. Dyer	„	150
W. R. Munro	„	150
R. C. Birch	„	150
C. Cockerell ...	Guineas	15
H. Trail ...	„	15
J. Graham ... Payable in Europe.	„	10
J. C. Gordon ...	„	10
John Bebb ...	„	10

☞ Subscriptions to be paid to the house of Messrs. Cockerell and Trail.

THE 15TH SEPTEMBER 1791.

Lately at Calcapore, Hadjee Mustapha, a native of France; many years ago he became a proselyte to the Mussulman faith, made a pilgrimage to Mecca, and has ever since continued in the observance of the ceremonies of that religion. He was possessed of considerable literary talents, and lately published an English translation of Seid Gholam Hossin Khan's Persian History of India.

THE 15TH SEPTEMBER 1791.

Calcutta Magazine.

On Monday, the 3rd of October next, will be published No. 1 of a new periodical work, to be continued monthly under the title of the,

Calcutta Magazine.

The outlines of the plan on which this work is instituted are as follows:—

Each number shall be printed in the same character, and altogether on the same plan, as the most approved Magazines now published in Europe.

Each number shall be delivered to subscribers on or before the third day of every month.

To subscribers the price of this Magazine will be exactly thirty Rupees per annum. To non-subscribers each number will be charged three Rupees.

All the necessary materials for the due execution of this work are of the first quality and of recent importation; and the arrangements for its steady and satisfactory management have been carefully adjusted.

This Magazine is offered to the public without the recommendation of any avowed patronage, and without the intrusion of either public or private solicitation for its support; not that the Editors are unambitious of securing to the Calcutta Magazine the patronage and support of the public—they ardently aspire to the attainment of both—but they would disclaim all solicitude for the possession of either, if derived from any other influence than the merit of the publication itself; and on this principle their exertions shall be uniformly directed to its improvement; nor are they apprehensive that public favor will be withheld while the claim to it shall be supported with diligence and industry.

☞ Literary communications, or gentlemen desirous to become subscribers, are for the present entreated to address their commands to No. 51, Cossitollah.

THE 22ND SEPTEMBER 1791.

Stone Chunam.

Fresh Sylhet stone chunam, manufactured at Dacca, superior to any for strength, it being only manufactured as wanted, and may be had in any quantity at the works for twenty-eight Sicca Rupees the hundred maunds, and sent to any part on the shortest notice, the purchaser paying the customary freight, as boats for the purpose are kept ready on the spot.

For particulars apply to Mr. Ousley, Dacca.

Also a quantity of fresh chunam, just landed in Calcutta from the kiln, at a reduced price.

Apply to Messrs. Burgh and Barber.

THE 13TH OCTOBER 1791.

Advertisement.

Whereas Mr. John Perry, an English Merchant, for some years an inhabitant of Chinsurah, has departed this life without leaving any body authorized to administer to his estate, or take care of a natural child which he left behind, and whereas the Chinsurah creditors to the said estate, have presented a petition to the Court of Justice of that Settlement, praying that the effects of the said John Perry might be seized and put under the administration of their Secretary as sequester, until such time as it should be known whether the said John Perry has any lawful heirs, executors, or administrators to take charge of his estate and pay off the debts which he contracted under the Dutch flag, which prayer having been granted by the said Council of Justice, notice is therefore given to all persons whom it may concern that in case no lawful heirs, executors, or administrators of the said John Perry shall put in their claim to take charge of the said estate within the time of six weeks after the date hereof, the effects will be sold for the benefit of the Chinsurah creditors, and the balance thereof, should there be any, disposed of in such a manner as will be thought consistent with the rules of justice.

By order of the Council of Justice,

CHINSURAH,
September 28th, 1791.

C. J. VAN NIEROP,
Secretary.

THE 13TH OCTOBER 1791.

Miniature and Crayon Painting, by F. Dean,

Who begs leave to inform those gentlemen and ladies of Calcutta that wish to have their likeness in either of those branches, that he is just arrived on the "Hunter" and is now ready to wait on them at their house, if most agreeable. His terms are moderate and a likeness may be depended on.

A line directed to him at his house in the street opposite to Lee and Kennedy's, from which it is the fourth or fifth house on the right hand, where the greatest attention will be paid.

THE 20TH OCTOBER 1791.

Livery Stables, Dhurrumtollah.

William Fewell begs leave to inform the gentlemen of the Settlement and his customers in general that some particular business requires his attendance at one of the upper stations for a short time, therefore he takes this method to inform them that his business will be conducted during W. F's. absence by Francis Dennigun, who will pay strict attention to the stables and due obedience to all orders.

Carriages and horses to be let as usual.

October 20th, 1791.

THE 24TH NOVEMBER 1791.

Advertisement.

Mr. Stuart has desired it to be signified (through the channel of this paper) to the ladies and gentlemen of the Settlement, that the Old Court House appearing, on a survey, not to be in a condition to admit of the safe accommodation of the usual company, he is obliged to deny himself the pleasure of meeting them at the customary periods of the approaching season.

November 22nd, 1791.

THE 8TH DECEMBER 1791.

Reward Offered.

A black servant, named Gomany, native of Calcutta, having, on the 25th ultimo, absconded, and plundered his master of 25 Dollars

and a mourning ring, it is requested, the latter, if offered for sale, may be stopped, and information given to the Printer.

The ring is set with brilliants, the device, a monument adorned with military trophies, &c. On one side a blooming laurel, on the other a weeping willow; motto "La main de Dieu l'a fait."

To the pedestal are the initials J. N. P.
N. N. D.

And round the black and white circle,—Colonel John Nevill Parker, killed 23rd April, 81, Æ. 40.

Lieutenant Norcott Nevil D'Esterse, ob. at Bedzegur, November 1781, Æ. 18.

A reward of 50 Sicca Rs. will be given on conviction of the said Gomany, whose hand hath lately been mutilated by some of Tippoo's Lootywallas. One of the Dollars is remarkably old, dated 1701, with the Grand Duke of Tuscany's Arms on it, and the words, Cosmos III. D. G. M. D. V. X., Etruriæ; another of the Dollars is marked Leopoldus, 1786. A reward of 50 Sicca Rs. will be paid on conviction of the said Gomany, and one hundred Rupees will be paid by the Printer to any body who may recover the said ring.

BARRACKPORE,
December 6th, 1791.

THE 22ND DECEMBER 1791.

Subscription Assembly.

The Assembly which was advertised for yesterday is put off to Friday, the 23rd. Captain John Collins, acting Steward for the night, of whom may be had admission Tickets for foreigners and strangers. Minuets will be danced according to rank, and immediately after, Tickets will be drawn for the country dances.

THE 9TH FEBRUARY 1792.

Calcutta Theatre, this evening, the 9th of February 1792, will be performed a new Pantomime called, Mungo in Freedom, or Harlequin Fortunate, with amendment. Boxes 1 gold-mohur, pit 12 Rupees, and gallery six Rupees.

THE 9TH FEBRUARY 1792.

Advertisement.

With the approbation and permission of Earl Cornwallis, Lieutenant Colebrooke proposes to publish by subscription twelve views of the most remarkable forts and places in the Mysore country from drawings taken on the spot.

He hopes, by the time the army will return from Seringapatam, to have finished a select number of drawings for this purpose, to be sent to England by the earliest ships after that period, and to be engraved by the best Artists in Aqua Tinta. Subscription for each set at one hundred and twenty Arcot Rupees.

As the remittance of a sum of money must necessarily accompany the drawings, to enable the engravers to begin the work, Lieutenant Colebrooke proposes that the half of each subscription be paid into the hands of his Agents so soon as the set of views may be completely finished and ready for embarkation.

Due notice of this will be given in the public prints at Madras and Calcutta, and a list of the views published at the same time. A concise account of each place to be printed with the views.

Should any unforeseen accident happen to prevent their publication, the subscriptions will be refunded on application to Lieutenant Colebrooke or his Agents.

Subscriptions will be received by Messrs. Cockerell, Trail and Co.

THE 23RD FEBRUARY 1792.

Remittance to England,

At the following rates of Exchange, may be had by applying to Messrs. Burgh and Barber:—

	s.	d.
At six months' sight, per Current Rupee... ...	2	1
,, four ,, ,, ,, ...	2	0
,, three ,, ,, ,, ...	1	11
,, one ,, ,, ,, ...	1	10

THE 7TH MARCH 1792.

Marriage.—On Wednesday last, John Palling, Esq., to Miss Greveley, a young lady possessing every qualification to render the marriages tate happy.

THE 21ST MARCH 1792.

Advertisement.

Mr. P. Augier,* Cutier and Armourer,

Informs the public that he has taken another house near the one he lately occupied, two houses lower down, No. 51, Cossitollah, which will be more commodious for him; as well as for those who will honor him with their commands, either to repair or sell arms, &c., &c. He will do his endeavors to work at as reasonable a rate as possible, and will undertake to keep any person's razors in good order, at the rate of two Rupees per month, as several gentlemen advised him so to do; those who wish to dispose of arms of any kind may have them sold at his house on paying the usual commission. It will be his constant study to endeavor to give satisfaction to those who will honor him with their orders.

THE 22ND MARCH 1792.

Mr. Stuart presents his compliments to the gentlemen in the Honorable Company's Civil and Military Service, and requests the favor of their company at the Theatre, on the 23rd April next, to a Concert and Supper, to celebrate the national success in the late war and the happy restoration of peace.

THE 5TH APRIL 1792.

Just published at the Calcutta Gazette Office, price ten Rupees—THE SEASONS, *a descriptive Poem by Calidas, in the original Sanscrit.*

This book is the first ever printed in Sanscrit, and it is by the press alone that the ancient literature of India can long be preserved: a learner of that most interesting language, who had carefully perused one of the popular grammars, could hardly begin his course of study with an easier or more elegant work than the Ritusanhara or Assem-

* NOTE.—This business is carried on in this name to this day in Cossitollah.

blage of Seasons. Every line composed by Calidas is exquisitely polished, and every couplet in the poem exhibits an Indian landscape, always beautiful, sometimes highly colored, but never beyond nature. Four copies of it have been diligently collated; and where they differed, the clearest and most natural reading has constantly had the preference.

THE 19TH APRIL 1792.

Death.

Yesterday, Moonshee Sheryat Ullah Khan, formerly Mr. Hastings' Moonshee.

THE 19TH APRIL 1792.

To be published by subscription, a Narrative of the sufferings of James Bristow, belonging to the Bengal Artillery, during ten years' captivity with Hyder Ally and Tippoo Saheb.

Subscriptions received at the Gazette Office and the principal shops in town.

N. B.—Whatever profit may arise from this publication is intended to be appropriated to the sole benefit of James Bristow and his family; and in order to make the subscription as general as possible, the price has been fixed at six Sicca Rupees for copies printed on the best paper, and at three Sicca Rupees for copies printed on inferior paper.

The names of the subscribers will be printed at the end of the work.

THE 5TH JULY 1792.

Joseph Dickson, Undertaker, Carpenter, Cabinet and Coach-maker, (No. 41, Cossitollah, near the Lall Bazar.)

Cabinet, carpenter, and carriage works made in the neatest manner, on the lowest terms; palankeens on improved principles for travelling or exportation.

As it has been industriously circulated by some persons, either from motives of interest or of envy, that I had declined that part of my business, the undertaking, &c., I am by such assertions called upon to contradict the same as false and unfriendly, and assure the public that I abide strictly by the plan as published in the Asiatic Mirror, bearing date the 30th November 1791.

Funerals furnished conformable to orders at the following rates :—

1*st.*—To a coffin covered with black Boglipore nails, lining, and bearers to carry the body to the ground, grave digging and attendance on the funeral, Sicca Rs. 32.

2*nd.*—To a coffin covered with black silk and lined in the inside, nails, &c., and carrying to the ground, grave digging and attendance, Sicca Rs. 88.

3*rd.*—To a coffin covered with medium black cloth and inside lining, mattrass and pillow, breastplate, and use of the pall, grave digging and attendance on the funeral, Sicca Rs. 138.

4*th.*—To a coffin and covering of ditto with fine black cloth, inside lined; gilt or silvered furniture, and use of the second best pall; a hearse and pair, with attendants for ditto; grave digging and Undertaker's attendance, Sicca Rs. 232.

5*th.*—To a coffin of teak-wood made in the best manner, covered with superfine black cloth, lined in the inside, a mattrass and pillow; best gilt, silvered, or black furniture, and use of best velvet pall; hearse and pair; a coach with ditto and their attendants; the plume of feathers carried before, with Undertaker's attendance, Sicca Rs. 330.

6*th.*—To a coffin as above, with an inside shell covered with superfine broad cloth, inside lined with silk; a mattrass and pillow; a complete set of the best furniture, breastplate, glory, and urn; handles, escutcheons, angeldrops, gilt lace, &c.; hearse and mourning coach, and use of the best velvet pall; plume of feathers; grave digging and attendance, Sicca Rs. 400.

Youth and children on proportionable terms.

Silk hat bands per dozen,
Crape ditto ditto,
Scarfs ditto ditto,
} at Europe shop prices per yard.

Coffins for the poor gratis.

Monuments erected if desired.

The above plan of furnishing funerals, Mr. Dickson hopes, will meet with the approbation of the public, as the charges are reasonable, and it will be impossible to practice the least imposition.

CALCUTTA,
June 4th, 1792.

THE 5TH JULY 1792.

Advertisement.

At a meeting of British inhabitants of the Settlement held at Le Gallais's Tavern on the 31st May 1792, it was resolved that a subscription be opened to defray the expenses of erecting *a public building for the general accommodation of the Settlement,* and that the Committee nominated by the meeting of the 25th of April last be requested to circulate applications for subscriptions accordingly. The Committee were also requested to get a plan of the building prepared, to consider of such other points of detail as may appear to them proper to carry this useful design into effect, and to report their proceedings to the subscribers for their approbation and decision.

Notice is therefore hereby given that subscriptions will be received by William Fairlie, Esq., who has obligingly undertaken to receive them, and who will, as often as the sums collected shall amount to 2,000 current Rupees, invest the same in Company's Promissory Notes, payable to Colonel John Murray, Chairman of the Committee.

The Committee will be glad to receive plans, elevations, and estimates of the intended building from such persons as are disposed to contribute by their professional talents to the ornament of the town. The building should be constructed in the manner best adapted to the climate, and contain a spacious ball room, concert room, dining rooms, card rooms, dressing rooms, and other convenient and necessary apartments, keeping in view the accommodation of the Society of Free Masons. The plans ought also to include suitable offices, separate entrances for palankeens, and carriages, with detached sheds for them and for horses.

THE 12TH JULY 1792.

Advertisement.

Missing, since the night of the 2nd instant, a slave boy, named Din Darah, of about fifteen, rather short of his age, stout and dark complexion. Took with him a brass lotah and a pair of Grenadier Officer's Wings; had on a white turban, an *angerkah,* or jacket of white, torn on the right shoulder; and a pair of long drawers, reaching below the ankle, of narrow red and white stripe Soosy; had three silver

* NOTE.—Then follows a list of subscribers contributing sums varying from 1,000 Rupees to 32 Rupees. Very few donations are below 100 Rupees.

rings on the right hand little finger; his hair near a foot long, his lips very thick and prominent; whiskers begin to show strongly; is marked on the back and arms with the scars of a number of small burns; had an iron ring on one leg, which, though he may have taken off, the chaffing must be discernible; his gait is slow; if confused, has an impediment in his speech. He is a stranger in this part of the country, and, from his having no money, must soon offer for service. Any person who will deliver him at No. 1, Larkin's Lane, shall receive a reward of fifty Sicca Rupees. Should he offer for employ, any gentleman who will send him as above directed will confer a particular obligation on his Master, who will, if he returns voluntarily, forgive his offence.

Any information that can be given respecting him will be thankfully received.

N. B.—It is requested that particular notice may be taken of this advertisement, and the publisher entreats gentlemen to explain its purport to their servants, the reward and pardon in particular.

CALCUTTA,
July 10th, 1792.

THE 26TH JULY 1792.

Wants employment.

If any single or family gentleman wishes to have a clerk, who understands several accounts, writes and reads English, French, Portuguese, and can translate. He likewise reads Latin, and speaks good Moor and Bengal languages; he is willing to be employed in the Settlement, or go up the country, or to either the Malabar and Coromandel Coasts, if a suitable salary be allowed him. A line directed to A. R. D. S. and sent to the Printing Office of this paper will be duly attended to and acknowledged with all speedy punctuality.

CALCUTTA,
July 26th, 17[illegible]

THE 16TH AUGUST 1792.

Masonic Lottery.

The Commissioners hereby give notice that the drawing of this lottery must necessarily be postponed till Friday, the 24th instant, as they are informed that the business of the Supreme Court will not

admit their having the use of the New Court House on the 17th instant, the day originally proposed. The Commissioners pledge themselves to the public that there will be no further delay.

Published by order of the Commissioners.

JOSEPH COOPER,
Secretary.

August 15*th*, 1792.

THE 6TH SEPTEMBER 1792.

In the press, and speedily will be published, price eight Sicca Rupees—The trial of Advandanum Paupiah, Brahmin, (Dubash to John Holland, Esq., late Governor of Fort St. George, and to his brother, E. John Holland, Esq., late Member of the Council thereof.) Of Adadanum Ramah Sawmy, Brahmin, brother to Paupiah, Sunkaraporam Vencatachella Chitty, and Oppeyagar Brahmin, for a conspiracy against David Haliburton, Esq., a senior Merchant in the Service of the East India Company under their Presidency of Fort St. George, by force of which conspiracy he was removed, in September 1789, during the administration of Messrs. Hollands, from his stations of Member of the Board of Revenue and Persian Translator, of which conspiracy they were all convicted at the Quarter Sessions held at Fort St. George the 11th, 12th, and 13th days of July 1792 after a trial which lasted above twenty-seven hours.

To the trial is prefixed an address to the public by Mr. Haliburton, detailing all the particulars which led to the conspiracy, as also the subsequent proceedings and correspondence with Government, to the time an enquiry was set on foot, which traced this conspiracy to its source and enabled Mr. Haliburton to prosecute the conspirators to conviction.

N. B.—It being the intention of the Editor only to print as many as are bespoke, it is requested that those gentlemen who wish to be purchasers may send their names and address to the printer Mr. J. Cooper.

THE 27TH SEPTEMBER 1792.

Death.

At Dacca, on the 22nd September, Francis Law, Esq., a man in whom many virtues were to be found, humane, and charitable to a degree; his life was not employed to any sordid purpose.

Rich in the treasures of a feeling mind,
He knew no good but that of all mankind;
No selfish aim inspired his great design,
But friendship pure and charity divine;
While to the wrangling sons of noisy strife,
He gives the example of a blameless life.

THE 4TH OCTOBER 1792.

Lent or lost some years since.

The first volume of Pope's Works, published by Millar in octavo in 1760. The owner's name is pasted on the inside of the cover, and the crest is a dove with extended wings. If the book is in the possession of any gentleman, it is requested that he will be good enough to return it; and should it be with any person to whom a reward will be acceptable, a proper compliment will be made on giving or sending it to the printer, as a valuable edition is rendered useless from the want of it.

CALCUTTA,
September 26th, 1792.

THE 25TH OCTOBER 1792.

For Private Sale.

A neat compact and new built garden house, pleasantly situated at Chouringy, and from its contiguity to Fort William peculiarly well calculated for an Officer; it would likewise be a handsome provision for a native lady, or a child. The price is 1,500 Sicca Rupees, and the conditions of sale, one-third of the purchase money to be laid down immediately, and the remainder to lay on mortgage for six or eight months.

☞ For further particulars please to apply to the Gazette Office.

THE 25TH OCTOBER 1792.

To be sold by Public Auction

By Dring, Rothman and Co., at their Auction-room.

On Wednesday next, the 31st instant, one-sixth share in the Calcutta Chronicle and business of the Chronicle Press, together with a propor-

tionable part of the outstanding debts, presses, types, foundry for types (which includes several complete sets of matrices for casting the neatest and most perfect Persian, Nagri, and Bengalese types), and other materials appertaining thereto. The debts due to the concern now exceed Sicca Rupees 51,000. A particular statement of the monthly collections and expenses for the last twelve months may be seen at the Auction-room.

N. B.—The share will be positively sold to the highest bidder, it being the property of Mr. UpJohn, and sold by order of the mortgagees.

THE 1ST NOVEMBER 1792.

Hospital, Calcutta, September 27th, 1792.

Agreeably to the advertisement published in the Gazette on the 20th and 27th instant, requesting the attendance of such persons as were disposed to support the plan heretofore proposed for establishing an Hospital for the relief of Natives, requiring the assistance of a Surgeon, a meeting of the principal inhabitants of Calcutta was this day held for the purpose of carrying the proposed institution into effect; when the following resolutions were agreed to:—

Resolved, that an Hospital be established for the relief of Natives requiring the professional assistance of a Surgeon.

Resolved, that the management of the Hospital be vested in an equal number of European and Native Governors, being inhabitants of Calcutta.

Resolved, that a Committee be appointed to procure and receive subscriptions for the support of the institution, and to prepare a plan for the management thereof.

Resolved, that the Committee consist of the following gentlemen:—

Mr. Speke,
„ Cowper,
The Reverend Mr. Owen,
Mr. Vander Heydur,
„ Dick,
„ Meyer,
„ Colebrook,
Mr. Lambert,
„ Fleming,
„ Wilson,
„ Dowdeswell,
„ Morris, and
„ Barretto.

Agreed, that the Committee be requested to call a general meeting of the subscribers as soon as the plan of the institution shall have been prepared for their consideration.

The Committee having met pursuant to the above resolution, and taken such measures for giving effect to the plan proposed as the shortness of the time has hitherto admitted of, have the satisfaction to inform the public that Government have been pleased to signify their intention that Surgeons shall be appointed from among the Company's servants to do duty at the Hospital which it has been resolved to establish.

Subscriptions will be received either by a donation to the fund for the support of the institution, or by monthly payments at the following places :—

The Hindostany Bank,	Colvin and Bazett,
Fairlie, Reid and Co.,	Perreau and Palling,
Burgh and Barber,	J. and L. Barreto,
Lambert, Ross and Co.,	Udney, Frushard, and Laprimadaye,
Cockerell, Trail and Co.,	
Hamilton and Aberdeen,	George & Thomas Gowan.

[NOTE.—Here follows a list of 28 subscribers headed by Lord Cornwallis, who gives 3,000 Rupees. Two Natives, Gunga Narayan Dass and Kissen Kant Sen, give 500 Rupees each. None are of the subscriptions under 100, and the average is about 500.]

THE 8TH NOVEMBER 1792.

Subscription Assembly, Calcutta Theatre.

At a meeting of subscribers at the Theatre on Saturday, the 3rd of November, the following Regulations for the assemblies were unanimously agreed to :—

I.—That the sixth assemblies be Dress and Undress Balls alternately and that the first be a Dress Ball.

II.—That Minuets be danced on the nights of Dress Assemblies only

III.—That ladies be taken out to dance Minuets according to the rank their husbands hold in the King's or Honorable Company's Service.

IV.—That ladies whose husbands are not in the King's or Honorable Company's Service be taken out to dance Minuets in the order they come into the room, and that this regulation hold good with regard to unmarried ladies. (*a.*)

V.—That all ladies draw lots for places in country dances.

VI.—That any lady allowing the first couple to pass the place corresponding with the number of her Ticket shall stand the last couple for that dance.

VII.—The ladies having gone down a country dance shall stand up for all the couples who are to follow, or not dance any more during that night.

VIII.—That all disputed points relating to the Assembly be referred to the Master of the ceremonies, and that his decision be final.

IX.—That no person be admitted to the Assembly without a Ticket.

X.—That subscribers send to the Master of the ceremonies for the number of Tickets they require for the ladies of their families or any other lady they may wish to introduce.

XI.—That subscribers' Tickets be transferable.

XII.—That non-subscribers be admitted on the application of a subscriber for a Ticket, who shall specify the gentleman's name for whom it is intended.

XIII.—That the price of a non-subscriber's Ticket be twenty Sicca Rupees.

XIV.—That dancing commence at half past eight o'clock.

XV.—That the supper hour be twelve o'clock, and that dancing recommence at one o'clock.

XVI.—That hookahs be not admitted to the Ball Room during any part of the night. (*b.*)

XVII.—That subscribers' servants be admitted to the Supper-rooms, provided each servant bring a Ticket with his Master's signature to it.

Lastly.—That the Master of the ceremonies be unanimously supported by the subscribers in the duties of his office.

(Signed) M. ROWORTH,
Master of the Ceremonies.

(*a.*) In preservation of this rule, ladies will be pleased to receive Tickets as they enter the room.

(*b.*) Hookahs will be admitted to the Supper-rooms, to the Card-rooms, to the Boxes in the Theatre, and to each side of the Assembly-room between the large pillars and the walls.

THE 8TH NOVEMBER 1792.

Lottery.

For a most beautiful single stone-diamond ring of a prodigious size, weighing at least twenty ruttees and intrinsically worth Rs. 20,160. It is proposed to have 420 Tickets at forty-eight Sicca Rupees each. When the scheme is filled due notice will be given thereof in the *Calcutta Gazette* Messrs. Francis MacNaghten, George Tyler, and Robert Ledlie have obligingly acquiesced to act as Commissioners to superintend the drawing.

The ring lies for inspection at the Bank of Hindoostan, where Tickets are to be had, and where the ring is deposited for the sole benefit of the fortunate number.

THE 8TH NOVEMBER 1792.

Pursuant to a decree of the High Court of Chancery of England made in a cause depending in that Court in which Bridgetland and others are plaintiffs, and William Devaynes and others are defendants, the creditors and legatees in the East Indies of Sir Robert Barker, Knight and Baronet, deceased, formerly Commander-in-Chief of all the Forces belonging to the Hon'ble East India Company in Bengal and other parts of India, and late of Saville Row in the Parish of St. James, Westminster, in the county of Middlesex, and of Busbridge, in the county of Surrey, are, on or before the 9th day of August 1793, to prove their debts and claim their legacies before John Wilmot, Esq., the Master of the said Court of Chancery, to whom the above cause is referred, or, in default thereof, they will peremptorily be excluded the benefit of the said decree.

LONDON,
May 9th, 1792.

THE 8TH NOVEMBER 1792.

Europe Chariots, Phaetons, and Buggies.

J. and R. Stewart,

Have received for sale a few superiorly finished chariots, the carriage parts of which are particularly light and neat, with bell pattern coachboxes. The bodies are lined with cool striped silk and mohair,

handsomely run with plated mouldings and ornamented with three elegant Italian lamps in front. These chariots, as well as the phaetons and buggies, are finished with the best materials, and according to the most approved taste, having been particularly commissioned for this country, and built under the direction of Mr. J. Stewart in London; it is therefore presumed they will be found genuine. J. and R. S. have also two remarkable light new Strait perch post chaises, and very good secondhand Europe chariots, likewise chariots, phaetons, and buggies, in the frame from England, to be painted and lined agreeable to the wish of purchasers here.

THE 22ND NOVEMBER 1792.

This day is published at the Hon'ble Company's press, price, on fine English paper, Sicca Rupees twelve, and on Patna, eight Rupees:

The Mysore Revenue Regulations translated by Burrish Crisp, Esq., from the original Persian, under the seal of Tippoo Sultaun, in the possession of Colonel John Murray.

☞ It is intended that the proceeds of the sale of this work, after defraying the expense of printing, shall be equally divided between the Lower School of the Military Orphans and the Free School.

THE 29TH NOVEMBER 1792.

Plan of Calcutta.

Mr. Baillie respectfully informs the public that the plan of Calcutta is now ready for delivery. He regrets that many unforeseen, though unavoidable, incidents have greatly retarded the publication and particularly his waiting many months in the expectation that the streets in the native part of the town would have received new names as those in the European quarter have lately done.

The plan, which is 33 inches by 14, is accurately reduced (by permission) from the large original one in the possession of the Commissioners of Police, and points out all the streets, lanes, ghauts, &c. The public buildings are also particularly distinguished, though from the smallness of the scale, it was found impracticable to lay down with any degree of distinctness every individual private house with its office as

they are laid down in the original, which is on a scale of about 26½ inches a mile, whereas the scale of the reduced copy is little more than 6½ inches to a mile.

Copies at the subscription price, viz., 25 Sicca Rupees, mounted on a roller, or 20 Rupees if pasted on cloth, at the Free School, the second house to the southward of the Mission Church.

N. B.—The ground and new buildings at Chowringhy, south of the burying ground, are taken from an accurate survey made last year. The houses in that quarter admitted of being particularly inserted, not being crowded as the buildings in the town are.

THE 3RD JANUARY 1793.

Just published,

In one volume, folio, price Sicca Rupees sixteen, Al Serajirrah, or the Mahomedan Law of Inheritance, with a commentary, by Sir William Jones.

The whole impression of this work has been presented by Sir William Jones to the Committee for relief of Insolvent Debtors, and will be sold for their benefit at the Gazette Office. The price has been fixed at a low rate for the purpose of promoting the sale more generally for the benefit of the institution.

THE 24TH JANUARY 1793.

Whereas there are several persons of the name of Price, whose Christian name begins with a large J.,—

J. Price, Esq., doth therefore apply to so many, that mistakes have frequently happened. I beg leave to decline the appellation of Esq., and request of those who do know me, and of those who do not know me, but may in future have occasion to send notes, letters, or parcels, which they may pretend shall come direct to me, that they direct to

CAPTAIN JOSEPH PRICE,
Clive Street, Calcutta.

THE 7TH FEBRUARY 1793.

Notice is hereby given, that on Saturday next, the 9th instant, precisely at the hour of 12 in the forenoon, will be put up to public auction, at the house of Mr. Pedro Gonsalves, No. 9, in the lane named Crooked Lane, or commonly known by the appellation of Doypearee Gullee, two lower roomed brick-built houses, the property of the late Mr. Andre Derozio, deceased, both situated in the same lane, and joining to each other. The large house is let to William Fairlie, Esq., at the monthly rent of fifty Rupees, and the small house to Captain Brown for thirty-five Rupees at pleasure, and no fixed period.

The large House No. 13 contains—
An arched Verandah
A Hall,
Four Bed-rooms,
A Cook-room,
A Godown,
A Bottlecannah,
Two Necessaries,
A long Palankeen House,
A small Godown adjoining it,
A Bearer's House, and a Durwan's House;
All standing on 12 cottahs of ground in Dhee Calcutta agreeably to the Pottah.

The small House No. 12 contains—
A long closed Verandah with venetian,
Windows,
A large Hall,
Two large Bed-rooms,
A Bottlecannah,
A Cook-room,
A Godown,
A Necessary,
A Poultry House,
A Bearer's House,
Durwan's House, and a place for Palankeens—
All standing on 8 cottahs of ground in Dhee Calcutta agreeably to the Pottah.

The sale to be for Sicca Rupees and ready money; the possession to be delivered to the purchaser on the payment of the amount of sale, with permission to the tenants to continue in the house, and one month's notice given to them to quit the house, should the purchaser require to have the use of it. All charges for drawing out the title deeds, &c., to be on account of the purchaser. If the money is not paid within one month after the date of the sale, premises to be re-sold on account and at the risk and charges of the purchaser. The rent of the houses to be on account of the proprietor until the purchase money is paid.

CALCUTTA,
February 4th, 1793.

THE 17TH FEBRUARY, No. 467.

Died

On Tuesday evening, after a painful and lingering illness, which he bore with unremitting fortitude, Lieutenant Ewan Bushby, of this Establishment, whose mildness of temper and affability of manners had endeared him in the minds of all his intimate acquaintance, who will long regret his loss.

It was by means of this happy disposition, added to a good knowledge of the language and the manners and customs of the Natives,

that he conciliated, during the late war, the affections of the Brinjarries and ensured those supplies of grain which contributed, in a great measure, to the ultimate success. He had the misfortune in the former war to be taken prisoner by the enemy, and experienced during two years a rigorous confinement in Bangalore and Severndroog. His fellow prisoners can bear testimony to the cheerfulness with which he bore his sufferings, and the tender and humane attentions he paid to those who were wounded or sick.

THE 21ST FEBRUARY 1793

Risheira Estate.

To be sold by public auction, by Messrs. King & Johnson, on Tuesday, the 5th of March next, precisely at twelve o'clock, if not previously disposed of at private contract—

The ground and buildings situated at Risheira, on the western banks of the Hooghly, and about ten or twelve miles distant from Calcutta.

The premises consist of a large spot of ground containing by estimation 200 biggahs, with two dwelling houses and offices, together with an extensive set of Indigo works.

A large upper-roomed drying house, a long pucka godown, a pressing house, and another drying house of bamboo and chupper, the whole situated commodiously between two tanks of excellent water.

The houses are convenient, and pleasantly situated on the banks of the river, having the advantage of a road to Hooghly. A person attends on the spot to show the premises; and further particulars may be known on application to Messrs. King and Johnson, who will receive proposals for the purchase.

THE 11TH APRIL 1793.

Advertisement.

The relations of Mr. Henry Murray, who was in 1776 employed in carrying salt up the river, not having heard from him for many years, entreat the favor of any person who may have known him to send to the Office of this paper such information as they can give concerning him.

THE 18TH APRIL 1793.

Speedily will be published by subscription, inscribed to the Merchants and Planters of Bengal and Behar, a Treatise on Indigo.

Containing a succinct account of the culture and preparation of that important article of commerce, together with the elements, theory, and practice of the preparation laid down in a plain and familiar style, treating more particularly of—

"The different species and qualities of Indigo, and of the accidents to which it is liable, from the sowing of the seeds until the crop, of the proper soil, culture, and the crop of Indigo, of preparations, and a general description of the manipulation of Indigo. 'The method of planting and making Indigo at Toinsai, between the Coromandel and Malabar Coasts, by Herbert De Jager',

At Guzrat	By Baldeous,
At Sarguesse near Amadabad,	„ Mandelso,
At Guzrat,	„ Van Twist,
In the East Indies,	„ Fran. Pelsart,
At Carolina,	„ W. Burke,
In Africa,	„ Royal Academy of France;

of mucilages (when useful in this manufacture) of different Indigo their qualities, frauds made use of by the manufacturers to increase their profit, and how to discover, by Professor Ludovici.

"The practical theory, the fermentation of Indigo, and the great precaution to be observed; the beating or agitating the Indigo, and the great attention to be had in this process; the beating of a vat that has steeped well; the beating of a vat which has not fermented enough; beating of a vat which the dissolution has exceeded by one or two hours in fine weather; a description of the buildings, vats, &c., and their dimensions."

Remarks upon Mr. De Cossigny's work, and notes useful thereon, to guide the artist from mistake.

Compiled and translated by

RICHARD NOWLAND.

April 18th, 1793.

Subscriptions received by Lambert, Ross and Company.

THE 9TH MAY 1793.

To be sold at the Calcutta Gazette Office, price two Rupees—

*Proclamation**

To the Zemindars, Independent Talookdars, and other actual proprietors of land, paying revenue to Government, in the Provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, by

MARQUIS CORNWALLIS, K. G.,

Governor General in Council,

&c., &c., &c.

THE 9TH MAY 179

To be let for twelve months, or sold on moderate terms.

That commodious house and extensive garden grounds situated at Moochicollah,† adjoining to Sir John Shore's, Bart., formerly the property of Colonel Pearse and now in the possession of Mr. Dring.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Dring, Cleland and Company.

THE 23RD MAY 1793.

A Caution.

We, the undersigned, deem it a duty on the present occasion to state fully and fairly the following facts, not only from a regard for the community at large, but also in justice to our own characters as the manufacturers of this very valuable article, confident that in this instance our candour will meet wtih the approbation of a discerning public. Last year we made 8 or 10 tolahs of genuine *utr* at this place, which turned out, as then expected, of a beautiful green color. It was put up in old eau de luce vials, which, though well washed, retained enough of the volatile alkali, to destroy in a short time the green tinge entirely, by uniting with the vegetable acid, and thus precipitating the copper dissolved therein, on which, as the sequel will show, this color of the *utr* must have depended.

NOTE.—This is now known as Regulation I of 1793.

† NOTE.—Garden Reach.

A little of the same *utr* that was kept in a new vial has still preserved the green color, and we have luckily this season discovered that the native distillers manage always to throw with great secrecy some powdered verdigrise into the receiver, while the rose water continues hot enough to dissolve it, thus communicating the fine requisite green to the essential oil, without regarding the deleterious effects of so powerful a substance, although they well know that the rose water and *utr* may be occasionally used both in food and medicine. At the very commencement of this year's manufactory, the natives employed in it had just concerted a scheme of fraud and adulteration, but which was at once detected by our having the whole immediately under our own eyes; and on a general search being made at the time, besides other suspicious appearances, we discovered a quantity of verdigrise artfully concealed in one of the distiller's turbans; this naturally alarmed us, and redoubled our diligence and attention, by securing every thing under lock and key, at the same time appointing a trusty man to superintend the stills alone, the consequence of which has been that the *utr* has preserved its own natural light yellowish color. Our workmen on being roundly taxed about it have at last confessed (by affidavit in our possession) the deception used last year, alleging in their own defence that the art of giving this fictitious color was originally brought from Kashmeer, and as this had long been considered the criterion of its genuineness, they were apprehensive we would conceive the want of the green color as a proof of their having adulterated the *utr* which has now been obtained quite pure, from our people having had no opportunity this year to use the verdigrise in the common way that all the native distillers of genuine *utr* invariably follow.

The above narrative requires little comment; we have exposed the imposition as soon as possible after completely detecting it, and no consideration whatever could induce us to put our seals to this article when conscious that it is not genuine in color as well as in essence, and, moreover, that this very favorite green color is produced by a known poison.

GILCHRIST AND CHARTERS.

GHAZEEPORE,
May 8th, 1793.

THE 6TH JUNE 1793.

European Investment.

Messrs. Davidson and Maxwell having received advice by the "Triton" that their indent for Europe goods has been executed in London,

agreeably to their instructions sent home, and may be expected to arrive in Bengal by the earliest ships of the season, they beg leave to acquaint their customers and the public that the strictest attention will be paid to the execution of all such orders as they may be favored with in supplying goods of the very first quality, (which they will be the more easily enabled to do from having been particular in their instructions to their Agents, to purchase only from the houses of the first repute in their various lines,) and that they are determined to sell at the lowest prices possible, adhering strictly to their former plan, which has given general satisfaction, of receiving back such goods as may be found bad on their arrival, even at the most distant stations of the army, and to dispatch others at their own expense. Their boats, touching at all the intermediate stations, will be regularly dispatched monthly to Cawnpore and Futtyghur; and every attention paid to the orders of their constituents that can secure a regular supply with the utmost dispatch.

Printed Catalogues, with prices annexed, will be published and circulated.

EUROPE WARE-HOUSE;
Calcutta, June 5th, 1793.

THE 13TH JUNE 1793.

To be sold by Public Auction, by Dring, Cleland, and Co., on Wednesday, the 26th instant—

That commodious, elegant, and well built upper-roomed house and extensive premises, at present rented for Sicca Rupees 500 per month by the Marquis Cornwallis for the residence of His Lordship's Aide-de-camps, situated immediately to the northward of Sir William Jones on the great road leading from the old Court House to the Esplanade, consisting above stairs of a large hall, and a room to the southward, a drawing-room, and a bed-room to the westward, with a private winding stair-case; and a bed-room, two side-rooms, with a private stair-case, to the east, and the same number of rooms, &c., below, with a verandah, to the north. The lower story is raised upon arches, the rooms under which are appropriated to Abdarkhannahs, godowns, &c., &c.

There are two coach-houses, stabling for ten horses, a cook-room, a bottlekhannah, palankeen-house, and three rooms for Dhobee, with several other small houses, and a well, &c., and upon the same premises to the westward a small upper-roomed house consisting of a room eighteen feet square, venetianed, &c., the whole standing upon one biggah and 10 cottahs of ground.

THE 27TH JUNE 1793.

Sales by Auction.

To be sold by public auction, by Dring, Clelard, and Co., by order of the executors, on Thursday, the 11th July, (if not previously disposed of by private contract,) that valuable and well known pack of hounds belonging to the estate of the late Mr. William Williams, consisting of about ten couple of fox hounds, also two brace of grey hounds, several pointers and other dogs, and a bay Arab lately brought round from Bombay by Captain Thomas, of the "Reliance."

THE 4TH JULY 1793.

A Card.

Lieutenant Colebrooke has the pleasure to acquaint the subscribers to his proposed publication of Mysore Views that the drawings were received in England by the "Dalton" in December last; that they were immediately put into the hands of Mr. Edy, an eminent engraver in Aqua Tinta, who was to execute them under the eye and superintendence of Mr. Paul Sandley; that, on the 16th of January, three of the plates were in great forwardness, and it was expected that six of the views would be ready for delivery in May. Mr. Edy had engaged to finish the whole set in one year.

THE 18TH JULY 1793.

Calcutta Theatre.

On Monday next, the 22nd instant, will be performed the Tragedy of Tragedies, or the Life and Death of Tom Thumb the Great, in three Acts, with the songs, &c.

THE 18TH JULY 1793.

Proposals of the Phœnix Insurance Society in Calcutta.

They commence business on this day according to the advertisement of the 5th day of this instant, July.

A considerable fund is established for the satisfaction and security of all persons who may become interested, or have any claims on this Society. The business of this Society will be settled and fixed on by a Board of three gentlemen.

All securities, to be signed and sealed by the Society, will have the seal of the Society affixed thereto, and the signatures of the Board.

The Board will sit every Monday at the house of Mr. Hart, in Calcutta, at one o'clock, for the despatch of business, when all proposals from persons who wish to be interested by insurance, or otherwise, will be immediately taken into consideration, and an answer sent thereto before the succeeding Board-day.

Form of proposal to be sent to the Society for assurances on lives. First, name and occupation of the life to be insured; second, place and date of birth; third, present residence; fourth, term and sum; fifth, by whom made; if he has had the small-pox or been afflicted with gout or any other disorder.

That persons of every country and description, natives or others, of all ages, or states, may be insured by this Society, on such terms and for such time as the nature of the case may, on fair and liberal calculations, permit.

By insuring a life is meant the securing a sum of money, to be paid by the Society to the representative of the insured, either his wife, child, creditor, executor, or administrator, if such death should happen whilst the policy is in force.

A person making an insurance on his own or on the life of any other person will be able to leave a comfortable subsistence at his death, (being the sum insured, to his wife, child, &c., &c., which by a small monthly income he might not be able to do upon any other or better system). It will enable a person in debt to give security for the discharge of such debt by securing the principal sum payable at his death; and in case of imprisonment, the person may obtain his liberty by assigning the policy of insurance to his creditors and by that means securing the debt on his decease. It will also enable persons to secure money which they may have occasion to borrow by insuring the life and assigning the policy to the lender.

The insurance on survivorships is making an insurance that one or more person or persons will outlive another or other, which is eligible when a person wishes to provide for another at their decease.

That person may insure the lives of children, whether Europeans or others, until they arrive to a certain age, when they will be entitled to receive a sum in gross for the premiums paid in.

The advancing money by way of annuity. Any person being in immediate want of money, and having a monthly salary or income, may be accommodated therewith on giving such security to the Society for the due and regular payment of the annuity as the Committee shall approve, and may at any time or times thereafter repay the same, and discharge their securities on application to the Society.

That all persons who apply to the Society for the assurance of lives, or to raise money, deposit with the Secretary one gold-mohur, to be disposed of in the manner following, viz., if through any neglect, or default of the person applying for the insurance or annuity, it do not take place, the same to be forfeited. If the same does take place, the deposit to be accounted for in the premium. And if the Society neglect or refuse the insurance or the purchase of the annuity, the said gold-mohur to be returned without any deduction.

By the direction of the Committee,

CALCUTTA, *July 15th*, 1793. } W. HART, *Secretary.*

THE 25TH JULY 1793.

Robert Beard

Begs leave to inform the ladies and gentlemen of the Settlement that he has just received a large quantity of Purnea provisions, consisting of round and briskets of beef, pigs, cheeks, and fine pickled pork; also salt provisions in casks, packed up for shipping, to be had at Beard's Provision Warehouse and Hotel in Theatre Street.

July 16th, 1793.

THE 8TH AUGUST 1793.

Fresh Europe Goods.

Messrs. Davidson and Maxwell beg leave to acquaint their friends and the public that the whole of their investments per "Triompho" and "Il Nettuno" are now nearly landed, and consist of the following articles, which are in the most perfect preservation and selling at very moderate prices

Liquors.

Claret from Browne and Whiteford and Urquhart and Robertson; Pale Ale, Small Beer, and Porter, in hogsheads and butts; Brandy in bottles; Gin in cases of 15 and 12 bottles each.

EATABLES

Oilman's Stores.

Best Westphalia and York hams.

Pickles.

Anchovies, gerkins, artichokes, samphire, capers, mushrooms, picalilli, oysters, walnuts, cavier, French and Spanish olives, best Durham mustard, salad oil, essence of oysters, mushroom ketchup, essence of anchovies, walnut ketchup.

Grocery.

Fine muscadel raisins in small boxes, ditto bloom ditto in ditto, best Jordan almonds in ditto, Sir Hans Sloane's milk chocolate, best plain chocolate, best patent cocoas, carraway seeds.

Dried Fruits for Tarts, &c., viz.:—

Apples, apricots, pears, figs, raisins, and almonds.

Cheese.

Cheshire, single and double Gloucester, Berkley, and Pine Cheeses.

Glass-Ware.

Elegant cut bordered wall shades, with silvered furniture, ditto ditto table ditto on square mahogany stands and plated boxes, brown glass of a great variety of sizes, large German plates 28 inches by 14, and 24 by 18.

Looking Glasses.

Elegant French plates in carved frames, gilt in burnished gold and varnished, of the following sizes:—58 by 32, 56 by 32, 54 by 32, and 30 by 12.

Queen's Ware.

Table sets of a great variety of pattern, consisting each of,

Twenty oval dishes in sizes, six dozen table plates, two ditto soup ditto, two ditto small ditto, one ditto less ditto, two tureens and dishes, four sauce tureens, four sauce boats and stands, two dishes with covers, two salad dishes, four baking dishes, two sizes.

Desert sets to match the table sets, consisting of,

One cream bowl, complete, two oval sugar cups, four fruit baskets and stands, four sweetmeat stands, four fruit dishes, twenty-four ditto plates, black teapots of a variety of patterns.

Hardware.

Mahogany chests of Carpenter's tools, complete, ditto cases of shooting tackle, complete, ditto of fishing ditto ditto, with general rod.

Fencing foils, a great variety of spare shooting tackle, best steel cock's spurs, and saws, corkscrews, cucumber slices, sets of portable garden tools, brass dog collars bound with leather, pruning knives, table and desert sets of knives and forks with carvers, sporting knives of various sorts, cloths and other brushes, toys, patent shot, best double battle gunpowder, in Japanned cannisters, with locks and keys, powder flasks of different kinds.

Tin Ware and Cooking Utensils.

Iron ham boilers, fish kettles, with plates and cover, sets of saucepans, with covers, sets of stewpans and covers, iron tea kettles, coffeepots, chocolate pots and mills, tin coffee pots, small butter saucepans, bread graters, gridirons, fluted and patent, frying pans, small axes and choppers, nests of strong tin stewpans, Japanned spice boxes, sets of oval dish covers, six in a set.

Nests of Japanned round and square sugar boxes, with locks and keys, Japanned pocket graters, skimmers, soup ladles, basting ladles, tin bulenders, tin tea kettles, tin steam ham boilers, tin fish kettles.

Tin steam pea boilers, oval and round hash dishes, with lamps and stands, in funnels of sizes, metal table and tea spoons, Japanned box lamps, nests of glass lanthorns.

Ironmongery.

Brass and iron padlocks, a great variety, screws, hinges of sorts, bolts, handsaws, files, bell metal, mortars and pestles, box irons, with stands and heaters, tea table bells, steel rat traps, mouse traps, garden sheers, set of brass weights, with beams and scales, complete, of different sizes.

Medicines.

A very general extensive assortment of the most useful articles, large mahogany chests fitted with a great variety of the most useful medicines, either as a regimental or sea chest.

Drawing colors from Reeves and Son.

Complete boxes of superfine colors, with every necessary article for drawing, best hair pencils, best black lead pencils.

Gold and Silver Lace.

Rich gold vellum strap epaulets, rich gold twisted bullion, silver twisted bullion, scarlet and gold sword knots, blue and gold sword knots, fancy silk sword belts, with plated furniture, silk sashes, plain, and with roses.

Cloths, Cassimeres, and Manchester Stuffs.

A very handsome assortment of cloths and Cassimeres, of the most fashionable plain and mixed colors, with buttons, silk, twill, &c., to match, fine white muslins, fine white dimity, single and double Marcella quilting, colored jaconets, satinets, counterpanes of various sizes, some very large, very fine Welch flannel, a great variety of buttons of the latest fashions.

Cutlery from Savigny.

Morocco cases, with two best patent razors and strap in each, best polished scissors, single and double convex pen-knives, sets of scales, in neat cases.

Jewellery.

A great variety of the most fashionable gold earrings and necklaces, ladies' gold watch chains, with enamelled hooks, gentlemen's gold watch chains, ivory tooth-pick cases, gold mounted, smelling bottles in ivory cases, gold seals, engraved and enamelled watch keys, plain and beaded gold rings, enamelled and pearl bracelets, cluster diamond rings, diamond hoop rings, gold breastpins, silver corkscrews, fashionable silver shoe buckles, with patent chapes, mourning buckles.

Mathematical Instruments.

Two and three feet achromatic telescopes, two feet large size night telescopes, a variety of very complete cases of the best mathematical instruments, two feet Gunter's scales, parallel rulers, boat compasses, best brass index quadrants, with double observation machine, divided with tangent screws, five and six-inch joint steel compasses, sets of large steel joint compasses, two pair to a set, in mahogany boxes, twelve-inch concave and convex mirrors.

Stationery.

Superfine, medium, demy, foolscap, thin quarto post, gilt and plain; thick quarto post, gilt, plain, and black; thick and thin octavo gilt and plain; Irish colored wafers, rough, half, and marble covered blank books, a variety; superfine red and black Dutch sealing wax; best large Dutch quills, black lead pencils of sorts; ink powder,

shining sand, red tape, ivory handled Office penknives, pounce, blotting paper, bordered and plain message cards of sizes, memorandum books, India rubber, ivory folders, cases completely filled with general assortment of stationery sufficient for the annual supply of a private family.

Perfumery.

Best violet hair powder from Smyth, soft and hard pomatum, Marchelle powder, lavender water in pints, eau de luce, essence of peppermint, four thieves' vinegar, combs of various sorts, tooth powder and brushes, Windsor soap, wash balls, of various sorts, Japanned dressing cases, completely fitted, with a looking glass, best stone blue, best powder blue, Arquebusade water.

Wyghte's Bitters.

Leather breeches and gloves.

Best doe skin breeches, best drab leather, waistcoats and breeches, fine Norway doe breeches, gentlemen's best shoulder straps, men's fine Woodstock, wash gloves, best mock fawn, plain and dyed, fine Venetian beaver, colored kid, ladies' fine Woodstock wash habits, ladies' best fawn habits.

Hosiery.

Men's best gauze, worsted, plain, and patent, boys and young ladies' cotton, women's cotton, men's large size cotton, men's slender size cotton, women's white silk, men's white silk, slender men's white silk, men's patent white silk, men's black silk, women's white and black silk gloves, men's white and black silk gloves.

Hats.

Superfine military cocked hats, with cockades, bands, button, and loop; superfine round hats, bound with silk and leathered, with silk bands and buckles.

Ladies' Hats.

A great variety of the latest fashion elegantly trimmed.

Boat Cloaks.

Best camlet boat cloaks, lined throughout, ditto made greatcoat fashion.

Boots and Shoes.

Best military and jockey boots, short boots lined with Morocco, strong double vamped boots, best wax leather undress and dress shoes, strong double vamped shooting shoes, ladies' best Spanish leather shoes, slippers and sandals, ladies' satin shoes and slippers, young ladies' and children's shoes and slippers, a great variety.

Saddlery.

Complete sets silver plated phaeton and chaise harness, elegantly mounted in the newest fashions, best welted hogskin hunting saddles, neat demy peak saddles, with solid leather skirts, neatly creased doe skin seats, &c., silver plated Portsmouth bits and bridoons, with plated buckles, tips and slides, &c., best silver plated Prince's bits and bridoons, mounted fashionable, long Prince's stuff saddle cloths, jockey saddle cloths, best black leather heads and reins, with plated buckles, slides and tips, Japanned curry combs and best horse brushes, mane combs and sponges, best spring web girths and sircingles, best stitched stirrup leathers, complete suits best kersymere, horse cloths, with strap linen rollers, half suits do. 3, 4, and 5 strapped, best spring web rollers, hunting and jockey whips, a great variety, chaise and buggy whips, dog whips, brass dog collars, dog couples and chains.

Fowling pieces from Manton and Burgon.

Double and single barrelled fowling pieces, double and single barrelled rifles, pistols, spare locks for double and single barrelled guns, spare shooting tackle, a great variety.

Ship Chandlery.

A very extensive and valuable assortment, ground paints, best Stockholm tar, copper nails.

The dried fruits for tarts, &c., are in the most perfect order, and superior to any thing of the kind hitherto imported.

Davidson and Maxwell have determined to sell

their round hats at	Sicca Rs.	10
Plain Military cocked	,,	16
Shoes, dress and undress	,,	4
Ditto Vamped	,,	8
Boots	,,	14
Half ditto	,,	12
Vamped	,,	16

and every other article proportionably reasonable.

D. and M. take the liberty of recommending the present opportunity to the gentlemen of the army, who may be affected by the relief, of ordering their supplies from the above investments, as it may reasonably be supposed that the Honorable Company's ships having sailed very late in a fleet and with convoy, will not reach Bengal for some considerable time, and they may therefore be now furnished with almost every article they can want, even at the most distant stations, previous to the usual period of the relief taking place.

Their boats to the upper stations will be despatched with their usual regularity, and every attention paid to the orders of their constituents. All goods will be received back that may not be found good on their arrival, and others dispatched at the expense of Messrs. Davidson and Maxwell.

EUROPE WAREHOUSE,
August 7th, 1793.

THE 8TH AUGUST 1793.

Advertisement.

The Commissioners of the Bengal Lottery for 1793 inform the public that, in consequence of the Committee appointed for the establishment of a Hospital for the relief of Natives having declined receiving the sum raised for that charity by the Lottery, they have appropriated it to another charity, equally beneficial, the fund for the relief of insolvent debtors, which, they doubt not, will meet with the public approbation.

August 2nd, 1793.

THE 8TH AUGUST 1793.

Advertisement.

The Committee for relief of debtors having detected various letters and addresses in circulation, appealing to the benevolence of individuals, from persons who, in order more easily to excite compassion, have falsely represented themselves to be in confinement, deem it necessary to inform those who have honored the institution with their countenance, that to Europeans of every description imprisoned for debt, who choose to send in a petition, an allowance of Rupees 10 a month is given, to the Portuguese 7, and to the Natives 2 Rupees each; that where the debts can

be compounded for a small sum they are released; that this monthly allowance will be increased on the recommendation of any subscribers whose knowledge of the situation of such debtor may think a larger allowance necessary, and that it has at no time been refused to be extended where the medical gentleman who attends the gaol will certify that a little addition would tend to the convenience of a prisoner during his illness.

THE 28TH NOVEMBER 1793

Proposals

For publishing by subscription a whole length portrait of the most Noble Charles Marquis Cornwallis, K. G., late Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Bengal, &c., &c., &c.—

From the original picture in the Government House, painted by Mr. A. W. Denis, and to be engraved in Mezzotinto by Mr. Henry Hudson. The size of the print to be 28 inches by 16.

2nd.—The price of each impression to be forty Sicca Rupees.

3rd.—The impressions to be delivered in the order they are subscribed for, and no deposit required on subscribing; but on delivery of the prints, the subscribers will be pleased to pay the amount of their subscription into the hands of Messrs. Paxton, Cockerell, Trail and Company, who have obligingly offered to receive the subscriptions, and where, when the work is advanced, the progressive state of it may be seen.

CALCUTTA,
November 1st, 1793.

THE 28TH NOVEMBER 1793.

In a few days will be published "Thoughts on duelling," by a writer in the Honorable Company's Service, to which will be added, (by another hand),

Observations on suicide and assassination, with a view to ascertain their origin and effect in society: price eight Rupees.

The proceeds of the work will be applied to a charitable purpose, and no greater number printed than shall be subscribed for before the 5th December.

Subscriptions received at the library.

THE 28TH NOVEMBER 1793.

Peter Augier, Cutler and Armourer, No. 51, Cossitollah,

Informs the public in general that he has for sale double and single barrel guns, a left-handed gun from Twigg, very light; a variety of rifle guns and pistols of the first quality, in cases, well garnished by Twigg, Clark, and Jover, and all sorts of fire-arms and swords at very moderate price; he has also for sale a fine cross-bow from Degg, and a capital organ with five cylinders or barrels.

P. A. stocks guns with Europe walnut-wood, and mounts and repairs them in the same manner as if done in Europe; he also buys all sorts of fire-arms and swords.

In order to obviate objections made to the charges of Peter Augier, he has determined to reduce them, and proposes in future to charge one quarter less than hitherto for all articles sold or work done by him, by which measure he hopes to ensure a preference; he has catalogues prepared of the articles he has for sale for the inspection of the public.

Gentlemen who may be pleased to favor Augier with their orders, either to buy or sell on the usual commission, may depend on every attention being paid. Razors kept in order at one and a half Rupee the month. Fowling pieces lent out at one Rupee and one Rupee eight annas each by the day, on the value of the piece being deposited, or security given for the same; and in event of the piece being returned damaged, the expenses of the repairs must be paid by the borrower, or if the damage is irreparable, the piece must be paid for.

CALCUTTA,
November 28th, 1793.

THE 5TH DECEMBER 1793.

To be sold by public auction, by Dring, Cleland and Company, at their auction room, on Saturday, the 28th instant,

The following paintings by Mr. Carter, which may be seen previous to the sale in their long room:—

Marquis Cornwallis receiving His Highness the Nabob Mobarel ul-Dowlah.

The death of Master Law, a passenger in the "Grosvenor."

A young lady on a visit to a cottage.

The wood boy and his dog.
The old man and ass.
An old man saying grace.
The ploughing scene.

Also the following landscapes:—View of Stirling Castle and adjacent country.

Ditto of the ruins of the Palace and Abbey of Dumferline.

N. B.—These two painted as companions, 3 feet by 2-3.

Evening view of the Town and Castle of Stirling.

A pair of views 2 feet by 1-6, Roslin Castle and Hawthornden, near Edinburgh.

A pair ditto ditto size, a view of a waterfall at Prince of Wales' Island, and a view in Bhootan.

A pair of views in England and Wales. Atalloch and Llanrollen Vales.

A pair of ditto in Wales.

Drawings and Prints.

Several pairs of views of ruins at Rajmehal executed in the manner of drawings.

Ditto ditto views on the River Thames, framed drawings.
Ditto of ditto views ditto ditto executed in the style of drawings.
Ditto of views in Bengal, &c.
Single views of Bandel Church.
And forty copies of the Plan of Calcutta.

12TH DECEMBER 1793.

Wants Employment.

A young man, a native, lately returned from England, where he lived upwards of sixteen years with the family he went with, from which he has brought a character that will be certified to be authentic by a gentleman in Calcutta.

He understands hair-dressing well, butler's duty, cooking, driving, and the care of horses. If not soon engaged in this country he will be willing to go with any gentleman or family returning to England. Please to direct to A. B., No. 1, the corner of the Cossitollah and Dhurruntollah Roads.

THE 19TH DECEMBER 1793.

To be had at the library Ulfaz Udweyeh, or the Materia Medica, in the Arabic, Persian, and Hindevey languages, compiled by Noureddeen Mahomed Abdul, Ilah Shirazy, physician to the Emperor Shahjehan, with an English translation by Francis Gladwin.

Price two gold-mohurs.

THE 2ND JANUARY, 1794.

Calcutta Races.

The Stewards present their compliments to the subscribers of the races, and take this opportunity to inform them that a breakfast with music, &c., will be provided in tents on the course, after the races, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, the 6th, 7th, and 8th of January next, and a ball and supper at the Theatre on Wednesday, the 8th, where they hope for the honor of their company.

The ponies which run for the plate on the 6th of January are to be measured on Saturday, the 4th, between the hours of 9 and 11 in the forenoon, at the stand on the course, by Mr. Smith, clerk of the course; and the names of the horses, &c., entering for the other plates are to be sent to Mr. Smith, at the tents, between the hours of 9 and 11, the day before running. Entrance five gold-mohurs.

The horses, &c., are to be started each morning at half after seven o'clock.

THE 2ND JANUARY 1794.

Sales by Auction.

To be sold by public auction, by Dring, Cleland and Company, at their auction room, on the first Thursday in February—

Positively to the highest bidder—

Lot 1.

That elegant garden house in the Intally lately inhabited by Mr. Richard Anster; it consists of two halls, six sleeping-rooms, a verandah to the southward, and a *chabutra* to the north. There is a sleeping Bungalow up-stairs. It stands on between six and seven biggahs of ground, which is planted with the rarest fruit-trees and shrubs. There is a bottle-khannah, cook-room, godown, and place to contain several palankeens; stables for four horses, a kennel for twenty couple of hounds, and a neat fowl-house. The offices are all pucka, except the two last.

Lot 2.

Also another new garden house, a short way to the southward of the above, standing on five biggahs of ground, more or less, laid out in a neat manner, and well stocked with young fruit-trees and shrubs of every kind that are to be had in the country. This house contains one hall, two

bed-rooms, and has an open verandah the whole length of the house. It was built last year, is finished in the most elegant style, and is now let to Mr. B. Turner for five months. These two houses are situated to the north of Messrs. Turner and Colebrooke's garden houses.

On the same day will be sold—

A pack of fox hounds and three hunters, of which the following is a particular description:—

Fox Hounds.

Lot 1. A couple of Europe bitches brought out on the "Fort William"; one of them was lately warded by a dog of Mr. Rocke's* at Kishnagur.

2. A couple of country-bred bitches warranted as good and as fleet as any Europe hounds.

3. A couple ditto, neither so good or fleet, but useful in the pack, particularly in cool hunting.

4. A couple of young hounds got by a capital Europe dog and remarkable good bitch, nine months old; they are very handsome.

5. A ditto, one pupped on board the "Fort William" from Madcap, one of the bitches in lot 1; the other bred in the country from a capital Europe dog, and Charmer, one of the bitches in lot 2.

6. A ditto ditto as above.
7. Ditto ditto ditto.
8. Ditto ditto ditto.
9. Ditto ditto ditto.

10. A leash of terriers, two dogs and a bitch; one of the dogs is warranted able to run in with the fleetest fox hounds in India, and to take the earth as well as any terrier in the country; the other two are not entered, though better than 12 months old; they are thorough bred.

11. A couple of dogs bred between a Newfoundland bitch and a Europe pointer dog; they have good noses, and would be an acquisition to any gentleman fond of hunting hogs with dogs.

12. A large English spaniel bitch, by some called a Setter.

13. A greyhound warranted as fleet as any in the country.

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* NOTE.—Mr. Rocke was Judge of Nuddea about this time.

HORSES.

14. That well known horse, belonging to Mr. Anster, called Fox; he is very strong, master of a great weight, warranted sound and quiet, eight years old, and universally allowed to be the best hunter in this part of the country.

15. That remarkably grey horse (Derzee) well known at Dum-Dum and Russapuglah for his feats last season; warranted sound and quiet.

16. An elegant grey hunter, remarkably strong, and the quietest animal in the country. He is warranted sound, and may be rode by the most timid horseman or woman.

In case any gentleman up the country should purchase the said dogs or horses, Messrs. Dring, Cleland, & Company pledge themselves to receive them back, provided they do not answer the description given of them in this paper, and barring any accident that may happen to them in their way to the station where such gentleman may reside.

N. B.—The horses and dogs may be seen at the large garden house every morning previous to the sale, between 7 and 9 o'clock.

THE 9TH JANUARY 1794.

Tulloh, Henchman, and Innis beg leave to advise their friends and the public that they are now receiving the investments of Mr. Stephen Hawes, Chief Officer, and Mr. William Pitt, Second Officer, of the "Deptford," Mr. J. Johnson, Surgeon of the "Warren Hastings," and Mr. T. Murray, of the "Northumberland," which will be disposed of on very reasonable terms for ready money.

THE 9TH. JANUARY 1794.

To be sold by public auction, by King, Johnson, and Pierce, at their auction room, on Tuesday, the 4th day of February next, by order of the executors, the following valuable paintings (by Hodges), belonging to the estate of A. Cleveland,* Esq.:—

A view of Hill and Lake of Ture.

One ditto of Hill Mundar.

* NOTE.—This must be the well known Augustus Cleveland who civilized the Hill Tribes of Bhaugulpore. Why his effects were not sold for several years after his death, cannot be ascertained.

One ditto of Mooty Jumna water-fall.
„ ditto of Bejy Gur.
„ ditto of Rajmehal.
„ ditto of Pee's Pahar Hill, Monghyr.
„ ditto of Monghyr Fort.
„ ditto of Jehangeirra Rock.
„ ditto of Sickergully.
„ ditto of ditto.
„ ditto of Oodooa Nullah.
„ ditto of Byejnat, or Deo Gur.
„ ditto of Rock Jungleterry.
„ ditto of Bhaugulpore Nullah and Mosque.
„ ditto of a Tomb and distant view of Rajmehal Hills.
„ ditto of a Dirgah.
„ ditto of Lake Jungleterry.
„ ditto of Hill of Ture.
„ ditto of Banyan Tree.
„ ditto of Lake Jungleterry and a thunderstorm.
„ ditto of Bhaugulpore house, distant view.

THE 9TH JANUARY 1794.

Advertisement.

Mr. Macdonald presents his respectful compliments to the ladies and gentlemen subscribers to the Fancy Balls, and informs them that the first Fancy Ball will be held at LeGallais's rooms on Tuesday evening, the 14th of January. Masks and characters are admitted. Non-subscribers to pay for an admission Ticket; ladies one gold-mohur, gentlemen twenty Rupees each.

N. B.—An elegant collation with wines and dance.

THE 9TH JANUARY 1794.

Subscriptions for establishing an Hospital for the relief of Natives.

Amount subscription published in former *Gazettes*, Sicca Rupees...60,243
Sir William Jones ... 500

THE 16TH JANUARY 1794.

Triumph of Magnanimity, &c.

Lieutenant H. N. Lionel Berkeley, author of the above Poems, having observed with great concern many inaccuracies and omissions in the printed list of subscribers to his publication, requests the favor of the under-mentioned gentlemen, and any others whose names, rank, and places of residence may, through the mistake of the editor, have been omitted or incorrectly published, not to attribute such errors of the press to the author of the Poems, who took every possible precaution to have the list of subscribers correctly printed.

Names omitted.

Colonel Briscoe.
Lieutenant Colonel McGowan.
E. O. Ives, Esq.
George Johnstone, Esq.
James Lynd, Esq.
Lieutenant Richard Armstrong.
——— Robert Murray.
——— F. W. Robertson, Commissary.
——— James Grant.
——— James M'Gregor.
——— John Munro.
M. G. Prendergast, Esq.
D. Lenham, Esq.
T. Conway, Esq.
Lieutenant Alexander Morison.
——— T. Featherstone.

Inaccuracies in names, rank, or places of residence.

Colonel Burrington. } Residence inserted at Lucknow instead of Monghyr.
Captain Bennet. }
——— Williams. }
Lieutenant Gahan. }
J. M'Cabe, Esq. }
Lieutenant P. Scott. }
Lieutenant Colonel Rawstorne, erroneously printed Lieutenant E. Rawstorne.
M. Cheese, Esq., erroneously printed Gheese.
Lieutenant Thomas Cassan, instead of Cussons.
Lieutenant instead of Captain W. B. Davis.
Lieutenant instead of Captain W. D. Fawcett.
Lieutenant instead of Captain Gillman.
W. Lewis, Esq., instead of "The Reverend."

The gentlemen who have done Mr. Berkeley the honor to patronise his publication may be assured that he will (as the best apology and satisfaction now in his power to make for the above-mentioned errata) publish, in the course of the ensuing month, in the *Calcutta Gazette*, a correct list of subscribers.

CHUNAR,
January 1st, 1794.

THE 16TH JANUARY 1794.

Passage to Europe.

The Danish Company's Ship "Prince of Augustenborg" will sail for Europe on or before the 20th instant. She will call at the Cape, and the Captain engages to land his passengers at some British Port in the Channel. She is coppered, and a remarkable fast sailer, and made a passage out in less than four months.

Apply to Captain Salling, at King, Johnson, and Pierce's.

THE 16TH JANUARY 1794.

Calcutta Theatre.

On Saturday next, the 18th instant, will be performed the farce of High Life below Stairs, and the musical entertainment of the Agreeable Surprise.

Boxes one gold-mohur; upper boxes twelve Rupees; gallery eight Rupees.

THE 23RD JANUARY 1794.

ASSEMBLY.

Calcutta Theatre.

The Master of the Ceremonies presents his compliments to the subscribers and informs them that the fifth Subscription Assembly will be on Friday, the 24th instant, in the Theatre.

Non-subscribers' Tickets at twenty Rupees to be had at the Theatre on a subscriber's application.

January 19th, 1794.

THE 30TH JANUARY 1794.

Sales by Auction.

To be sold by public auction, by King, Johnson, and Pierce, at their auction room, on Wednesday, the 12th of February next—

(If not previously disposed of by private contract).

The following dogs and horses, the property of John Webb, Esq., proceeding to sea for the recovery of his health:—

Dogs.

Two brace of staunch pointers, one brace of which is Europe, and came out on the ships of last season; the other brace is thorough bred, double nosed, and of the Spanish breed.

One brace of very fleet greyhounds.

One brace of excellent terriers, one of which is Europe, and the other thorough bred and from Europe dogs.

HORSES.

An elegant dark-grey hunter, remarkably active and powerful, rising six years old, and master of any weight.

An excellent bay hunter, remarkably durable, and a capital grey Buggy horse, a very fast trotter.

The horses will be warranted sound, and are remarkably quiet.

THE 6TH FEBRUARY 1794.

Proposals for a Print from a Painting, by Mr. Devis.

THE SUBJECT.

The reception of the hostage Princes,* dedicated by permission to the Most Noble Marquis Cornwallis and the Army under his command.

The size of the engraving not to be less than the death of Lord Chatham, but so much larger as the artist (who shall be of the first abilities) will undertake for.

Another print will accompany this with an outline of each head and a reference, expressing the name and rank of each individual at the scene delineated: this will be included in the subscription, which is eighty Sicca Rupees. Half to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the other half on delivery of the print, which will be as soon as the extensive nature of such an undertaking will admit of. Those subscribers who wish to receive their copies in Europe will be kind enough to signify such intention at the time of subscribing.

Subscriptions will be received by Messrs. Lambert, Ross, and Company, who will grant accountable receipts for the delivery of the print, or, in default thereof, to return the half amount of subscription to be advanced.

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* NOTE.—This is a very well known print, of which copies are still in existence.

THE 6TH FEBRUARY 1794.

Proposals for publishing by subscriptions

An interesting and valuable collection of two hundred and fifty engravings, eleven of which will be executed on a larger scale than the others; one large engraving to be affixed to each section, except the last, descriptive of the manners, customs, and dresses of the Natives of Bengal, particularizing every character in the different castes, with the peculiar attribute of each, by Balt Solvyns.

The collection is intended to be divided into twelve sections; one of each section to be delivered immediately to every subscriber, with an explanatory list of all the subjects.

In this first attempt to present to the public such an interesting and valuable collection, the proprietor hopes to receive the patronage and support of the gentlemen resident in India, in order to enable him to complete so splendid a design, pledging himself that no exertions shall be spared on his part to render it worthy their attention.

To gentlemen to whom the whole of the scenes, characters, &c., intended to be represented may have been familiar, and may be about to return to their native country, a work of this nature cannot but be particularly pleasing, and must, no doubt, prove a valuable and desirable acquisition.

The proprietor, encouraged by these considerations, and hoping to receive the general approbation of the public, means hereafter to undertake another publication descriptive of the scenery throughout Bengal, Behar, and Orissa.

The whole of the drawings of the present publication are in the possession of Balt Solvyns, Old Court Lane, where one engraving of each section is exhibited. The first section before delivery will be equally exposed, as will those of the other sections in the same manner. All letters addressed to Mr. Solvyns will be punctually answered, orders received, and the engravings forwarded according to the directions of the subscribers.

The engravings will be equal to the original drawings taken from nature, being all engraved in Aqua Fortis, and afterwards colored by B. Solvyns, upon royal paper.

The size of the engravings to be 15 inches by 11, at one Sicca Rupee each, the total amount of the subscription being 250 Sicca Rupees, to be paid at the time of subscribing.

The subscriptions will be received by Messrs. Barber and Palmer, who will be responsible for the delivery of the whole, or return the amount should any unforeseen accident prevent the proprietor from completing so great and laborious an undertaking.

The first section will contain 66 subjects, representing the various Bengallee castes, with their respective professions. The large engraving, a general view of Calcutta, taken from Kidderpore Bridge.

The second section will contain 35 engravings, of the servants employed in the domestic concerns of European families, and the only section in which the Moor caste will be introduced. The large engraving, a view of the European Buildings in Calcutta.

The third section will contain 8 engravings, descriptive of as many dresses worn by Bengallee men. The large engraving, a view of Bengal Buildings.

The fourth section will contain 8 engravings, dresses of Bengallee women.

The large engraving, a Bengallee Natch.

The fifth section will contain 8 engravings, representing vehicles drawn by horses, bullocks, &c., according to the purposes for which they are intended, as practised by the natives. The large engraving, a public Bengallee road.

The sixth section will contain 8 engravings of palankeens. The large engraving, the mode of driving elephants and camels.

The seventh section will contain 10 engravings of Faquirs. The large engraving, a view of Callee Ghat Pagoda.

The eighth section will contain 13 engravings of pleasure boats. The large engraving, a representation of the coming in of the Bhaun or Bhore in sight of Garden Reach.

The ninth section will contain 17 engravings of boats of lading. The large engraving descriptive of a North-Wester off Calcutta.

The tenth section will contain 8 engravings of the various modes of smoking with the hookah, &c. The large engraving, the mode of playing their games.

The eleventh section will contain 36 engravings of musical instruments. The large engraving a Sharack.*

The twelfth section will contain 22 engravings, representing the public festivals, funeral ceremonies, &c., &c., of the natives.

CALCUTTA,
February 1st, 1794.

* NOTE.—Probably churruck.

THE 13TH FEBRUARY 1794.

John Cleass, Tailor,

Late of Calcutta, but at present obliged to reside at Serampore on account of his not being able to satisfy his creditors. As his demands on gentlemen who reside in Bengal, some in the upper Stations and others variously situated, are sufficient to extricate him from his difficulties, could he be so successful, as to collect them, he therefore takes this public method to solicit their giving orders on their Agents in Calcutta to take up their Bills, having before used every private means in his power to induce them to do it, but is sorry to say without effect; and is constrained further to mention, though reluctantly, which nothing but his distressed situation could induce him to do, that there are several gentlemen to whom he has enclosed and delivered their Bills, but they have been so very ungentee] as to detain them and not remitted their amounts. He therefore hopes their liberality will induce them, notwithstanding so long since, to remit the amount of their Bills, otherwise he will be obliged to have recourse to such means as will be very disagreeable.

THE 24TH APRIL 1794.

Mr. Hudson

Begs leave to inform the subscribers to his prints of Marquis Cornwallis and Mr. Hastings that they are so far advanced as to induce him to hope he shall be able to procure a proof from each plate the ensuing week, unless any unforeseen delay should take place in the printing, which he has once experienced; but trusts—now he has a press preparing at his own house—that the difficulties attached to the printing will be done away by his superintending that department of the art himself. The above works may be seen at Mr. Hudson's next to Le Gallais', Tank Square.

THE 22ND MAY 1794.

To be let at Bandel,

A pucka built upper room house, containing a hall, 40 feet by 20, two rooms 20 feet square, two verandahs, also a back stair-case, bottle-khannah, cook-room, fowl-house, pigeon-house, all pucka, with a park for deer, walled and railed all round, the whole standing on six biggahs, and forming a beautiful garden.

Enquire of Mr. James Palmer, No. 40, Radha Bazar.

THE 29TH MAY 1794.

Views of Calcutta, Fort William, &c.

Proposals for the publication of the twelve following views of Calcutta, Fort William, &c., executed in the manner of stained drawings:—

Size of the plates, 15 inches by 11.

To be published in four numbers, each containing three views.

Price to subscribers, five gold-mohurs, to non-subscribers, Sicca Rupees ninety-six the set.

1. View of Esplanade Row from Chandpaul Ghaut to Council House Street.

2. North view of Fort William (towards the river), with a distant prospect of Kidderpore and Garden Reach.

3. View of the Council House and Government House taken from the Esplanade.

4. East view of Tank Square.

5. West view of ditto.

6. General view of Fort William from the south-west taken near the Cooley Bazar.

7. South-east view of the new Church.

8. General view of Calcutta and the river taken near the sluices of Fort William.

9. Another general view of Calcutta.

10. View of the water line, royal barracks, &c., of Fort William, with Calcutta in the distance.

11. Military Orphan House opposite to Calcutta.

12. Ditto ditto at Kidderpore.

The first number, consisting of Nos. 1, 2, and 3 in the above list, is already published, and may be had at a short notice of Mr. William Baillie, Superintendent of the Free School, to whom gentlemen wishing to favor the publication will be so good as to apply.

W. B. has to apologise to his subscribers for the delay which has taken place for the publication of the 2nd number owing to unavoidable business, and to inform them that the plates are in great forwardness, and will be ready for publication early next month.

May 29th, 1794.

THE 5TH JUNE 1794.

Fresh Smoaked Mango Fish, at F. Jacobi's, No. 41, *Cossitollah,*
At Rs. 4 per hundred for ready money.

THE 26TH JUNE 1794.

Register Office for Servants.

An Office for registering the names of servants and the characters given them by their former masters being a very desirable establishment in Calcutta, Mr. R. Nowland has been encouraged by his friends to hope that such an undertaking would meet with due encouragement, and therefore intends to open an Office for that purpose, on Tuesday next, the 1st of July, at No. 6, Bankshall Street.

The regulations by which it will be conducted being too numerous to publish in a newspaper, Mr. Nowland informs the public that they will always lay open in the Office for perusal in the English, Persian, and Bengallee languages, and therefore will only now observe that they are formed to insure good behaviour and honesty of servants, and to secure them a decent subsistence when old age and other infirmities render them incapable of service; that every registered servant will be provided with printed notes when applied for, which, by their tenor, will preclude the possibility of lending them to others; that every care is had to render the establishment as useful, and as subservient to the wishes of the town, as an undertaking so novel in this country can at present admit of. No doubt but that it is susceptible of improvements, the adoption of which shall never be neglected when they are hinted at, or when experience shall point them out.

If this plan meets with that public encouragement, which there is every reason to expect it will, some of Mr. Nowland's friends are ready to step forward to secure the benefits that are to accrue to such servants, whose age or infirmities may entitle them to the benefaction proposed by it, by becoming Commissioners for examining the books of the Office, receiving, and then laying out to advantage, those moieties which are to form a fund for that purpose. Mr. Nowland, therefore, thus publicly assures this Settlement that he shall make it his study to merit the support of its inhabitants by being indefatigable in a task very arduous in the beginning, and hopes that by his exertions the establishment will become permanent.

Lascars and hackeries are also included in the above plan.

The gentlemen who are inclined to support the plan of the Register Office for servants are requested to be so kind as to favor the proposer with their names, for which every acknowledgment shall be made them.

CALCUTTA,
June 25th, 1794.

THE 3RD JULY 1794.

Register Office at No. 6 *and at No.* 9, *Bankshall Street.*

The Office is now open, applications will be received, and punctually attended to.

The persons now wanting service, and who may be had, upon application at the Office, are, Writers and Moonshees, Ship Lascars, Consummahs, Butlers, Kitmutgars, Kurrutchburdars, Cooks, Abdars, Hookaburdars, Jemadars, Chobdars, Hircarrahs, Peons, &c., Coachmen, Syces, Mussalchees, Durwans, &c.

Ayahs, Doyes, and other women servants.

Europeans, Portuguese, &c., are registered.

The Regulations are to be seen in the Office.

THE 7TH AUGUST 1794.

Mr. Hudson having been favored with the loan of the picture at the Council House of the late Lord Clive,* begs leave to acquaint his friends that he will have a print from the above picture ready for publication by the end of the ensuing month, the size of the plate 12½ by 18, and the price twenty-four Sicca Rupees each.

Subscribers' names are received by Messrs. Paxton, Cockerell, Trail and Company, and by Mr. Hudson, where the picture may be seen.

TANK SQUARE,
August 7th, 1794.

* NOTE.—This Kitcat picture is now in the Council Room of Government House, facing that of Warren Hastings.

THE 14TH AUGUST 1794.

Tobacco.

A quantity of very fine high flavoured Boglepore tobacco, of a superior quality, fresh and just arrived, price twenty Sicca Rupees per maund, to be sold by the bale of two maunds.

Musters may be had for trial.

Enquire of P. Lumsden, China Bazar.

July 31st, 1794.

THE 11TH SEPTEMBER 1794.

Europe, China, and India Warehouse, No. 46, Radha Bazar.

Mr. Oakes most respectfully informs the public, he has for sale, and now ready for delivery, fresh garden and flower seeds imported by the last packet ("The Nancy"). These seeds are warranted, having been tried in a garden near Calcutta, and all have succeeded.

Both the garden and flower seeds, per package of eight sorts, Sicca Rupees 8.

The garden seeds, consisting of early York cabbage, battersea, drumhead, sugar loaf, colewart, green, and yellow savoy, and red cabbage, white and green brocoli, brown and green cole, early and late cauliflower, asparagus, round spinage, solid celery, black coss, and white silica green, and cabbage lettuce, early Dutch and round turnips, orange, carrots, large parsleys, white and red beet-root, long and short prickly cucumbers, white Spanish and Deptford onions, short top and salmon radish, salad radish, and garden cress, and white mustard seed.

N. B.—Four packages of eight sorts each comprehends the whole; the packages cannot be divided, but care has been taken that each parcel contain the seeds most sought after, cabbage, &c.

Flower Seeds

Mixed ten weeks' stock, queen's stock, scarlet bath, queen stock, and virginia stock, convolvulus major, convolvulus minor, notana prostrata, carnation, nasturtion, lovelies, bleeding balsam, Label's catchfly, scarlet lychna's chrysanthemum, African marygold, Pot marygold, candy tuft,

Venus' navel wort, stramonium belvidere, dwarf lark spur, tall lark spur, queen Margarets; mignonette, blood wall, nigella Romana, purple jacobea, lavatesa, French honeysuckle, love apple, pleasing-eyed pink, polyanthus, China holy oak, carnations and white poppy, prince's feather, purple linerie, marvel Peru, notana prostrata, persicaria, zenia, and Sweet William.

N. B.—Those seeds have been found to succeed best when sowed in garden pots; all have come up. Those flower seeds deserve the attention of the curious; they were purchased by indent, and have been carefully collected at a considerable expense. They are in like manner sold, eight sorts in one package, for Sicca Rupees 8, and four packages comprehend the whole. Also received at the same time Windsor marrowfat white, and

green peas, and scarlet French beans, at per pint ...	4
100 different sorts of fresh China flower seeds in earthen pots, each	4

A boat was despatched the 7th instant to the different cantonments in trust of a Sircar, who puts up at the Armenian House, Sydabad, who has assortments of the different sorts of garden and flower seeds, together with the under-mentioned liquors, &c. :—

Pale Ale, per dozen	7
Mild London Porter, per dozen	8
Bells' new English Claret, per dozen	18
The newest French Medoc Claret, per dozen	12
French Brandy, per dozen	12
Madeira, per dozen	12 to 16
The finest English Claret, per dozen	35
Green Tea by the "General Meadows," per seer... ...	7

N. B.—A boat will be despatched the beginning of every ensuing month. All sorts of goods forwarded to orders that may be obtained in Calcutta, and bills at one or two months on Agency Houses received as cash.

All sorts of Up-country produce, cloths, &c., sold on commission, and a certain proportion of the amount advanced in cash (if required) on the best of the respective articles.

Some thousand volumes of scarce and valuable books on sale; some of the latest publications and books in all languages; a large quantity of printed musick, and various musical instruments.

THE 11TH SEPTEMBER 1794.

For Sale,

By J. Palmer, Radha Bazar, No. 31, fresh garden seeds from Lisbon, per "Princeza de Portugal," in phials, as follows :—

	Rs.		Rs.
Cauliflowers	3	Spinage	1-8
Red Cabbage	2	Onions	2
Savoy ditto	2	Carrot	1-8
White ditto	2	Corianda	1-8
Plain ditto	2	Angelica	2
Brocoli ditto	2	Purslain	2
Lettuce	2	Basil	2
Celery	2	Beet, red and white	2
Cucumbers	2	Asparagus	2
Parsley	2		
Turnip	1-8	The following at Rs. 2 a pint :—	
Radish	1-8	Peas and beans of sorts.	
Leek	2	Marrowfat peas.	
Savory	2	Prolific ditto.	
Fennel	2	Early dwarf.	
Hysop	2	Windsor beans.	
Thyme	2	White blossom ditto.	
Parsnips	2	Kidney beans.	
Cress	1-8	Speckled ditto.	
Mustard	1-8	White ditto.	
Sweet Marjoram	2	Negro ditto.	

THE 25TH SEPTEMBER 1794.

A Caution.

The public are hereby informed that a man (a native Portuguese) who, without any right or pretences whatever, assumes the name of Seal, and has applied for relief to several gentlemen at Plassey, Catwa, and other places at the upper Stations, and obtained contributions on very groundless and false pretences with a tale of distress of having lost all he had by the oversetting of his boat at Peer-pointy some months ago, as also of his being brother to Phillip Seal of Calcutta, from certain intelligence Mr. Seal has had of a Military gentleman lately come

down from Berhampore, he finds this fellow goes by the name of "Valentine Victorian Seal." The public are cautioned to be on their guard against such an impostor; and whoever will discover and bring the said Valentine Victorian Seal to me, that he might be dealt with as the law directs, will be handsomely rewarded.

CALCUTTA,
September 24th, 1794. } (Signed) PHILLIP SEAL.

THE 2ND OCTOBER 1794.

For Private Sale,

By Dring, Cleland, and Company, the following capital dogs brought out on one of the "Indiamen":—

A very capital deer hound, three thorough bred Norfolk greyhounds, one dog, and two bitches.

A very fine young greyhound bitch, about 10 months old.

Price Sicca Rupees 400 each.

THE 23RD OCTOBER 1794.

Just Published,

A portrait of Marquis Cornwallis, etched from a pencil sketch taken from life, to be had on application to Mr. Solvyns, Dhurrumtollah, No. 27; price six Sicca Rupees.

CALCUTTA,
October 1st, 1794. }

THE 30TH OCTOBER 1794.

Lectures.

Dr. Dinwiddie begs leave to inform the ladies and gentlemen of Calcutta that he proposes to begin a course of lectures on experimental philosophy, at his house, No. 7, Council House Street, on Monday, the 17th of November next.

The particulars will be fully advertised previous to the commencement of the lectures.

THE 30TH OCTOBER 1794.

In the press, in London, a Narrative of the operations of Captain Little's Detachment, and of the Marhátta Army commanded by Purseram Row, during the late confederacy in India, against the Nawab Tippoo Sultan Bahadoor, by Edward Moore, Lieutenant on the Bombay Establishment; price to subscribers 20 Sicca Rupees, payable on the delivery of the work.

*** Subscriptions are received by Messrs. Dring, Cleland, and Company, and by Messrs. King, Peirce, and Company, where a prospective of the work may be seen.

THE 4TH DECEMBER 1794.

Calcutta Theatre, second Subscription Play.

To-morrow, Friday, the 5th instant, will be performed the comic opera of Inkle and Yarico. Previous to the opera will be represented the farce of the Absent Man.

THE 1ST JANUARY 1795.

To be sold by public auction, by Dring, Cleland, and Company, at their auction room, on Monday, the 16th February next, (precisely at twelve o'clock,) the following Indigo estates belonging to Messrs. Harris and Prince:—

LOT I.

The estates of Cally Gotta and Harrinda, together with the extensive works thereupon erected, the whole standing on about two hundred and forty-six biggahs and seven cottahs.

LOT II.

The estate of Mulnaut, together with the extensive works thereupon erected, the whole standing on about one hundred and forty-two biggahs and three cottahs.

LOT III.

The estate of Santipore, together with the extensive works thereupon erected.

Conditions of Sale.

The purchaser to be at the expense of conveyance. The whole of the purchase money may remain for three months, on approved security, at an interest of ten per cent. per annum.

N. B.—The inventory of the stores belonging to each estate, together with the pottahs, may be seen at Dring, Cleland, and Company's.

THE 8TH JANUARY 1795.

Proposals for publishing by subscription the Indian Traveller, in 3 volumes, large 8vo., by Mr. P. Sonnerat, Commissary General of the French Navy, Naturalist, Pensionary to the State, Correspondent of its Cabinet, and Member of several Academies, translated into English from the Author's manuscript and under his immediate inspection, price 4 gold-mohurs.

Nothing to be paid at the time of subscribing, but merely a memorandum of the subscriber's name and where the copy is to be sent. Two gold-mohurs to be paid on receipt of the first volume, two on receipt of the second, and the third will be delivered gratis.

A list of subscribers will be printed at the end of the work.

Emolument not bearing even a third place in Mr. Sonnerat's esteem, he seeks rather to gratify the researches of the curious than to derive any pecuniary benefit from this work; he proposes, therefore, to enrich it with thirty engravings, and to spare no pains or cost to render it deserving of public attention; at the same time it is by no means Mr. Sonnerat's intention to put the work to press until he has a sufficient number of subscribers to reimburse the expense.

There will be a few copies on large paper with colored plates, the subscription to which will be six gold-mohurs: a volume will be published every three months after the work goes to press. Subscriptions will be received in Calcutta by Messrs. Lambert, Ross, and Company, by Messrs. Grillard and Company, at the Gazette and Chronicle Offices, and by Mr. Richard Nowland.

Messrs. Tate and Adamson, at Bombay.

Messrs. Sharp and Hesske, at Madras.

Prospectus.

The work now proposed must not be confounded with the one formerly translated by Mr. Magnus. The new researches and observations the author has made during a further residence of ten years at the Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, Madagascar, Ceylon, and in India, the interesting Memoirs which several learned persons have obligingly communicated to him, have enabled him to give it a great degree of accuracy and all the extent it is susceptible of. In these latter travels, the author has particularly pointed his attention to the different soils and stones of which the mountains are composed, to study their composition, and to analyse the minerals they contain. He wished to have extended his travels to Cashmere and Thibet, (but political circumstances prevented it at this juncture), and he was the more desirous of visiting these countries, as observations made with the barometer there give a much greater height to that part of the globe than is known in any other part, whence he hoped to find those primitive mountains which from their position attest their antiquity, those masses of granite so enormous for their height and circumference whose depth cannot be ascertained, but which it is evident serve as supporters to all the mountains of India and Tartary. The fragments of earth which the Ganges is constantly depositing, and which have been severed from the rocks over which it has passed with rapidity, are a certain proof of this: the bed of this river, as well as the great banks which render its navigation so

dangerous and are called braces, are only a composition of mica in spangles and broken flakes of black *skhorl* which indicate the detrition of granite of primitive formation.

Fronting the title will be a general chart, on which will be traced the chains of mountains which support the globe, and serve to indicate the systems the author establishes in this work. He hoped, with the assistance of some expert seamen, and by means of an instrument of his invention proper, to sound at sea and to have the true depth of water, whatever it might be, to have laid down on the above chart the chains of mountains which exist in the bosom of the ocean, but many circumstances have contributed to prevent a continuation of such very useful observations. He, however, will give a draft of this machine, which is a simple contrivance and easily executed, to which will be added the observations made therewith for the help of others who may wish to continue them, and by practising this we shall not only be acquainted with the different chains of mountains which form the bed of the sea, but be enabled, from that knowledge, to account for the cause and directions of currents, as well as of many other phenomena.

The idea which the author gives of the earth, of its formation, of its motion, and of the planetory system, as also of animal formation, and of every thing that exists on the globe, will, without doubt, be regarded as novel, having established as his principle that nothing in nature can be destroyed or even decomposed. The chemist who in his furnace dissipates the diamond into smoke does not destroy it, but only separates the combination which constitutes it a diamond; but in giving his ideas the author by no means intends to establish a system; vain systems can only lead to errors; the secrets of nature are yet hidden under a thick veil, which study alone can in part remove; it is only by creeping step by step, studying and accumulating observations and remarks, that we can pretend to any thing certain, as these would be known facts.

The first volume will contain the present state of India, and of all the European establishments on this side the Cape of Good Hope, the produce and trade of every country, and the customs of the inhabitants. In this volume the author gives a detail of the soils, stones, minerals, and in general of all the natural productions of each country.

The second volume will treat of the History of India and of its emperors from *Kichen*, who was appointed chief by the progeny of Jud, son of Cain and grandson of Noah, epocha which, according to the His-

torian Mahmed Cassud, goes back as far as the year of the world 2294, three hundred years after Noah's death; it will also contain an history of all the Soubadaries of India, &c., as also some details on the other nations of Asia.

The third volume will contain the religious ceremonies of the Indians and their affinity to those of ancient nations. The author has been under the necessity of repeating in this last volume several articles which have already appeared in Mr. Magnus's translation, but the additional labor he has bestowed upon it, and those augmentations which were absolutely necessary, render it valuable and complete.

THE 8TH JANUARY 1795.

Europe, China, and India Warehouse, No. 46, Radha Bazar, to be sold by private sale,

The entire collection of miniature paintings and drawings, late the property of Hadjee Mustapha, deceased, collected during his travels for many years through the various parts of Asia,

Forming together a curious assemblage of eminent persons, animals, and the habits, customs, and exercises of the natives,

Consisting of 136 various subjects, many of which are not inferior in execution to the artists of the first schools, ancient or modern.

Those paintings and drawings are worthy the cabinet of the curious, as they certify to what a degree of perfection the fine arts have heretofore been in these parts of the world beyond common acceptation and the general opinion of Europeans.

N. B.—For information of the purchaser those paintings and drawings are placed on twenty-two sheets of folio paper, many of which have written description over them, and so portable, may be conveyed at little trouble to any distant part of India.

The collection will not be divided, but sold altogether at so low a price as sixty-eight gold-mohurs, rating them at eight Sicca Rupees each.

Also for sale the few remaining sets of scarce books, comprised in four volumes quarto, from the Persian manuscript of Said Gholaum Hossein Khan, who wrote both as actor and spectator, translated into English by the aforesaid Hadjee Mutapha, called Seir Mutakherin, or History of India, containing in general the reign of the seven last emperors of Indostan

and of the English wars in Bengal, with the rise and fall of Seraj-ud-Dowlah and Shudjah-ud-Dowlah, with the critical examination of the English Government and policy of those countries as far down as the year 1783.

N. B.—This work will now be sold at the reduced price, at, per set, Sicca Rs. 48. Two sets bound in 3 volumes, each 64; also,

A small collection of valuable paintings, formerly the property of the late Mr. Hughes, Consul at Alexandria, for the India and Dutch India Company.

Solomon's Idolatry, a Pagan Temple, with various figures by Zario, 1,658, Sicca Rs.	800
An original painting of the beheading of John the Baptist, by Correggio	2,500
A candle light painting on copper, by Rembrandt	400
Virgin and Child, Rubens	500
A Naked Venus, full length, after Titian	550
A ditto Venus Voleysti	400

Also several views of the different parts of India, &c., &c.

N. B.—A large collection of books on sale in all languages.

THE 15TH JANUARY 1795.

Mr. Upjohn

Begs to acquaint the friends of the late Sir William Jones that having, after three months' constant application and perseverance, completed a striking likeness of that great luminary of oriental literature, which is much approved of by those who had the honor of being most intimately connected with him, he proposes to publish the same by subscription on the following

Conditions:—

I.—The engraving to be executed by Mr. Upjohn, after the manner of the chalk engravings now so much the prevailing taste in England.

II.—The size of the plate to be 10 inches by 8 inches.

III.—The price to subscribers to be one gold-mohur. Subscriptions will be received by Messrs. Dring, Clelland, and Company, and by Mr. Upjohn, at his house at Sealdah.

The engraving is now in great forwardness, and will be published early in next month, timely notice of which will be given.

January 11th, 1795.

THE 12TH FEBRUARY 1795.

Calcutta Repository.

Mr. Soubise having observed that the disagreeable and ill contrived stables in which many gentlemen's horses stand in Calcutta, and even in those that are more convenient, the smell, noise, and musquitoes they occasion, has long had a wish to erect a set of spacious, airy, and convenient stables, upon a plan of his own, for the accommodation of the Settlement; and having at length, by the patronage of some of his friends, been enabled to carry it into execution, he tenders his Calcutta Repository to his friends, his subscribers, and the public in general. As every convenience that could possibly be devised has been adopted to render them complete, he flatters himself they are, without exception, the best stables of any in India; and as Mr. Soubise's professional knowledge and long residence in the country enable him to pay every requisite attention to that noble animal, the horse, he hopes to obtain a share of that liberal patronage which has so often distinguished this Settlement.

The Repository, which is now open for the reception of horses, is situated to the north of, and nearly behind Sherburne's Bazar, leading from the Cossitollah down Emambarry Lane, and from the Dhurumtollah by the lane to the west of Sherburne's Bazar.

With a view to the further convenience of the Settlement, Mr. Soubise has erected one range of stables, nine feet wide, for the accommodation of breeding mares, or those who have colts at their side.

There are likewise carriage houses, with gates, locks and keys to each, which render them very complete.

The terms of the Repository are made as reasonable as possible, and are twenty-three Sicca Rupees per month, in which is included every expense (medicines excepted) for standing, syce, grass-cutter, feeding, and shoeing, and for standing at Livery only at five Rupees per stall. Further particulars may be known on application to Mr. Soubise at his dwelling house, near the Repository, or at the menage.

Mr. Soubise has engaged a diligent and sober European, who will take care that every justice is done to the horses with respect to their feeding, &c.

CALCUTTA,
February 2nd, 1795.

THURSDAY, 7TH MAY 1795.

General Military Register of the Bengal Establishment from the year 1760 *to* 1795.

In the press, and speedily will be published by subscription, a complete List of the Bengal Army for the last four and thirty years, exhibiting a view of the Military Establishment as it stood in the year 1760, and the names of all the Officers that have been admitted since that time, alphabetically arranged under the respective heads of Infantry, Artillery, Engineers, and Surgeons, showing in separate columns the dates of their appointment, whether in Europe or in India, dates of promotion through all the ranks of the army, resignations, re-admissions, dismissions, and restorations, together with casualties and remarks, mentioning the times and places of their decease, &c., &c., as far as can be ascertained from the official records of the Military Department.

To be printed on demy paper in folio; price to subscribers one gold-mohur, to non-subscribers twenty Rupees.

It was originally proposed by Mr. White to publish the above work by subscription at 12 Rupees. But the copy and the right of publication having been since transferred to the Mirror Press at a great expense, and the extent and labor of the work much exceeding the first estimate, the present proprietors have been obliged to advance the amount of the subscription to one gold-mohur.

Applications for the General Military Register, addressed to Mr. Thomas Livingston at the Mirror Press, No. 158, Chitpore Road, will be carefully attended to; and such gentlemen as had favored Mr. White with their names as subscribers, and may not wish to be supplied with the publication upon the terms now advertised, are requested to signify the same by a letter addressed as above.

It is unnecessary to comment on the utility of a work exhibiting, in a compendious form, a complete view of the Bengal Army from the earliest records to the present time. The historian and the antiquary will find it an useful Assistant in their respective Departments; and

individuals in general, who may be desirous of ascertaining the fate of their friends, relations, and acquaintances, will be enabled from such a Register to gratify their curiosity by the most simple and ready reference.

THURSDAY, 11TH JUNE 1795.

W. Gaynard, Accountant,

Begs leave to inform the public that he intends to open an academy at his house, No. 11, Meredith's Buildings, for a few young gentlemen of the age of fourteen or upwards, (who may be intended for the mercantile line of life,) to instruct them in a perfect knowledge of decimal calculations, also to complete their education in the Indian method of Book-keeping, by a process, using the weights, measures, and coins of the different markets of India.

For particulars enquire of W. Gaynard at his house aforesaid. Accounts and estates of co-partnership adjusted and settled as usual.

THURSDAY, 9TH JULY 1795.

To be sold by public auction, by Dring, Cleland, and Company, at their auction room, on Monday next, the 13th instant, to the highest bidder, four hundred maunds of fresh dates, in lots of ten maunds each.

THURSDAY, 13TH AUGUST 1795.

Advertisement.

Mr. George Mathew Bailie, free Merchant, takes the earliest opportunity to inform his friends and the public that having obtained permission from the Honorable the Governor in Council of Bombay to reside in the Province of Malabar, he has lately opened a House of Commission at Calicut, and trusts that his attention to the interests of those who may please to honor him with their commands will be such as to insure him their further countenance.

CALICUT,
April 14th, 1795.

THE 22ND OCTOBER 1795.

Proposals for publishing the following twenty-four views in Hindoostan from the drawings of Mr. Thomas Daniell, to be engraved by himself:—

1. Eastern gate of the Jumma Musjeed at Delhi.
2. Hindoo temples at Bindrabund, on the River Jumna.

3. North-east view of the Cotsea Bhaug, on the River Jumna. Delhi.

4. Ruins at the ancient city of Gour, formerly on the banks of the River Ganges.

5. Raj Ghaut, the principal road up to Rotas Ghur, Behar.

6. The Chalees Satoon on the Jumna, Allahabad Fort.

7. Remains of an ancient building near Feroz Shah's Cotilla, Delhi.

8. Amnabad, part of the Palace in the Fort of Allahabad.

9. Gate leading to the mausoleum of the Emperor Akbar, at Secundra, near the city of Agra.

10. Part of the city of Patna, on the River Ganges.

11. An ancient Hindoo temple in the Fort of Rotas, Behar.

12. The mausoleum of Mukdoom Shah Dowlut, at Moucer, on the River Soane.

13. Part of the Fort built by the Emperor Shere Shah at Delhi.

14. Ramnuggur, opposite to Benares, on the River Ganges.

15. The Ache Bhur, a sacred tree of the Hindoos at Gya, Behar.

16. Mausoleum of Sooltan Chusero (Khosroo) at Allahabad.

17. Dusasumade Ghaut at Benares, on the Ganges.

18. The principal gate leading to the Taj Mahal at Agra.

19. Hindoo temples at Agouree, on the River Soane, Behar.

20. North-west view of part of Rotas Ghur, in Behar.

21. Hindoo temple at Nobusta, on the River Ganges.

22. The Jumma Musjeed at Delhi.

23. Mausoleum in the garden of Sultan Chusero, Allahabad.

24. Gate leading to the Musjeed at Chunar Ghur.

On the delivery of the last pair of views, the subscribers will be presented with such a description as may be necessary to the elucidation of each plate.

Conditions.

The size of the plates, 25 inches by 19.

The price to subscribers for the views, if subscribed for and delivered in England, per pair, one guinea and a half, colored by Mr. Daniell in the manner of the original drawings, to be paid for on delivery. The first pair will be ready in the month of March 1795, and a pair every two months, until the whole are completed.

And if subscribed for and delivered in India, the price for the twenty-four views will be two hundred Sicca Rupees; half the subscription to be paid upon the delivery of the first twelve views, which will certainly be sent out to India by the earliest ships of the season 1796.

Those gentlemen who would wish to become subscribers in England are requested to leave their names with Mr. Daniell, No. 37, Howland Street, Fitzroy Square, where the drawings may be seen, or at Mr. Bowyer's, the publisher, Historic Gallery, Pall-mall; and in India those gentlemen who would wish to become subscribers are requested to leave their names with Messrs. Cockerell, Trail, and Company, or Mr. Holmes, at Calcutta, and Messrs. Porcher, Redhead, and Company at Madras.

THE 5TH NOVEMBER 1795.

Advertisement.

Mr. Fairlie having been desired to send the whole of the books and manuscripts of the late Sir William Jones to England, begs the favor of those gentlemen who have any such books or manuscripts in their possession to transmit the same to him as early as they conveniently can.

He further takes this opportunity of intimating to the correspondents of the late Sir William Jones that he has been desired by Lady Jones to solicit the return of any original letters from him on literary subjects, and that any such will be thankfully received and forwarded to her.

CALCUTTA,
October 21st, 1795.

THE 12TH NOVEMBER 1795.

Philanthrophical Lottery.

1795.

To a benevolent, charitable, and generous public.

The under-mentioned scheme of a lottery is submitted under the patronage of the following gentlemen, Commissioners:—

Stephen Mirza,
M. C. Arrakill,
J. Sarkiss,
Isaac Malchus,
James Hare,
George Tyler,
William Tulloh,
} Esquires.

for the benefit of a family now laboring under very great difficulty and distress, and threatened to be plunged in the greatest misery. Many other very respectable characters will interest themselves in behalf of this family, as well as the Commissioners.

THE SCHEME.

3,000 Tickets, at fifty Sicca Rupees, is	...	1,50,000
1 Prize, as last drawn		20,000
1 Ditto		15,000
1 Ditto		10,000
3 Ditto of 5,000 is		15,000
6 Ditto of 2,000 is		12,000
8 Ditto of 1,000 is		8,000
18 Ditto of 500 is		9,000
50 Ditto of 200 is		10,000
650 Ditto of 60 is		39,000
Three hundred Tickets to be in the wheel the last day of drawing, of which the first drawn Ticket will be entitled to		
1 Prize of		4,000
1 Ditto the 1st drawn of the 2nd hundred		4,000
1 Ditto ditto 3rd ditto		4,000
741 Prizes.	Sicca Rs.	150,000
2,259 Blanks.		

Ten per cent. to be deducted from the prizes, which, after paying the expenses of the lottery, is for the relief of the family.

Tickets, signed by two of the Commissioners, are now ready for delivery at the Bank of Hindoostan, where the prizes will be paid one month after the conclusion of the drawing.

Prizes in the Free School lottery will be taken for payment of Tickets in this lottery.

CALCUTTA,
November 12th, 1795.

(Signed) JACOB JOSEPH,
Secretary.

☞ Further particulars will be speedily published.

THE 19TH NOVEMBER 1795.

Calcutta Races.

The Stewards request the honor of the subscribers' company to breakfast, on the Course, after the races, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the 25th, 26th, and 27th instant, and to a Ball and Supper, at the Theatre, on Monday, the 30th.

THE 10TH DECEMBER 1795.

Next month will be published a compendious system of Revenue Accounts, the second edition, by Francis Gladwin.

In order to render the work more generally useful, this edition will contain full explanations of Mahomedan Law terms.

Price two gold-mohurs.

THE 24TH DECEMBER 1795.

Lands for Sale,

In the State of Pensylvania, North America.

The subscriber being empowered to dispose of two tracts of land in the State of Pensylvania, in North America, which tracts are divided into lots of 1,000 to 1,100 acres each by actual survey, begs leave to inform the residents of this Settlement, who may be inclined to purchase, that he is ready to treat on the subject, and show the plans of the extent and situation of these lands, at the house adjoining the Bankshall, formerly in the occupancy of Messrs. Champain and Reisch.

It is almost superfluous to observe that the extraordinary increase of population in the United States of America by the numerous emigrations from all parts of Europe (many of whom being men of opulence purchase extensively in real estate) causes an yearly increase in the value of land beyond the most flattering expectation; yet there may be little error in presuming that all the new cultivable lands will be double their present value in six or seven years at farthest, even without cultivation, and these tracts are exempt from taxes for ten years.

There is an advantage of a peculiar nature relating to foreigners holding lands in the State of Pensylvania, exclusively a privilege in that State, which is, that they may purchase lands and hold them in their own names on the same terms as native and resident citizens.

At the time of the subscriber's leaving Philadelphia, these tracts were considered by the proprietors of the value of nine to twelve shillings sterling per acre; about a medium of those prices will, consequently, now be expected; and cash or fresh goods only, suitable for the American market, will be received in payment.

(Signed) THOMAS TINGEY.

N. B.—Captain Tingey intends sailing with the new American Ship "Ganges" for Philadelphia in four or five weeks. As only two or three passengers will be received in the "Ganges," any gentleman inclined to go must be early in application.

CALCUTTA,
December 12th, 1795.

THE 17TH MARCH 1796.

Dring, Cleland, and Company

Beg leave to inform the public that they expect to receive for sale, in the course of a short time, a few copies of a beautiful print called the Judgment of Britannia, or the acquittal of Mr. Hastings; price eighty Sicca Rupees, elegantly framed and glazed.

THE 28TH APRIL 1796.

To be Sold,

At the Calcutta Gazette Office (price five Sicca Rupees), a few copies of an elegiac poem to the memory and virtues of Sir William Jones, and inscribed to the President and Members of the Asiatick Society.

THE 5TH MAY 1796.

Burrowes, Le Gallais, and Mangeon respectfully beg leave to acquaint the ladies and gentlemen of the Settlement that they have, by the advice of the several gentlemen, taken that commodious house in Council House Street formerly the Bengal Bank, which they are fitting up in the most convenient and modern style for the accommodation of routs, balls, concerts, dinners, suppers, &c., for the ensuing season, and that it shall be the constant study of B. L. and M. by their unremitting attention to endeavour to deserve that generous support which has hitherto been shown to former Taverns in Calcutta.

THE 5TH MAY 1796.

Death.

On Monday last, Sir James Watson, Knight, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature. He was interred with the usual honors; the European Troops in garrison attended the funeral, and minute guns were fired from the fort; a numerous concourse of the principal gentlemen of the Settlement were also present. The conduct of Sir James Watson during the short period in which he exercised his duties of his high station, has rendered his death a public loss.

THE 26TH MAY 1796.

Advertisement.

The subscribers to Gilchrist's Dictionary and Grammar are hereby respectfully informed that the latter, viz., Part III, Vol. I of his system of Hindoostanee Philology, will be delivered by the Author at Russapugla, on and after the 1st of June, to them or their Agents, provided they will be so obliging as to specify what Chapters they may want, or such other particulars as will enable him to adjust the same by inspecting his book of deliveries from the first. This intimation is intended for non-subscribers, or former purchasers also. When the public advert to the very inadequate price of the work in question, which, though consisting of more than 1,400 large quarto pages in English and Persian characters, costs the subscribers 40 Rupees only, there can be no surprise at the Author's conceiving that none of them will now withhold the additional ten Rupees (in all fifty) he long ago solicited. In fact, every other publication of a similar kind printed here, and perhaps of no more intrinsic value, is sold at such a rate as would justify Mr. Gilchrist were he to ask even three times the above sum for this Vol. I in three parts of his labors. He by no means wishes to depreciate the works of other men, or to reflect injuriously on their worth, while he laments in this way, when too late, his own ignorance, inexperience, and folly for having originally under-valued the productions of an Indian Press by fixing so moderate a price of his own. This cannot be altered now, as Mr. G. has already felt too much, as a literary mendicant, with no little success, ever to approach his subscribers in that capacity again; he relies, however, on the candour, liberality, and discernment of the public at large when he informs them that the English and Hindoostanee Dictionary and Grammar in three parts (or large quarto Volumes) will in future be sold by him at 80 Sicca Rupees. To accommodate those who are in want of any one Part, each may be had separataly for 30 Rupees; and as the Grammar being, in great measure, a complete work of itself, Mr. G. is confident that whoever buys it on these terms will, after inspection, consider the purchase, compared with others, both cheap and useful; if not, the book may be returned and the price will be instantly refunded. All letters (post paid) addressed to Mr. G. relative to claims for numbers, chapters, or any portion of the book, or accounts of when, why, how, and to whom particular sums have been paid, will be thankfully received and duly attended to by the Author himself until the 1st of December 1796, on which day the books of this Concern will be finally closed, and after that period it

will not be in Mr. G.'s power to supply subscribers with such parts or information as they may then require, as he intends to proceed to Europe in January 1797 at farthest. It is impossible for him now to replace any odd numbers, chapters, &c., that may have been damaged, lost, or mislaid, without mutilating and destroying the impressions on hand to a degree that neither the subscribers nor he were aware of when this requisition was at first and hitherto complied with.

Mr. G. begs the attention of the original subscribers at Bombay to this advertisement, that he may settle all accounts with them also previous to his departure from India; and for the conveniency of purchasers at that Presidency and Madras, he will despatch a number of copies for sale at those Settlements as soon as possible.

(Signed) JOHN GILCHRIST.

RUSSAPUGLA, NEAR CALCUTTA,
May 25th, 1796.

Not to be repeated.

THE 14TH JULY 1796.

Death.

On Friday, about 4 P. M., in the 59th year of his age, after a long and most painful illness borne with that manly fortitude which marked and dignified his character, the Honorable John Hyde, senior Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal. In a society, scarcely a member of which has not experienced some instance of animated attention, of genuine hospitality, of affectionate kindness, or of considerate and prompt benevolence, it would be equally useless and impertinent to enter into a labored detail of qualities and virtues he was universally acknowledged to possess. We all feel and lament, but who can in adequate terms describe the extent of our loss! ! !

Tanto nomini, nullum par eulogium! ! !

THE 8TH SEPTEMBER 1796.

Notice is hereby given that it being necessary to clean and excavate Tolly's Nullah, the work will begin on or after the 1st November next, and that from the said 1st November until this work is finished, no

boats will be allowed to pass or repass through the Nullah. There will be a free passage for all boats from the Salt Water Lake to within a mile of Gurriah.*

N. B.—All boats that may be lying in the Nullah are desired to quit it on or before the 1st November.

THE 10TH NOVEMBER 1796.

Advertisement.

To be sold, that pleasant and well known villa of Rissurah commodiously placed on an elevated spot upon the banks of the river, at the convenient distance of about ten miles from Calcutta, newly and neatly fitted up with suitable offices, coach-house, stables, and garden; and about fifty biggahs of ground contained in a ring fence, and laid out with walks in the present modern taste. It is particularly noted for its dry and healthful situation, and for possessing the trees which produce a species of the Goa mangoe and first flavoured fruit in this part of India.

To the premises are attached, including the above fifty biggahs of ground, about one hundred and twenty biggahs of Napaulry, fully planted, and now ready to receive the insect, which renders it a valuable estate, and which will, in all probability, pay in the first year a considerable part of the purchase money that will be required for it.

For further particulars enquire of Messrs. Gardiner, Moscrop, and Alexander.

THE 17TH NOVEMBER 1796

Shadrach Clarke, Wax and Tallow Chandler,

Most respectfully begs leave to inform the public that he continues to carry on his business at No. 27, Cossitollah Street, and gratefully returns his thanks for the encouragement and support he has hitherto received, and the high esteem in which his goods have been held by those who have dealt with him.

NOTE.—Eight miles south of Calcutta, on the road to Barripore.

S. C. thinks it highly necessary here to take notice of and hint to the public that there are one or two in town, who have set up for Wax and Tallow Chandlers, but who have never been regularly brought up to the business, and only got a little insight into it by frequenting his house under the cloak of friendship. They sell under him on purpose to get customers, in which they might have succeeded by their intrigues with the Sircars; but their want of a thorough knowledge in the art of manufacturing candles, joined to their ignorance of the ingredients necessary for preserving tallow in this climate, and making them burn clear and last long, have brought a discredit on the trade that in justice is due only to such pretenders.

S. C. will vouch for his candles, even when green, or quite new, to burn six hours; when about a month old, eight hours (which is as long as any wax candle will burn); and when about two months old and more they will burn full ten hours. He makes three sorts or sizes, 1st, long, handsome Europe mould candles, of which there are nine to a seer, or 360 in the maund; 2nd, a little shorter and thicker, very fit for wall shades; also mould candles, of which they are eight to a seer, or 320 to a maund; 3rd, small deep candles for lanthorns very useful at sea for binnacles, and single lanthorns, of which there are about 1,200 in the maund. These are tallow mixed with wax, as white as spermaceti candles, at thirty Rupees a maund.

One great impediment also, he thinks, to the universal sale and use of his candles has been the bearers, whose business it is in most families to clean and keep in order the candlesticks, to light and snuff them, but whose caste will not permit them to handle or touch tallow; but if the gentry are so far prejudiced in their favor as not to disoblige them in that respect, why might it not be made the entire business of their Khitmutgars? He can also supply them with Europe mould wax candles at eighty Rupees the maund and pure tallow mould candles at twenty Rupees the maund; but these he never makes unless particularly ordered for.

☞ The above prices are fixed at retail; but should an order be given for any quantity above ten maunds with a view for exportation, a suitable abatement in the price may be agreed upon.

Likewise S. C. now manufactures and sells excellent genuine soap, altogether as good as English, if not better, for shaving and washing either with fresh or salt water, which will prove of great benefit to those who may experience long voyages, at twenty Rupees

the maund by retail, but if by wholesale, any quantity above ten maunds at fourteen Rupees the maund, or six annas the seer, which is equal to 5*d*. $\frac{5}{8}$th the English lb.

☞ Sea stock, live stock, very good, salt provisions excellent and in the highest order, warranted to keep perfectly sweet for eighteen months, cured after a manner never hitherto known or attempted in this country, at moderate prices.

THE 9TH FEBRUARY 1797.

China Investment per "Upton Castle."

Messrs. Faria and Williams respectfully acquaint their friends and the public that they will receive and expose for sale, in their Commission Warehouse, as soon as landed—

A choice consignment of China goods, laid in by particular indent, consisting of Hyson Tea, in whole and half chests and boxes, warranted of the first quality; gunpowder; Padre, Souchong, Goomee, and Chulan Teas; first chop Chinsow sugarcandy, in whole and half tubs; preserved ginger, melons, and Chowchow sweetmeats; oranges, pears, plumbs, &c., in tubs and jars; fans of sorts; large stand kittisals, both single and double, of colors; black Nankeen Satins; lutestrings, of different colors; Pelongs, single and double sewing; silk gauze ribbon; Boglepores, of the newest fashions; crapes of sorts, lutestrings for coats, Canton cloths, grass cloth; Company's broad and narrow Nankeen, brown Nankeen; oilskin bathing caps; lacquered ware; fish counters; fine stone and common China-ware of every denomination; books, paper, fire-works; hams, whangees, white copperware, &c., &c.

THE 9TH FEBRUARY 1797.

*Sheriff's Sales.**

Notice is hereby given that on Wednesday, the twenty-fifth day of January last, the Sheriff of Calcutta did put up to public sale, by virtue of a writ of execution issued in a cause wherein Nemy Churn Mullick (who hath survived John Hart) is the plaintiff, and Rajah Sreecaunt Roy and Gopeenauth Roy are the defendants—

All those six Pergunnahs in the Zemindaree of the said Rajah Sreecaunt Roy and Gopeenauth Roy, called or known by the name of Issubpore, &c., within the district of Jessore, viz:—

A Pergunnah called or known by the name of Neez Issubpore, and that at the said sale the highest price offered for the same was Sicca Rs. 50.

Also another Pergunnah called or known by the name of Saidpore, and the highest price offered for the same was Sicca Rs. 50.

Also another Pergunnah called or known by the name of Emaudpore, and the highest price offered for the same was Sicca Rs. 50.

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* NOTE.—Inserted on account of the amount of the bid for these fine properties, which is absurdly small.

Also another Pergunnah called or known by the name of Ramchunderpore, and the highest price offered for the same was Sicca Rs. 50.

Also another Pergunnah called or known by the name of Chingootiah, and the highest price offered for the same was Sicca Rs. 50.

And also another Pergunnah called or known by the name of Sanhous, and the highest price offered for the same was Sicca Rs. 50; and the said Sheriff doth hereby give this further notice that he will continue to receive any higher offer for the said six Pergunnahs above mentioned at the Sheriff's Office until twelve o'clock on Wednesday, the fifteenth day of February instant, on which day and hour the said sale will be completed to the highest bidder or bidders, at the Court House on the Esplanade.

The conditions will be mentioned on the day and at the place of sale.

CALCUTTA,
February 9th, 1797.

THE 23RD FEBRUARY 1797.

A Caution.

A certain person who made her appearance amongst the company in the auditory on the first night of performance is desired to take notice that in future she will not be permitted to remain in the house should she be so ill advised as to repeat her visit.

Theatre, Wheler Place.

THE 6TH APRIL 1797.

Advertisement.

Three men having deserted from His Majesty's Ship "Heroine," names and descriptions as under, a reward of 50 Rupees will be given by the Honorable Captain Murray to any person who will apprehend any one of the said deserters, and one hundred Rupees for apprehending the whole of them:—

Thomas Collins, 5 feet 5 inches high, brown complexion, aged 36 years, native of Kent, has the sinews of his right hand much contracted.

James Rogers, 5 feet 3 inches high, brown complexion, dark hair and eyes, aged 22 years, and native of London.

Paul Faragon, 3 feet 9 inches high, brown complexion, aged 25 years, long brown hair, pitted with the small-pox, and native of the Isle of Man.

THE 6TH APRIL 1797.

Mr. V. Thibault, Optician and Mathematical Instrument-maker from London,

Who attended Lord Macartney, His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador to the Court of Pekin, in charge of the Mathematical Apparatus designed as a present to the Emperor of China, is lately arrived in Calcutta, and has fitted up a shop at No. 80, Lall Bazar, where he has exposed for sale a select and various assortment of instruments adapted to every branch of experimental philosophy, made by the most eminent Artists in London, which will be disposed of on moderate terms for ready money, and the workmanship warranted.

Having followed the business of a Mathematical Instrument-maker, for more than sixteen years, in the most various and complicated branches of the art, he flatters himself with being qualified to give satisfaction to any gentleman who may be pleased to intrust him with the cleaning, repairing, adjusting, rectifying, or regulating any optical, mathematical, geographical, astronomical, electrical, pneumatical, meteorological, hydrostatical, or other instrument in practical use by Surveyors, Engineers, or Navigators, to whom, and to the public at large, he takes the liberty to offer his services, engaging for the greatest neatness and precision in the execution of every order committed to him, as well as for fair and reasonable charges for his work.

Orders from any part of India will be punctually attended to and executed with dispatch.

THE 20TH APRIL 1797.

Death.

In England, October last, Mr. Chapman, of the India House, well known by the appellation of "The Twenty-fifth Director."

THE 18TH MAY 1797.

Advertisement.

His Majesty's Justices of the Peace having received information of several accidents from the bites of pariah dogs, some of which it is apprehended may be mad, have thought it necessary for the public safety to offer a reward for every pariah dog that may be killed between the

21st instant and the 1st of July next. It is requested that gentlemen will not permit their dogs to run loose about the streets during that period.

By order of the Justices,

(Signed) JOHN MILLER,
First Clerk.

STERLING TRAFFIC OFFICE,
May 16th, 1797.

THE 13TH JULY 1797.

P. Meurisse and N. Larcher

Most respectfully beg leave to acquaint the ladies and gentlemen, and the public in general who have hitherto been pleased to favor them with their commands, that in future they will kill on Mondays and Saturdays good fat bullock, and a well-fed China pork on every second day of the week.

THE 19TH OCTOBER 1797.

For Sale,

At No. 36, near the Portugueze Church, six Arabian horses, of high east, and a *blood mare* and horse, all warranted, imported on the Ship "Pearl," lately arrived from Bussorah; also a lioness, to be seen on board the "Pearl."*

THE 28TH DECEMBER 1797.

The Panorama,

Exhibiting a grand view of London, will open on the 1st day of January next in Tank Square. Tickets of admission eight Sicca Rupees each, to be had on application at Messrs. Colvins & Co., Messrs. Gouans & Co., Mr. Holmes, and of the proprietor, Mr. Mathew Lance, Chief Officer of the Honorable Company's Ship "Lord Camden," at the house of Captain Dance.

N. B.—One Ticket to admit two children, and hours of admittance from seven in the morning till five in the afternoon.

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* NOTE.—Inserted on account of the rarity of Arabian mares in India.

THE END.

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